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Japan Maps Fresh Drive After Setback in China; U.S. Seeks New Route East

The World's Day—At a Glance
Oct. 13, 1939

Japan Maps Drive After Setback in China

SHANGHAI (AP)—Japanese dispatches reported that a Council of War opened at Nanking, China, Oct. 12, presumably to study Japan's plan of campaign following a major reverse in their latest offensive. Gen. Juzo Nishio, Commander-in-Chief of all Japanese armies in China, presided.

Japan's recent offensive into Hunan Province with Changsha as the apparent objective, met with a setback.

The Japanese have struck in a new theater, their communiqué reporting capture of Wusueh, Yangtze River port from which the Chinese have been harassing Japanese shipping.

U. S. to Chart Aleutian Island Route to Orient

WASHINGTON (AP)—A $1,250,000 ship designed to chart a safe shipping route to the Orient through the Aleutian Islands will be launched Oct. 14 at Seattle, Wash.

The ship, the Explorer, was built by the Coast and Geodetic Survey. The charting expedition is expected not only to shorten the sailing time to Japan but also to provide valuable defense information about the chain of islands extending into the North Pacific from the Alaskan mainland.

New Orleans District Attorney Superseded

NEW ORLEANS, La. (AP)—James O'Connor, First Assistant Attorney General of Louisiana, today superseded District Attorney Charles A. Byrne who was charged with lack of co-operation by the Orleans Parish Grand Jury in its investigation of dual office holding and pay roll "deadheads."

Ohio Contractors Convicted in Fraud Case

CLEVELAND, Ohio (AP)—Five members and the Secretary of the Cleveland Plastering Contractors Association were convicted today of defrauding the United States Government by collusive bidding on school-repair contracts financed by Federal funds.

A Federal court jury acquitted the defendants on two other counts contained in a joint indictment returned last Dec. 9. These accused the men of arranging separate bids on contracts and with meeting in December, 1935, to tabulate bids.

Senators Seek $50,000,000 Farm Relief

WASHINGTON (AP)—A group of senators from farm regions decided today to ask President Roosevelt for a $50,000,000 emergency fund for use in agricultural areas devastated by drought and floods this year.

The decision was reached after a three-hour conference with Federal officials in charge of rural relief who said that unfavorable crop conditions had added more than 120,000 farm families to emergency rolls in recent months.

Wallace Seeks Code of Conduct for Food Industry

WASHINGTON (AP)—Although the flurry over higher food prices has been subsiding, Henry A. Wallace, Secretary of Agriculture, soon will summon leaders of the food production and distribution industries to draft a "code of conduct" designed to prevent strict governmental control in the event of an emergency.

Associates said Mr. Wallace was disturbed by proposals that the food industries be placed, as was done during the World War, under a food administration or board unacquainted with those industries.

Refugee Conference Slated Oct. 17

WASHINGTON (AP)—President Roosevelt will receive members of the International Refugee Committee on Oct. 17. After this meeting, the Chief Executive said, delegates will go to the State Department to confer on the European refugee problem.

Bus Crash Brings On Demand For Law on Drinking Walkers

The Massachusetts Safety Council called today for a mobilization of public opinion against the "tipsy pedestrian" on the ground that he is almost as great a menace to American motorists as the "drinking driver."

The Council urged voluntary action to keep drinking persons off the streets as well as away from drivers' seats after two men were injured and three badly shaken last night in a Greyhound bus which crashed into a trolley pole in seeking to avoid hitting a staggering jaywalker.

The accident occurred on the Broadway Bridge over Fort Point Channel and the New Haven Railroad tracks in South Boston. The driver of the bus, Eugene McCarthy, of Roslindale, and one of the four other occupants, Oscar Bernner, of Elmhurst, L. I., were cut and bruised; the front of the bus was crushed in, and heavy, holiday traffic over the bridge had to be re-routed for about an hour, as a result of the sudden attempt of the "tipsy pedestrian" to cross in front of the moving vehicle.

Incidentally, the pedestrian apparently escaped. Although he was reported at first as having been arrested, police said this afternoon there was no one booked for drunkenness at that hour (6:30 last night) and there was no mention of such an arrest on the accident report.

The Counci' pointed out that legally the pedestrian was within his rights. Under Massachusetts law, it was explained, the pedestrian has the right of way at any time and place. Legally, there is no such thing as jaywalking, it was declared.

Under these circumstances, the safety organization called on public opinion to prohibit by voluntary action the appearance on the streets of those who are not in control of their faculties. The organization suggested that the families and friends of those who drink should forbid them to leave their homes or clubs, unless escorted.

By this means, they argued, the same stigma could be attached to "tipsy pedestrians" as now attaches to "drunken drivers."

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Governor Confers On Rail Stations

In a meeting with Gov. Leverett Saltonstall and State Senator Jarvis Hunt today, representatives of the New Haven Railroad discussed further plans for saving rail service to the South Shore.

W. W. Meyer, counsel for the New Haven Trustees, and C. E. Smith, Vice-President of the road, told the Governor and Senator Hunt, who is chairman of the special committee investigating proposed termination of service, of the progress made at recent public hearings on the question.

Further discussions will be held Monday before the Utilities Commission, it was announced.

Auto Show Is Prepared For Big Test

For the first time in 35 years the Boston Automobile Show will not be held in the Mechanics Building on Huntington Avenue, but will take the broadened form of "open house week" starting tomorrow in Commonwealth Avenue's automobile row.

Borrowing something from the old New England tradition "of the Fair" with its gay festivities, decorative banners and separate displays by individual exhibitors, the thirty-eighth annual show will display the 1940 product of automotive laboratories in their natural dealer surroundings. At the same time, the Show will break with tradition by starting one day ahead of the Oct. 15 opening of the grand National Automobile Show in New York City.

With the exception of Sunday, Boston's "open house" will run for a full week through Saturday, Oct. 21.

Dealers are calling the 1940 exposition the "great experiment." For not only is it a complete departure from the customary Mechanics Building show, but it is probably the earliest fall display of automobiles in local industry's history. You might call the trend a new adaptation of decentralization of business in Boston, for traffic conditions and the difficulties of access for both cars and customers to Mechanics Building is largely responsible for taking the Show out farther into the suburbs.

Not an Overnight Idea

Yet, the changed location of the Show is not an "overnight" idea. For 10 years, dealers have been talking about it as the result of complaints of lack of space to display all car models and used cars. In Mechanics Building, Buick, for instance, has been able to show only one-quarter of its models. And every dealer has been compelled to display only its own make of car in the used car exhibits.

Subway construction along Huntington Avenue now virtually compels the crystallization of the modernized version of car exhibits, even though the old-timers shake their heads sadly at the break with tradition. Broadening of the Show basis, is expected to set the stage for "a bigger and better exposition."

Changing the location to Commonwealth Avenue carries the old-

(Continued on Page 14, Column 6)

Pictures of new motor cars: Page 15.

Building Costs Found Delaying Model Houses

M. I. T. authority asserts cheaper materials and lower interest are immediate needs.

The livable, $2,000 house is closer to realization than at any other time in history, but it would be here now were it not for the snail-like pace of prefabrication, building "rackets," and the general lack of standardization in both building codes and building materials, John E. Burchard, Director of the Bemis Foundation at the Institute of Technology, told the American Society of Chemical Engineers, meeting in Boston today.

The building expert declared that drastic reductions in costs of building materials, if combined with the low interest rate now fixed on Government bonds, would tend to produce a situation in which low-income families could buy homes and that only a small percentage of families would require a subsidy that could be provided through tax exemptions.

Burden of Costs

In the long run, Mr. Burchard envisaged a rising burden of costs upon the taxpayer with the continuation of the United States Housing Authority's program of slum clearance through development of great housing projects. At the present rate of housing expansion, he said, the Federal program will cost the nation $3,500,000,000 a year for an indefinite period unless existing costs of building are reduced for families in low-income brackets.

The average rent paid by these families for a dwelling unit costing the Federal Government $4,800 is $180 a year, or about $15 a month at a sheer minimum, he pointed out. But dwellings have to be repaired, he said, heated, and serviced, producing an "economic" rent or general outlay for upkeep of $398 a year. Thus, he figured the average family subsidy at the difference between these rentals, or $218 annually.

Charge Upon Nation

"That $218," he said, "is an annual charge upon the Nation, since the economic rent is figured on a basis of self-perpetuation."

He continued: "If 42 per cent of our families are to be housed that way, or 16,800,000 families, the product is more than $3,500,000,000 a year to be raised by taxation.

Mr. Burchard produced charts to show that a reduction of land costs to zero, reduction of interest rates to zero, or both together, would not solve the housing problem, despite arguments raised concerning the power of those factors in making a given unit available to families of moderate incomes.

"However," he continued, "the charts do show that a reduction of 20 per cent in the actual costs of homes, eliminating interest and costs of land makes a given dwelling unit available to 5,200,000 families."

Government opens drive on jurisdictional strike: Page 2.

Women Share in Finland's Defense

© International; Wide World; Courtesy Finnish Travel Information Bureau From International

Lotta Svärd Society Has 90,000 on Rolls

(1) A rally of the Women's Territorial Auxiliary. Its members are equipped for noncombatant services in case Finland is drawn into the European conflict. (2) Miss Fanni Luukkonen, the Commander. (3) A member of the Lotta Svärd. (4) A salute to officers of the Army.

Finland's uniformed women trained to support Army: Page 7

Finns on Guard—Sweden Calls Parley; Europe: Line-Ups of Nations Emerge

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Oct. 13—Adolf Hitler is credited today with the determination to start fighting in the West in earnest now that Prime Minister Neville Chamberlain has replied with an unequivocal "no" to the German Chancellor's peace suggestions.

Nevertheless, the British are clearly leaving the door open should the Reichsführer wish to come forward with real proposals guaranteeing reparation to Poland and Czechoslovakia and ensuring no further acts of aggression.

The diplomatic world is therefore scrutinizing with microscopic interest the general political line-up of neutral nations whose attitude toward the combatants would have important bearing on the prospects of intense war.

Two Fears Indicated

Two main currents of opinion, observable among neutrals at the moment, are fear of German victory and fear that prolongation of war may mean extension of Communism.

Anxiety on the second score is held to predominate in the Scandinavian countries, Spain, and probably Italy. The first danger is felt to be greater among the Balkan States, Hungary, Switzerland, Belgium, and The Netherlands.

The countries which fear Bolshevism the most are expressing deep concern over the rapid extension of Russia's influence in the Baltic.

If Mr. Chamberlain's rejection of Herr Hitler's demand to be left alone to divide the spoils of his blitzkrieg in the East had been less uncompromising, experts believe these states might have tried to mediate between the German Government and the two Western Republics. Such a possibility, however, is now regarded as out of question, at any rate for the time being.

Newspaper Tirade

Meanwhile in the Scandinavian countries there is a curious contradictory tendency to look toward Soviet Russia's natural opponent in the Baltic—Germany—to prevent the further advance of the Red Russian bear towards their borders, while at the same time blaming Germany's imperialist aims as responsible for the state of affairs which has made expansion of Russian influence possible.

In Spain and Italy inspired newspaper comment is growing steadily fiercer in attacks on Bolshevism, as for instance that in Air Marshal Italo Balbo's paper the Padnano, which for the past few days has carried on a strong tirade against Bolshevik "carrion." But disillusionment with Germany is felt to be growing in both countries, neither of which has forgotten that Herr Hitler himself used to use the same language as the Padnano about the Bolsheviks.

Which They Prefer?

It isn't yet clear, however, whether Spain and Italy would feel greater relief at a quick German victory which would enable the Reich to resume the role of guardian of Western Europe against Communism or whether they are going to come to the con-

(Continued on Page 8, Column 8)

Germans Departing As Red Army Enters

By the Associated Press

Helsingfors, Finland, Oct. 13

Germans are leaving Estonia and Latvia as the Russian troops enter.

Dispatches from Tallinn, Estonia, told of the departure of a ship bearing the first German repatriates. Those dispatches said 9,000 would be repatriated in the next few days and 5,000 later.

In connection with the Russian-Lithuanian Pact concluded Oct. 10 at Moscow, the German official news agency, DNB, reported at Berlin that garrisons totaling 20,000 Russian troops probably will be set up in the Lithuanian towns of Kelme, Wilkawischki, and Kaischiadorys. Kelme is about 50 miles from the border of Memelland, the slice of territory acquired by Germany from Lithuania last March.

STOCKHOLM, Oct. 13 (AP)—King Gustaf today invited and received acceptances from the kings of Denmark and Norway and the President of Finland to meet him in Stockholm Oct. 18, presumably to discuss the Finnish-Russian question. Foreign ministers of the Scandinavian nations will accompany their rulers.

HELSINFORS, Finland, Oct. 13—President Kallio issued a decree today ordering all Finnish civilians to hold themselves in readiness to aid the Government in nonmilitary pursuits if required by the present emergency.

The decree put into effect regulations previously drawn providing for wartime emergencies. The services of all citizens may be required for work applied directly or indirectly in connection with national defense.

Departure of the populace from Helsingfors continued, and authorities said 70,000 persons had left in the last three days alone.

Strengthening of actual defense forces also went forward, and soldiers in full field equipment appeared more frequently on the streets.

E. von Born, Vice-Chairman of Finland's Diet, was named Minister without portfolio by President Kallio in a move interpreted by foreign quarters as designed to strengthen the Government during the emergency.

Finland reaffirms 'will to peace': Page 8.

U.S. and Peace: Limiting of War Is First Object

Next comes faint hope of keeping path to settlement open and safeguarding U. S.

By Saville R. Davis
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Oct. 13—Diplomatic, legislative, and executive efforts of the American Government were concentrated upon the combined objectives of limiting the zone of conflict, keeping some faint path of hope open to a possible settlement, and finally of safeguarding the United States against the conflagration if all other efforts are fruitless.

In the diplomatic field, President Roosevelt acknowledged that he had added the weight of his influence to that of the Scandinavian countries to preserve the independence of Finland in a personal appeal to Michael I. Kalinin, who as chairman of the Presidium is titular head of Soviet Russia.

In the larger European battleground the Administration is paying closest heed to developments to aid peace if the time comes. But no formal request has reached President Roosevelt to act as mediator, nor under present conditions—Washington feels sure—could an effective step be taken, at least of an official nature.

On the Domestic Front

On the domestic front the task of girding America for its difficult role as neutral proceeded.

In powerful speeches, Senators Robert A. Taft of Ohio and Gerald P. Nye of North Dakota, both Republicans, took opposite sides in the Senate argument over proposed arms embargo repeal. At the same time President Roosevelt once again discussed foreign submarines off the American coast, and declared that only verified statements will be issued on the matter.

It was revealed also that plans have almost reached the negotiation stage for using part of America's gold hoard in direct investments in Latin America, at a time when bonds are drawing closer between the republics because of Europe's conflict.

Explains His Note

The President disclosed that the United States' appeal to Russia on behalf of the independence of Finland was in the form of a personal message from himself to Mr. Kalinin and officially gave as his motive the concern on the part of the Administration that there might be what was termed an extension of the war to peaceful soil.

The content was summarized by the President substantially in these words: it expressed the hope of the United States that nothing would be done to disturb peaceful relations in the Baltic or interfere with the independence of Finland. The text will not be given out for the present, he declared, because he did not wish to have the step construed as undue pressure diplomacy.

Nothing to Say on Germany

Meanwhile, the President was reminded of press dispatches from Berlin saying Germany considered that the United States could yet intervene to prevent total war. [Later this report was denied.] He had nothing to say, the President answered. Later he said that he had not been directly approached by Germany, and there is no reason here to presume that he has modified his reluctance to intervene under circumstances which presumably would only consolidate a German victory

The chronology of the message to Mr. Kalinin was set forth in detail by the President in order to

(Continued on Page 8, Column 2)

Germany finds insult in Chamberlain speech: Page 5.

This Changing World

War Aims—Not the Restoration of Old Frontiers, But the Knocking Down of Frontiers for Unity's Sake—The Next Europe

By H. B. Elliston

Perhaps readers are having my experience, and finding that their sympathy with the little states of Europe in their plight is distorting their perspective. A perspective is difficult indeed to maintain when there's so much appeal to the emotions. Yet emotions may lead us far astray as we try to think of the foundations of a better Europe. For myself I'm striving to keep in mind that the trouble in Europe has many of its roots in the peace treaties which brought into existence some of those very states whose travail clamors so much for our sympathy.

The fact is that the peace treaties made a crazy quilt out of Europe. Miniature states were set up without any economic reason, and they proceeded to hedge themselves in behind tariff barriers, in the ridiculous hope that thereby they might grow into bigger states. Consider old Austria-Hungary. The dual monarchy may have been a political monstrosity, with its many nationalities, languages, and even races under one flag. Just the same, it was an economic masterpiece. Industry balanced agriculture, and the financial organization of these two arms of economic activity, as well as the political capital, was centered in Vienna. But the peace treaties severed head from body, and then cut up the body into bits which thereupon strove to become new economic organisms on their own. Sinn Fein, "Ourselves Alone," wasn't only the motto of the dissident Irish—it was the motto for post-war Europe.

* * *

Much of this preoccupation with new frontiers came, I suggest, from our addiction to Wilson's doctrine of self-determination. This is the doctrine which made nations—or like-minded groups imbued with a common environmental and linguistic heritage—within a state conscious of their own separatism. They were told that a separate nationality was justification for separate existence. In retrospect the doctrine seems wholly pernicious. It gave every nation in Europe a passport to press for independence in statehood, or a national life on their own. Even the Welsh produced a home-rule movement when every nationality in Europe seemed to be getting charters to set up an independent existence.

That kind of Europe called urgently for change long before Adolf Hitler tried to change it. The peace treaties were acceptable to intelligent European opinion only because of the hope that in more tranquil days revision would come with pacification. Indeed the framers of the peace treaties themselves set up an instrument for peaceful change. It resided in Article XIX of the Covenant of the League of Nations. Yet one waited in vain for the League of Nations to tackle the job. Article XIX was often invoked, but the League always sidestepped a particular issue brought up under authority of that Article. It was evident that the old Allies, especially France, were afraid to face revision of the peace treaties. So the League founded primarily to mete out justice and only secondarily to keep the peace, sought merely to buttress an impossible status quo. Finally, Hitler tore the whole crazy quilt apart, and his aggression has now taken him into war.

* * *

No negotiation to restore peace can be possible with a regime headed by Hitler. That is war or peace aim No. 1, in the Allied lexicon. But in such a confused war as this there is danger that other war aims might equally get confused. It would be a pity, I mean, to think of war aims as merely the restoration of frontiers before Hitler went on the rampage. Yet that may seem to be the inescapable logic of taking up arms against the frontier-breaker of the little states of Europe.

Certainly the mere restoration of old frontiers would not bring real peace back to Europe. What would help Europe to live in amity more than anything else would be a knocking down of tariff-capped frontiers, not their restoration. They have impoverished Europe, promoted discontent, and caused wars. War aims which seek to lay the foundation of "unity in diversity" on the model of old Austria-Hungary and the United States of America would, therefore, establish the "more perfect peace" which the inscription on the Sherman statue in Washington says should be the sole aim of war. In the next peace there must be less thought about divisions and more thought on unity.

N. Y. Jobs and Jobless Top 1929 Levels

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Oct. 13—New York City employment in September was higher than the 1929 average, although the number of unemployed was also far greater because of the increase in workers that has taken place during the last decade, according to a report compiled for the local Works Progress Administration by John D. Witten, State WPA Statistician.

"Using the 1929 index of employment as 100, New York City in September had an employment index of 102, in comparison with an index of 95.7 for August," the report says. "Using the 1929 unemployment index as 100, however, we find that the city's unemployment index was 569 for September, 587 for August, and 735 for July, 1939."

Declaring the current month's unemployment index to be the lowest since October, 1937, the report says that due to the increase in available workers in the past 10 years, employment will have to rise approximately 15 to 20 per cent above 1929 levels before unemployment is reduced to the 1929 average.

War Summary

By a Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

The United States touched the war at four points today. President Roosevelt disclosed that his plea for Finland had taken the form of a personal message to the titular head of the Soviet State, President Kalinin.

Mr. Roosevelt was silent on German press hints that the United States "intervene" to force a peace conference.

Publicity for belligerent operations in the newly drawn maritime "neutral" zone around Latin America was promised as a means of safeguarding the neutral area.

Neutrality debate continued.

King Gustaf of Sweden called a conference, presumably to discuss the Finnish-Russian question. The Kings of Denmark and Norway and the President of Finland agreed to meet with him in Stockholm Oct. 18.

Finland meanwhile called civilians to be prepared to give nonmilitary aid to the Government if an emergency arises. The Finnish Foreign Minister, in conference in Moscow, strove to avoid Soviet "protection" on a scale similar to that imposed on other Baltic States.

On the western front, there was again little activity. That some activity was anticipated was indicated in a German report that the French had blown up three Rhine bridges leading from Alsace-Lorraine, while Swiss dispatches said the French had closed the dam gates of the Rhine near the Swiss border, causing flood water capable of hindering any German attack.

At sea two Allied vessels went down with the crew of 36 of one rescued by the American liner President Harding as she was proceeding to the aid of the other. The rescued crew came from the 5,202-ton British freighter Heronspool, which the British Admiralty said was attacked by a submarine.

The other vessel, the French tanker Emile Miguet, Europe-bound from Houston, Texas, with crude oil, was found aflame with her crew missing, the President Harding reported.

Details and other developments: Pages 1, 5, 6, 7, and 8.

Gambler and Reds Linked to Union

WASHINGTON, Oct. 13 (AP)—A former charter member of the American Communist Party told the House Committee investigating un-Americanism today that Arnold Rothstein, slain New York gambler, loaned the communist-dominated furriers' union about $1,750,000 in 1926, some of which went to New York policemen.

The witness, Maurice L. Malkin, Russian-born naturalized American citizen, testified that $110,000 was paid to policemen in a 17-week period during the 1926 furriers' strike for keeping away from the union's "sluggers."

Malwin, who testified he was a member of the Communist Party from its inception in 1920 until 1936, said he was sent to Sing Sing upon conviction of felonious assault, growing out of the furriers' strike, in which several persons were injured.

Police Officers Named

The witness said these officers were among those paid with Rothstein's money: Johnny Broderick, whom he identified as "chief of the gangster squad"; Jesse Josephs, Mr. Broderick's assistant; Barney Ruditzky and "Curly" Boyle.

After identifying his Communist Party membership card and other "credentials," Malkin told the Committee that after the Communists gained control of the Furriers' Union, the leadership retained the law firm of Snitkin and Goodman to help with plans for the strike.

He said the attorneys "put us in touch" with Rothstein, later slain in a New York hotel.

In response to questions from J. B. Matthews, committee investigator, Malkin said that copies of receipts for the money loaned to the union were found in Rothstein's possession after his death.

Gang Link Charged

Malkin said that, in addition to furnishing money to the union, Rothstein was "supposed to put us in touch with the New York gangsters who were supposed to do the guerilla work" for the union.

Question about his conviction, Malkin said he was Chairman of the "Out-of-Town Committee" for a strike at a plant in Rockville Center, Long Island, N. Y., and was in the neighborhood when several persons were injured.

"Myself and another man went to prison for felonious assault in the second degree," he said.

Malkin testified he disagreed with the International Labor Defense over its conduct of his case and accused that organization, for which he had been a special organizer, of using funds collected in his behalf for Communist purposes.

A New Program

Malkin said that after the expulsion of Leon Trotsky from the Communist Party, William Z. Foster, American Chairman, brought back from Moscow in 1928 a new "party line" by which the Communists attempted to organize their own unions. That policy was changed in 1934, because of the success of the American Federation of Labor in organizing under Section Seven A of the NRA, to a policy of "boring from within" the Federation, he explained.

The agency through which the Communist Party organized its unions, Malkin said, was the Trade Union Unity Council, of which he was one of four organizers. Malkin said these unions resulted from that work: the Food Workers' Union, Transport Workers' Union, Hospital Workers' League, Pharmacists' Union, Radio Workers' League, Furniture Workers' Industrial Union, Retail Salesmen's Union, Office Workers' Union, Newspaper Guild, Mirror Novelty Workers' Union, Novelty Jewelry Workers' Union "and some others."

Lists Red Unions

He said all were dominated by Communists and gave this description of them:

Food Workers—Now affiliated with the A. F. of L., with 40,000 to 45,000 members in New York City under the name of the Hotel Trades Council; led by J. Rubin and Mike Obermeyer and controlled by Communists.

Transport Workers—Led by Communists, among whom Malkin named Michael Quill, who, he said, was a national director of the C. I. O; membership 80,000 to 90,000 mostly in New York.

Radio Workers—One third of the Executive Board members of the Communist Party, including the National Secretary of the C. I. O; membership 60,000 to 70,000.

Furniture Workers — Affiliated with the A. F. of L.; membership of 30,000 to 40,000; two thirds of the Executive Board members of the Communist party.

Retail salesmen—Affiliated with the C. I. O and headed by Clarina Michaelson; two thirds of the Executive Board members of the Communist Party and the rest "fellow travelers."

Office workers — "absolutely controlled by the Communists" and divided into two groups—Bookkeepers, Accountants and Stenographers Union (A. F. of L.) and the United Office and Professional Workers of America (CIO).

The latter group, Malkin added, includes the United American artists, led by Rockwell Kent. But he said he was "not sure that Rockwell Kent is a member of the Communist Party but he is very, very close." Mr. Matthews declared, however, that Mr. Kent had acknowledged his party membership in an article in the New Masses.

Malkin said he helped organize the newspaper guild and knew it was "strictly controlled" by Communists, among whom he named Heywood Broun, President, and Morris Watson, Vice-President. He said that Mr. Broun had withdrawn from the party recently after his conversion to the Roman Catholic Church.

(Mr. Broun, replying to similar testimony by a previous witness before the committee, said recently he was not a Communist and never had been one.)

Mr. Dies brought from Malkin an acknowledgment that while the leaders of the Guild might be Communists the great majority of its members were not.

Meanwhile, legality of the formation of the Dies Committee was challenged in Federal Court in a demurrer filed to an indictment accusing Fraser S. Gardner of perjury in testimony before the Committee in connection with the Silver Shirts, described as a Fascist organization in the United States.

Mr. Gardner's answer contended that the Committee technically no longer existed because it was not appointed in accordance with House rules at the start of the Seventy-Sixth Session of Congress last January.

Speaker Bankhead overruled the same contention at that time.

A. F. of L. Urges $800,000,000 Housing

To press low-rent program in next Congress—Calls job insurance payments inadequate.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Oct. 13 (AP)—The American Federation of Labor voted here today to press for passage in the next Congress of an $800,000,000 supplemental appropriation for a low-rent housing program and also adopted committee reports terming unemployment compensation benefits inadequate and supporting legislation to require payment of prevailing wages on all construction covered by mortgages insured by the Federal Housing Administration.

The Federation faced with a Federal Court order enjoining its asserted authority to regulate inter-union jurisdictional troubles, looked to a special Conciliation Committee to find a settlement for the long and bitter boundary war between the Brewery Workers and Teamsters Unions.

Instead of carrying out an Executive Council recommendation to suspend the B. W. U. for obtaining court order, the Federation's fifty-ninth convention adopted a proposal to let a special committee try to settle the dispute which Thomas L. Hughes of the Teamsters said dated back to 1902.

Daniel J. Tobin, Teamsters President, leading the fight against the B. W. U. viewed as a blow at the Federation's basic power the ruling of a District of Columbia Federal Court that the A. F. of L. had no power to transfer beer truck drivers from the B. W. U. to the Teamsters' Union.

The teamsters' leader told the convention last night:

"If this Federation doesn't have the right to regulate its own affairs, you might as well dissolve the Federation. If you tolerate this condition you will wreck the Federation."

Joseph J. Hauser, a Brewery Workers delegate, warned that the union would not be "stampeded" into giving up its jurisdiction.

President William Green took the view that if the Federal Court's ruling was upheld, the Federation "is through" from a standpoint of being able to adjust jurisdictional boundaries.

The question of contempt of Court was reported raised by some Federation leaders in preliminary consideration of what action should be taken on the Council's recommendation that the B. W. U. be suspended.

The recommended suspension, however, was only temporarily sidetracked by placing the dispute in the hands of a special committee. The convention gave the Executive Council authority to suspend the union early next year if an adjustment was not consummated by the Committee.

Several speakers criticized the Brewery Workers for going into the courts to settle their internal troubles with the A. F. of L.

Yesterday's debate over the Teamsters-Brewery Workers rival was interrupted long enough to re-elect Mr. Green to the presidency, and George Meany of New York as Secretary-Treasurer in place of the veteran Frank Morrison.

Mr. Green's election continues him in an office he was appointed to in December 1924 after the passing of Samuel Gompers.

Mr. Morrison retired to become Secretary-Emeritus, relinquishing a post he has held since 1896. Another old-time leader, Frank Duffy retired as First Vice-President, a post he held for 26 years. He was replaced by William L. Hutcheson, who heads the Carpenters' Union at Indianapolis.

Delegates chose New Orleans for the 1940 convention, beginning the third Monday in November.

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Frank Morrison
Retiring Secretary-Treasurer of the American Federation of Labor.

George Meany
New Secretary-Treasurer, for five years President of the N. Y. State Federation.

C. I. O. Ignores Third Term; Blasts National Labor Board

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 13 (AP)—The 1940 political course of the Congress of Industrial Organizations as set by the C. I. O.'s second annual international convention, makes no reference to a possible third term for President Roosevelt, although many C. I. O. unions, councils and state conventions have done so.

Taking up President Roosevelt's recent request that both the C. I. O. and A. F. of L. resume negotiations through which "labor peace" might be achieved, the convention dismissed the question with a terse resolution which recommended that an existing Negotiating Committee "be continued and authorized to exercise its discretion in any future negotiations" with the A. F. of L.

With reference to the part the C. I. O. will play in politics, the delegates approved unanimously a resolution placing the trust of the unions in Labor's Nonpartisan League. This League was commended for support of candidates committed to "a program of social and labor legislation." The resolution urged that "in view of the deep importance to labor of the . . . 1940 national election, the Executive Board take appropriate action to co-ordinate the political and legislative activities of each of its affiliates and to establish co-operation with progressive groups in support of a constructive program. . . ."

Judiciary Changes Favored

Approbation of changes in the Federal Judiciary was expressed in another resolution which noted "the policy of the New Deal in appointing liberal lawyers and statesmen to the bench and cleansing of corrupt influences."

Delegates rose in a body last night to shout indorsement of resolutions which condemned the National Labor Relations Board.

"This convention commends to all C. I. O. affiliates a most sparing and considerate use of the Wagner Act in the future," said one resolution.

The Board and its administrative policies were scored by Philip Murray, head of the Steel Workers' Organizing Committee, and Van A. Bittner, chairman of the Packing House Workers' Organizing Committee, in addresses punctuated by delegates' cheers.

The Labor Relations Board was dealt with in two resolutions simultaneously adopted, one stating that the C. I. O. "condemns without qualification" the policies of the Board "which undermine basic purposes of the (Wagner) Act . . ."

The resolution asserted the Board's policies "have resulted in the displacement of unbiased personnel in favor of personnel antagnostic to the C. I. O. . . .

"The C. I. O. brands the adoption of such policies and such displacements of personnel as an unwarranted and unworthy retreat" by the Board "under fire from the reactionary officials of the A. F. of L. and the most powerful and dangerous corporate employers of the land," it stated.

Mr. Murray recited recent Board decisions in the steel and auto industries in which, he said, craft unionism of the A. F. of L. apparently was favored over C. I. O. industrial unions.

He attacked "an individual named Billy Leiserson," the President's new appointee to the Labor Board, who, Mr. Murray said, "when he was appointed gave credence to widespread reports that he was 'going to do a job to the C. I. O.'"

Mr. Bittner, also Chairman of the Convention's Resolution Committee, said "this resolution is in fact a defense of the Wagner Act. We are only condemning the administrative body which is destroying the purpose of the Act."

Labor Dept. Criticized

The United States Department of Labor was criticized in one resolution as having failed to make itself "the vigorous champion of the wage-earners," while having "assumed the role of adjuster and compromiser in controvention of its original purposes." Most of the speakers on this resolution were specific in exempting Secretary of Labor Frances Perkins from "undue blame."

Representation of labor on the Governing Board of the American Red Cross was urged in another resolution. President John L. Lewis of the C. I. O. contended the Red Cross was controlled "by those who set themselves up as the American aristocracy," and that the organization should be "democratized."

The 385 delegates amended the C. I. O. Constitution to increase the number of Vice-Presidents from two to six. Officers now will consist of the President, six Vice-Presidents and a Secretary. The constitution also was amended to give the C. I. O. its first paid officer by providing a salary (yet to be determined) for the Secretary.

Government Opens Drive On Jurisdictional Strike

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Oct. 13 — Start of the Government's drive to eliminate strikes growing out of jurisdictional disputes by legal processes has hit with startling force a spot in the American labor world long needing urgent reform.

Tied in with the test case that has just started here is the Government's coast-to-coast drive against monopolistic practices in the basic construction industry.

The new drive goes to the core of the rivalries of trade unions ready to halt work altogether rather than let their union competitor get the benefit of new jobs in controversial jurisdictional territory.

The dispute at present covers two rival affiliates of the American Federation of Labor. This is how it happened: In former days cement mixers were operated by workers in the engineers' union (International Brotherhood of Operating Engineers). Teams and trucks were locigally included in the drivers' union (Drivers, Chauffeurs, and Helpers' Union, an affiliate of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters, Chauffeurs, Stablemen, and Helpers). That was all right until an inventor put cement mixers on trucks, and turned the uncongealed mixture like an ice-cream freezer while on its way to the job.

Question of Jurisdiction

Who had jurisdiction then? That is an example of border-line cases which have risen constantly in the shifting technique of American industry to supply a no-man's land for craft union contests. Another sample of the same sort of thing is the ancient rivalry between the powerful teamsters union and the drivers of the brewery union. This rivalry has gone on for generations. The American Federation of Labor never has been able to stop it.

This case finally came to court, and by a new legal application Judge Goldsborough of the District of Columbia Federal Court has just issued a restraint order preventing the teamsters from forcing brewery drivers into its membership.

Now an even more important case has risen. America's basic construction industry has for years been the chief victim of rival jurisdictional disputes. Skilled workers in the construction trades have been one of the strongest bulwarks of the A. F. of L., but jurisdictional disputes have been constant and the weak Federation leadership has not been able to bring order. With the announcement of the Government's pending nation-wide anti-trust drive, Federation leaders agreed to suspend such disputes. But this has proved to be easier said than done. The Justice Department contends that in some instances unions have been used as pawns by racketeers to force up prices, maintain monopolies, and with unscrupulous leaders occasionally to use actual force on small competitors. Now the first blow has been struck in a powerful Federal drive, the result of which waits to be seen.

What happened was this: Companies operating truck mixers in the Capital were employed on the Government's new Social Security Board and Census Bureau Buildings, worth millions, as well as in other construction. A bout three-quarters of the mixer's crews were from the engineers' union. The rival teamsters' union intervened and demanded either replacements by their own drivers, or a reaffiliation of the "engineers." A strike developed not over wages or hours but over which craft should have the job. The delay lengthened, unemployment continued, millions of dollars' worth of work halted, the construction mainspring to recovery was retarded.

Now a Federal grand jury, as the first indictment in the anti-trust construction drive that is simultaneously proceeding from New York to Seattle, Wash., has named Teamsters' Local 639 and five union officials, as "conspirators" who are obstructing and delaying work on Government and private buildings by strikes, boycotts, and violence.

This case, which is apt to be a classic in legal annals, is a curtain-raiser for the striking events soon to come in nine cities across America. The Government is no doubt glad to show its impartiality by attacking monopolistic labor first, before its launches the nation-wide anti-trust drive on business elements of the construction trade.

Held Unreasonable

The Government carefully differentiates in the indictment between legitimate and allegedly illegal labor disputes. The conspiracy was "not intended to be, nor was it in fact, in aid of higher wages, shorter hours, better working conditions for labor, or any other legitimate object of a labor union," it states, but simply over a matter of jurisdiction. In words that may become famous it added:

"It is not the policy of the Government to interfere with practices tending to promote legitimate collective bargaining, to improve hours, wages, health, safety, or working conditions," the Department of Justice explained. "It recognizes the privilege of organization granted to labor by statute, and the common law.

"It is only when the privilege is used in a manner that is clearly unreasonable and unlawful that the government intervenes."

Straus Rescinds Ban On Brooklyn Project

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

New York, Oct. 13

This city's latest low-rent housing project in the Bedford-Stuyvesant section of Brooklyn finally has been approved by Nathan Straus, Federal Housing Administrator, who informed Mayor Fiorello H. La Guardia that the City decision to bear a part of the per square foot cost in excess of $1.50 had removed the only obstacle.

This approval followed the resignation of Alfred Rheinstein, Chairman of the New York City Housing Authority on Oct. 3, after Mr. Straus had rescinded approval of the project on Sept. 29, although he had approved it originally on Sept. 11.

Mr. Straus said he had rejected the project upon learning that it was to cost $1.78 a square foot, thus exceeding the Federal maximum of $1.50. Mr. Rheinstein asserted however, that Mr. Straus originally had agreed to the $1.78 figure, but had withdrawn approval in "pique" over a critical article appearing in the October issue of Harper's Magazine under the signature of Mr. Rheinstein and Henry F. Pringle.

St. Louis Acts

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Oct. 13 (AP)—A Federal Grand Jury was impaneled yesterday by United States District Judge Charles B. Davis with instructions to investigate alleged violations of the anti-racketeering and anti-trust laws in the St. Louis building industry.

Roscoe T. Steffen and a corps of assistants from the Anti-Trust Division of the Department of Justice will direct the work of the jury.

"There have been many complaints in the St. Louis and East St. Louis (Ill.) areas," Mr. Steffen said, "of collusive bidding in the building industry, and agreements by which small dealers and contractors have been frozen out of competition by threats of violence."

Mr. Steffen announced the jury also would investigate "jurisdictional disputes of labor organizations which interfere with interstate commerce."

Auto Workers Demand Voice In Setting Production Rate

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DETROIT, Oct. 13—Whether the organized workers in a plant should have a hand in deciding their rate of production has for the first time in the automobile industry grown into the central issue in a major dispute in the course of the Chrysler tie-up.

Issues in Dispute

DETROIT, Oct. 13 (AP)—Mediation efforts by both State and Federal agencies were pressed today in an attempt to settle the dispute between Chrysler Corporation and the United Automobile Workers of the Congress of Industrial Organizations which has brought idleness to more than 50,000 workers.

With two conciliators of the United States Department of Labor already on the scene, filing of a strike intention notice by the Union threw into motion the machinery of the State Labor Mediation Board. Members of that body, organized only a few months ago and credited with the solution of several smaller disputes, planned to confer with Union and Company officials today.

The principal problem confronting the mediators appeared to be bringing the two sides into agreement on the question of who shall control production speed in the Chrysler plants. The U. A. W.-C. I. O. has demanded that it be given a voice in setting production schedules. The Corporation has vehemently insisted that such matters are a function of the management alone.

Union Sets Demands

Richard T. Frankensteen, Union Regional Director, said that no contract would be signed by the U. A. W. "until we have mutually agreeable production standards at Dodge and reinstatement of 64 Dodge employees." The Dodge management last week dismissed 64 workers it contended were responsible for a "slow-down" on the production lines.

K. T. Keller, Chrysler President, last night made public a letter to distributors and dealers in which he said:

"We are the object of an attack commonly called the 'slow down.' The 'slow down' is a blood relative of the sit down."

Mr. Keller said that after the National Labor Relations Board poll of Chrysler employees, which resulted in victory for the U. A. W.-C. I. O. in most of the Chrysler plants, "slow downs" increased.

Organized Campaign

"We could not mistake the fact that we were confronted with an organized campaign on the part of the C. I. O. Union to curtail production," he said.

The company shut its main Dodge plant, he said, when the "slow down" had cut production by as much as 50 per cent and disorganized the plant. Shutdowns in Chrysler plants and some units of the Briggs Manufacturing Company followed because of their dependence on the Dodge plant for certain supplies.

The Union View

In a letter to the corporation today, Mr. Frankensteen said:

"The Chrysler Corporation within recent weeks has arbitrarily undertaken to fix production standards without consideration of the workers' capacity to perform respective operations and without consultation of the workers' chosen representatives.

"These arbitrary standards have been fixed on new work concerning which the corporation can have no reliable data on which to base production standards. . . . We are asking a time study to determine a fair day's work."

In the event of a strike, an estimated 20,000 to 25,000 workers in Chrysler and Briggs plants would be affected in addition to the 30,000 now idle.

Pay Adjustment Given Employees By Westinghouse

PITTSBURGH, Oct. 13 (AP)—Westinghouse Electric & Manufacturing Company today announced adjusted compensation of 4 per cent would be paid to all employees this month in accordance with its wage and salary plan.

The amount is established each month in proportion to net earnings of the preceding three months. Net earnings for the last three months were $2,731,023 of which $773,841 was earned in July, $853,045 in August and $1,104,137 in September. Last month the adjusted compensation was 6 per cent.

Approximately 44,000 employees will receive this month's extra compensation in the company's 57 manufacturing and service plants throughout the country and in hundreds of sales and service offices.

Hitler's 'War Monger' To Lecture in the U. S.

LONDON (AP) — Alfred Duff Cooper, former First Lord of the Admiralty, once called a "war monger" by Adolf Hitler, sailed Oct. 12 for a lecture tour in the United States.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

An International Daily Newspaper

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Workers Get Power to Reject In N. Y. Representation Voting

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Oct. 13—Greater democracy and justice in future union representation elections in this State were seen by labor experts here today as in the offing following decision by the State Labor Relations Board yesterday that in the future, when two or more unions are contesting representation through an election, workers shall also have the right to signify their wish not to be represented by any union.

The decision was made in connection with an election to be held not later than Oct. 30 among the 650 employees of the St. George Hotel in Brooklyn between the New York Hotel Trades Council, an affiliate of the American Federation of Labor, and the Hotel and Residence Club Workers' Industrial Union of Brooklyn, Local 28, an independent group. The election ballot will contain the names of the two unions as well as a space indicating rejection of any union representation.

Either union receiving a majority of the votes cast will be certified as the bargaining agency, but if the majority goes for non-representation, then both unions will stand rejected. If, however, the majority of the votes is split between the two unions, a second election will be held merely between these two to determine worker preference.

In making this decision, which some observers hold may become momentous in the history of American collective bargaining, the Board declared that the State Labor Relations Act guarantees labor's rights to be free from representation if it wishes as well as assuring its rights to representation. Previously the Board had permitted only the two contesting unions to be represented on the ballot, although where only one union was seeking sole bargaining rights, a space for rejection was included.

1942 Columbus Honors Sought

WASHINGTON (AP)—Representative James A. Shanley, (D) of Connecticut, observed Oct. 12, the 447th anniversary of Columbus' landing in America, by proposing that the President and Congress appoint a joint committee to celebrate in 1942 the 450th anniversary.

Representative Shanley introduced a resolution authorizing appointment of five House members, five Senators and five persons to be named by the President to cooperate with the 20 other American Republics in celebrating Columbus' journey.

He remarked that during the recent Pan-American conference at Lima, Peru, representatives of the various nations had discussed a joint celebration.

650,000 American Workers Slated for Pay Rise Oct. 24

WASHINGTON, Oct. 13 (AP)—Officials estimated today that 650,000 American workers would get pay increases and an additional 1,100,000 would get shorter hours or overtime pay when automatic changes take place in the Wage-Hour Law, Oct. 24.

On that date, the law provides that 30 cents an hour shall become the minimum wage and 42 hours the maximum work week for employees whose products move in interstate commerce. The standards will replace the 25-cent hourly minimum and 44-hour maximum week in effect for the first year of the Act's operation.

At the same time, about 175,000 textile workers are expected to get pay increases under the 32½-cent hourly minimum ordered for their industry by Elmer F. Andrews, Wage-Hour Administrator, on recommendation of the Textile Industry Committee.

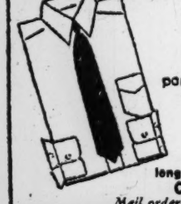
An estimated 46,000 hosiery workers, meanwhile, are receiving wage increases which became effective Sept. 18 as a result of the 32½ and 40-cent minima ordered for the seamless and full-fashioned divisions, respectively.

Preliminary figures place the total wage increase expected from the higher standards for all industries at $100,000,000 for the year beginning Oct. 24.

It works like this: On Oct. 24 a worker getting the present minimum wage of 25 cents an hour or $11 for a 44-hour week must be paid 30 cents an hour, or $12.60 for a 42-hour week.

Wage-hour officials estimate that 450,000 employers in the United States, employing in excess of 12,000,000 persons, are covered by the Act.

Manhattan SHIRTS



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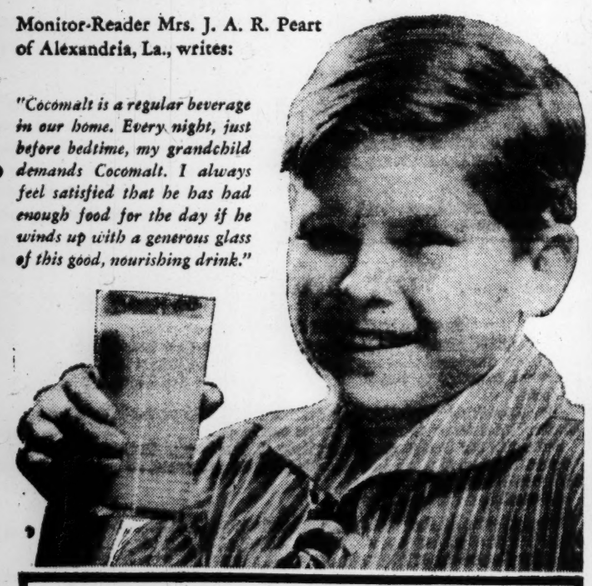

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Behind the Headlines

Practical bankers and visionary professors exchange views on U. S. role in war.

Is conflict in Europe 'struggle for power' or a clash between ideals.

Bankers are supposed to be hard-headed, practical. Scholars have the reputation of being visionary. You might think the two professions would have nothing to do with each other.

But the bankers seem interested in what the scholars have to say, and the scholars like to struggle with the concrete problems that the bankers set for them. I have just had an opportunity to witness their collaboration in trying to decide what should be America's attitude towards the war in Europe. It has been an illuminating experience.

Drawing up a foreign policy for a great neutral Nation in time of war demands the best thought of all groups of its citizens. Here at a national convention of investment bankers, their guests the college professors made their contribution, too.

Where hard-headed bankers and visionary professors exchanged views when Investment Bankers Association met recently at Del Monte, Calif.

'America First'

The bankers' president summed up his attitude as follows:

"We, as a Nation, should remain level-headed during a period when the dictates of our emotions threaten to lead us into the gravest dangers. We should attend to our own affairs, so that we will be better able to see the problems of Europe in their true perspective. We will then be less likely to clothe that naked struggle for power abroad with an idealism dangerous to our well-being. Now is surely the time for a consistent policy of 'American First.'"

The spokesman for the professors made a speech which smacked less of isolationism. In his eyes the war in Europe was not so much a "naked struggle for power" between great empires as a clash of ideals between two different conceptions of living. "What is at stake," he declared, "is the whole system of free government, private property, respect for human personality, consent of the governed, representative authority, and legal checks and balances for which the English-speaking world has struggled during 300 years."

The professor didn't hesitate to be idealistic, whether it is "dangerous" or not.

Common Ground

But there were parts of the professor's speech which the bankers heartily applauded. In fact, they might almost have written them themselves.

The professor deplored the growing dependence on government of people of all classes in the United States. "Ever since the Civil War," he remarked, "there has been a disposition of certain business interests to look to the Government for special privileges of all kinds. Now, the general public demands the democratization of subsidies, with the disastrous results which we all see.

"Government," he continued, "will always take advantage of the willingness to get something for nothing, to increase itself at the expense of our liberties, our properties and our very lives. The best defense of America is to root out of our hearts and minds the disposition which, whether we know it or not, leads inevitably to a socialistic state. The best answer to the world challenge of socialism is the recognition for what they are of all steps that lead toward planned economy and totalitarianism. Let American business oppose dictatorship by taking the lead in a moral house-cleaning which will show that we are still worthy of the liberties our fathers won for us."

Practical Idealism

The bankers and the professors were both living up to their reputations. The bankers spoke as hard-headed men of affairs; the professors were more concerned with the ideas and ideologies prevalent in the world today.

The bankers, viewing the far from satisfactory status of the nation's economy today, warned against venturing its resources in the uncertain game of war. One of them remarked that, from the standpoint of national defense, the American industrial equipment is hopelessly inadequate because it has been starving for new capital for ten years.

The scholars, looking upon the war as a clash of philosophies as well as of armies, sought to insulate the nation against invasion by the totalitarian concept of the state.

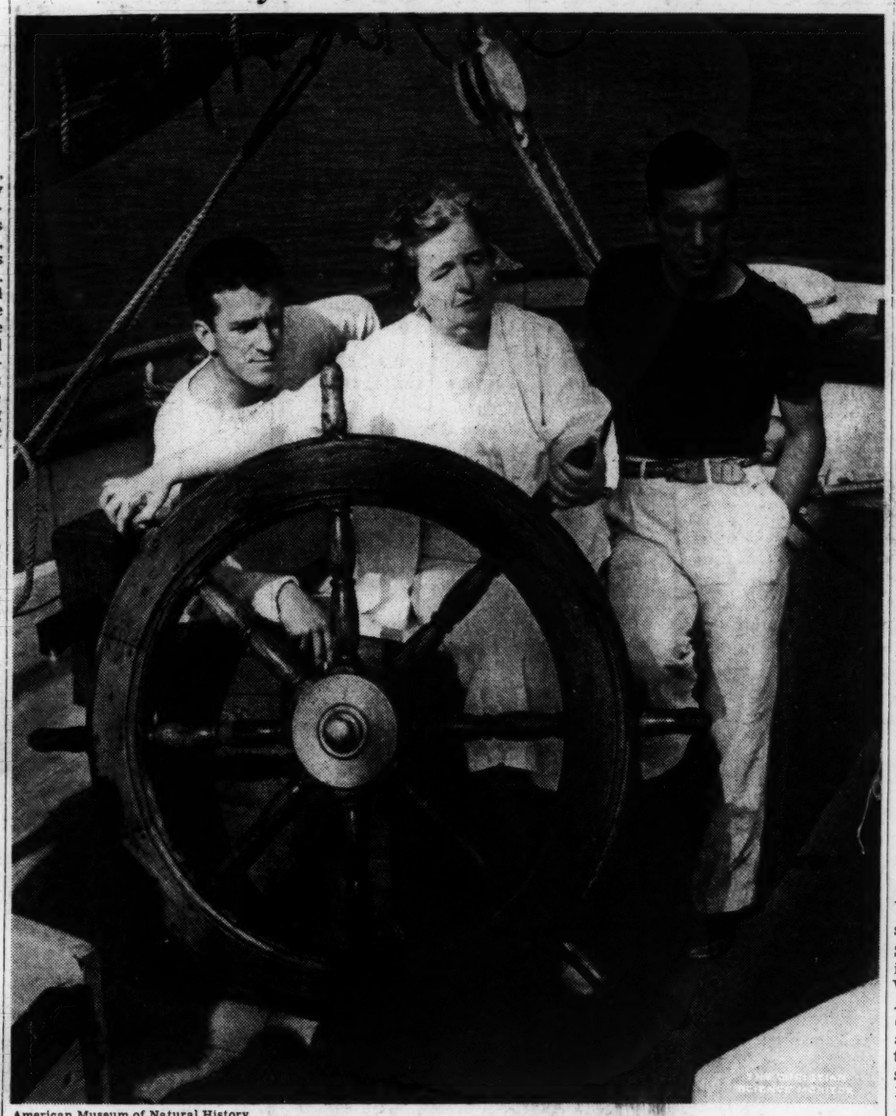
Truly National Policy

The significant thing is that both were at libertly to express their convictions under the existing system of government in the United States.

American foreign policy in this time of war is gradually evolving. When it takes form, it will be a truly national policy. It will have both bankers and professors, and everybody else, behind it, because all will have had a share in making it. There is no other firm nor satisfactory basis for any government to rest upon.

Rex Miller

They'll Sail the Ocean Blue



American Museum of Natural History

Bruce Fahnestock **Mrs. Bruce Fahnestock, Sr.** **Sheridan Fahnestock**

Three members of the Second Fahnestock Expedition at the helm of their schooner Director II on which they will explore the South Sea Islands on a two-year expedition for the American Museum of Natural History.

New Expedition Is to Study South Seas

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Oct. 13—The American Museum of Natural History's second Fahnestock Expedition to the South Seas is scheduled to leave New York for the New Hebrides, Banks, Torres, Santa Cruz, Northern and Southern Solomons, and the Trobriand Islands sometime in the near future, according to Dr. Roy Chapman Andrews, Museum Director.

In addition to collecting material for six habitat studies for the new Whitney Memorial Bird Hall and specimens of fish, insect and minerals, many islands out of position on existing charts will be remapped. The first expedition which lasted three years, from 1935 to 1938 was undertaken on a much smaller scale, using a small schooner and was more or less a survey of what had to be done and could be accomplished by a more completely outfitted and larger organization.

"As Bruce and Sheridan Fahnestock, organizers and leaders of their expedition have covered the ground carefully before and are familiar with all the waters to be explored," said Dr. Andrews, "the second expedition should be able to get at the serious business of collecting and recording with a minimum of delay.

Gone About Two Years

"It is expected the expedition will be in the field from 18 months to two years and will cover a distance of more than 40,000 miles before it returns to New York. The expedition's ship, Director II, is a three-masted schooner with auxiliary diesel power. Reasonable draft permits entrance into quite shallow lagoons and waterways and therefore equipment can be carried right to the point of disembarkation with the minimum of difficulty.

"Although originally built as a cargo carrier, the Director II has been converted into a modern, comfortable yacht, equipped with refrigeration, electric lighting, dark room, laboratory space and ample fuel capacity. A 25-foot power launch, as well as four fishermen's dories, will be used to carry supplies and recording equipment to shore-bound expedition parties.

"The expedition will have one of the most extensive radio outfits ever used in the field. Ten powerful radio transmitters aboard the schooner will link the outside world and the land parties.

Will Carry Light Plane

"The ship will also carry a light single-motored 65-horsepower plane, fitted with pontoons. This plane will be used to make inland, preparatory trips to map waterways, locate clear spots in the jungle for camp sites and to carry supplies."

Among the members of the expedition are:

Bruce Fahnestock, scientific director, who also led the first Fahnestock Expedition.

Sheridan Fahnestock, Master of the Director II, who successfully navigated the Director I throughout the entire three years of the previous expedition.

Mrs. Bruce Fahnestock, Sr., the only woman member of the expedition, who also accompanied her sons on part of the first journey.

Edwin Martin Dair, First Officer, will also make anthropological sketches and paintings of South Sea natives; George Folster, of Chicago, will be Assistant Director of the expedition; Frank Chessus as Radio Technician; Ward Meyer, as Pilot and Third Officer and Frank J. Sheridan, 3rd, as expedition photographer.

To aid in the scientific work an entomologist, geologist and recording technician will later be appointed from the American Museum staff and Columbia University.

Cabinet Crisis in Japan Appears Averted in Truce

TOKYO, Oct. 13 (AP)—A Cabinet crisis appeared averted today when a spokesman for 150 Foreign Office officials who had tendered their resignations announced the Government had agreed to respect their wishes in a "compromise plan" on the establishment of a new Trade Ministry.

The resignations were withdrawn.

Foreign Office employees in Japan, the United States, South America, France and China had expressed opposition to Premier General Nobuyuke Abe's proposal to place the Foreign Ministry's Trade Bureau under the new ministry.

Many of the Foreign Office officials immediately offered their resignations on the grounds such a plan would strip the Foreign Office of its essential functions.

Their spokesman said Admiral Kichisaburo Nomura, Foreign Minister, had assured them their wishes would be taken care of in the new compromise the Premier is preparing.

The strikers' representatives said the compromise provided for establishment of a Trade Ministry, but with the Foreign Office retaining control of foreign trade matters now under its Commercial Bureau, including the appointment of commercial counsellors abroad.

Armed 'Incident'

SHANGHAI, Oct. 13 (AP)—Twenty armed Japanese plainclothesmen today occupied the building of the Bank of Communications—a Chinese Government Bank—in the British defense sector of the International Settlement.

The British forces took no immediate action.

The plainclothesmen, apparently attached to the Japanese police force for occupied portions of Shanghai, were reported to have removed bank stationery and part of the building's furnishings, to have smashed doors and to have caused other damage.

The building, situated on the Bund, had been used as living quarters for the staff since banking operations were transferred to the French Concession in November, 1937.

The Japanese were said to have overpowered a small group of watchmen and other attendants.

Occupation of the building caused a delicate situation, since any attempt at ejection might broaden the affair into another British-Japanese dispute.

Sunday Schools' Convention Off

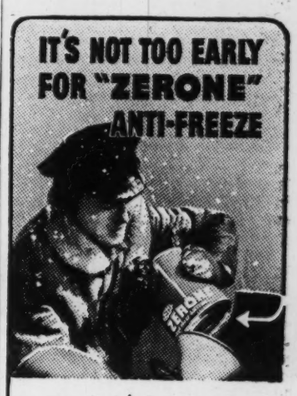
Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Present conditions make it impossible to stage the World's Sunday School convention scheduled to meet in Durban, South Africa, in July, 1940, according to announcement Oct. 13 by the World's Sunday School Association. At a meeting on Oct 10, it was decided, however, that the Association's North America Administrative committee would convene sometime during the summer of 1940.

"At that time it is hoped international conditions will be such as to make it possible to plan for the next World's Sunday School convention at some suitable time and place," the committee announced.

Dr. Forrest L. Knapp, formerly of the International Council of Religious Education in Chicago, was installed as associate General Secretary of the Association at this meeting. Members from many parts of the United States and from Canada were present.

Third Season for
DU PONT "ZERONE"
in the Monitor



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WOLFEBORO, N. H.

Old Panama Offers Colorful Background

Monitor Traveltalks
By M. Le Tour

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Ocean travel being what it is today, the American tourist asks, "What sort of a cruise can you recommend that won't take me out of that 'safety belt' they've been talking about at Panama?"

There's your answer, right in your question. Panama! No country has a more colorful background of historic legend than the Isthmus. It was an old Spanish stronghold long before the Pilgrims landed on Plymouth Rock. Columbus knew it well. Still left are vestiges of the old trails—Las Cruces Trail and the "Gold Road"—which carried the gold and silver of the Incas. And many years later it was the magnet of gold that drew eager feet of the Forty-Niners over this same pathway in their rush to reach the Pacific Coast.

It was gold, too, that brought Henry Morgan to Panama. But the Panama City in which the delegates of the Pan American nations met in September, 1939, is not the Panama City on which Morgan had designs in 1671. The old Panama City ventured to the shores of the Pacific. It heard the roar of surf and felt the spray in the wind. That was before Morgan came. You will find in that spot now nothing but silent, moss-patterned ruins. Panama la Vieja, they call it—Old Panama.

* * *

It was in May of this year that I was there. Ferns and grasses grew thickly among the chinks and climbed atop the crumbling walls, as friendly kittens might rub about their mistress' feet and curl up in her lap to sleep. Blue sky, like panes of painted glass, lighted the openings which once were windows. Here before us stood a tower, all that was left of one of the oldest Cathedrals in America.

Yes, it was many years ago that Morgan and his men sailed across the blue Caribbean for the steaming Isthmus, bound upon the most daring project of his career, the capture of the City of Panama. It was a city of riches then, a bazaar of trade. Peruvian bullion was stored in its royal houses, and the tides of the great Pacific brought galleons with merchandise and gold—gold for the Spanish King's treasure, to be transported and shipped from the Caribbean shore. Long had the wily Henry had his eye upon this bright jewel of the Pacific. In fact, he had boasted when he took Porto Bello—"the Lovely Port," as Columbus called it—that he would return in a twelvemonth and capture Panama also. He demanded that the Governor of Panama deliver him 100,000 pieces of eight for the ransom of Porto Bello. But the Governor only laughed. The King's funds were not intended for such purposes, said he.

So Morgan returned to Panama. The Canal was not thought of then. The Chagres River, the waters of which have been dammed to form Gatun Lake and flood the locks, flowed its muddy way toward the Pacific when Henry Morgan and his flotilla landed at its mouth in January of 1671. I had made the trip from coast to coast in an hour and twenty-five minutes. Eight days it is said to have taken Morgan and his buccaneers to wallow through steamy swamp and wilderness.

* * *

I tried to turn back the years from peaceful now to historic then. They had known that Morgan was coming. Morgan the conqueror of Granada, of Maricaibo, of Porto Bello. People ran from their homes. Gold, jewels and silverware were thrown into wells or hidden in the ground. The Governor quickly mobilized his forces and awaited the half-starving troops of Morgan.

But such a master of military strategy was Morgan that within two hours he had vanquished the company of the Governor and was entering the city. The Spanish defenders fled, but not before they had touched off the powder magazine and all of the stored explosives. Panama was afire.

Years have swept in slow procession over Panama la Vieja—Old Panama. The sun shines on ancient ruins. Morgan, the raider; Morgan, the buccaneer has gone. Peace has come to the Caribbean, and cruise ships, and tourists like you and me.

So by all means, go to Panama. See the ruins of Porto Bello too, and of Fort San Lorenzo. Visit the old sea wall, "Las Bovedas" (the Vaults) underneath which are dungeons which were used by the Spanish. And of course the women must shop. Perfumes from France. Silks from the Orient. Silver from India. It is a free port, so you will want to be sure to take advantage of the extremely low prices there. And remember, you may bring in $100 worth of goods duty free.

Japanese Accept Apology of U. S.

TIENTSIN (AP) — A Japanese military spokesman announces that United States officials have offered apologies and compensation for the wounding of a Japanese policeman Wednesday. The Japanese contended that the policeman was hurt in an altercation with an American marine. The Japanese also said that the commandant of the local United States Marines detachment, Lieut.-Col. W. G. Hawthorne, and an American Vice-Consul had called on the Japanese garrison commander and assured him that the marine responsible for the incident would be tried by court martial.

Under the circumstances, the spokesman added, the incident would be regarded by Japanese authorities as a "local issue." The Japanese said the policeman was shot by a marine who was guarding freight cars loaded with supplies.

Radio Plan Studied By Townsendites

WASHINGTON (AP) — Senator Sheridan Downey (D) of California said Oct. 11 that action of the National Association of Broadcasters in refusing to permit its stations to sell time to the Townsend Plan movement had been anticipated by Townsendites.

"We expected some such action," said Senator Downey, "and think we will be able to work something out."

The Senator has been organizing a nation-wide radio campaign for which Townsendites, at their last convention, pledged $1,000,000. The Association said that the Townsend Plan was a controversial issue and that to sell time for such a campaign would violate its code.

$228,000 in Printing Saved

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—The weeding out of useless forms, and the simplification of others has resulted in a saving of $228,000 annually—and much clerical labor—for the municipality of New York City, according to the Public Administration Clearing House of Chicago, which quotes figures compiled by the Municipal Finance Officers Association.

A survey of forms was begun in New York four years ago, with the City Comptroller, the Department of Purchasing, and the WPA co-operating, the Clearing House reports. When the study has been completed it is expected that savings of as much as $350,000 in New York City's annual printing bill will result.

As examples of the economies being brought about, the Clearing House mentions: consolidation of 17 different telephone memos into one standardized and simplified form; reduction of 1,000 varieties of memos and routine forms to 17; reduction of 4,112 different forms used by the high schools, to 100 saving $50,000 a year.

Aboriginals' Law Found Operating

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MELBOURNE, Victoria — Well-defined laws on property, crime, behavior, and marriage among aboriginal tribes in the Kimberly district of Northwest Australia, were reported by the Rev. Ernest Worms, missionary priest who recently returned here.

Basing his information on 10 years spent among the tribes, he told students of the University of Melbourne that aboriginals divide real property into tribal collective and personal divisions. Personal property values depended on the ease of carrying a possession. They have no "savings banks" or stores, but have worked out a detailed system of barter. If given money, they spend it at once—on hair oil for the women, candy for the children, or tobacco for the men. A curious law of behavior is that a married man is forbidden to speak to his mother-in-law.

Travel

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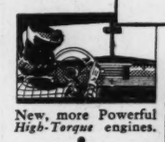

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR,
BOSTON

Poland: Crushed, It Starts to Rise Again

Our setting is a wood-panelled library. Before a crackling fire sit a group in comfortable chairs, talking informally. Chairman of the discussion is VOLNEY D. HURD, *special writer and Director of Broadcasting for The Christian Science Monitor.*

Your Chairman Speaks:

"News of the organization of a new Polish government in France to carry on and seek once more a Polish state emphasizes the dominant character of the Poles—irrepressible identity. Paraphrasing an old saying we might put it, 'Poland, crushed to earth, shall rise again!' Some of you have said, 'Well, I guess Poland's done.' That new government is your answer—and history its confirmation.

"Of course it is generally realized that Poland, as the immediate starting point of the present war, was primarily a trigger, a last straw following continued Hitler aggression. Little attempt has been made to make out a case for Poland as was made for Belgium in the World War. The quality of Polish democracy, the vast minority group and their treatment, the extremes of riches and poverty have left Poland open to too much criticism to make it an ideal 'martyr state.'"

Question: "Mr. Hurd, why should we spend time or sympathy on such a state?"

Answer: "In answering we'll put aside entirely the question of the current war and aggression. We'll consider that Poland's eastern frontier did include far too many non-Poles. That is the area Russia has taken over. To be fair we must remember that this boundary was made after a very bitter war in which Bolshevik Russia almost succeeded in crushing the new Polish State. The Communists announced they were going to pierce into Europe over a destroyed Poland. They actually got into the suburbs of Warsaw. Now in those circumstances wasn't it most natural that Poland should push back its boundaries against Russia's as far as possible?"

Question: "When did all this happen?"

Answer: "After the 1918 armistice. The Allies had fixed Poland's western boundary but Poland and Russia fought until 1921 over the eastern boundary. Pilsudski drove off the Russian army in 1920 at Warsaw. A treaty fixing the final boundary was signed between Russia and Poland March 21, 1921, at Riga."

Question: "That was part of the Versailles setup, wasn't it?"

Answer: "No, indeed. The Allies had drawn an entirely different frontier called the 'Curzon line,' which excluded most of the Russian, Ukrainian and Lithuanian minorities. In taking these, understandable as it was, Poland weakened itself as a closely-knit state, and thus contributed in part to its downfall."

Question: "But Poland failed to be a democracy, didn't it? Why free a people merely to replace foreign autocrats with native autocrats?"

Answer: "The Polish state did succeed in promoting democracy although self-government, as the West understands it, was very limited. As we have pointed out before in these pages, it takes time to educate a people up to having a true democracy. Here was Poland divided into three groups which had lived apart for 150 years. There were class differences dating back through the centuries. Add lots of inexperience, which means a lack of discipline in a new nation. But the fact remains the Poles were moving towards self-government. The United States has had 150 years to learn how to run a democracy. The Poles only had 20."

Question: "Well, you do temper the case. But how about the question of land distribution? How about Poland's feudal landlords?"

Answer: "There has been much misinformation on this. You would think no land had been distributed. But actually during the 200 years laws were passed providing that all estates formerly held by Russian magnates, all extensive church properties and private farms larger than 445 acres should be distributed. Thus 700,000 new holdings were provided. Actually about 70 per cent of the agricultural land is in small holdings.

Question: "Then why didn't all these successful farms stabilize the country?"

Answer: "Because there weren't 'all these successful farms.' Devastated by war, Poland had lost much of its stock and buildings. There was no credit. And if you are to farm successfully you must have buildings, livestock and credit in order to get going."

Question: "How about voting and government control. How near democracy did it get?"

Answer: "Poland was a parliamentary republic, with supreme authority in the hands of the President, who wielded greater power than many kings. The Parliament consisted of two chambers, the Seym and the Senate. The Seym was elected by all citizens, male and female, over the age of 24. The Senate was chosen by a small electorate of about 300,000. In general, in keeping with the need of discipline and control of a budding democracy, the army exercised a far greater influence on politics than in Western democracies."

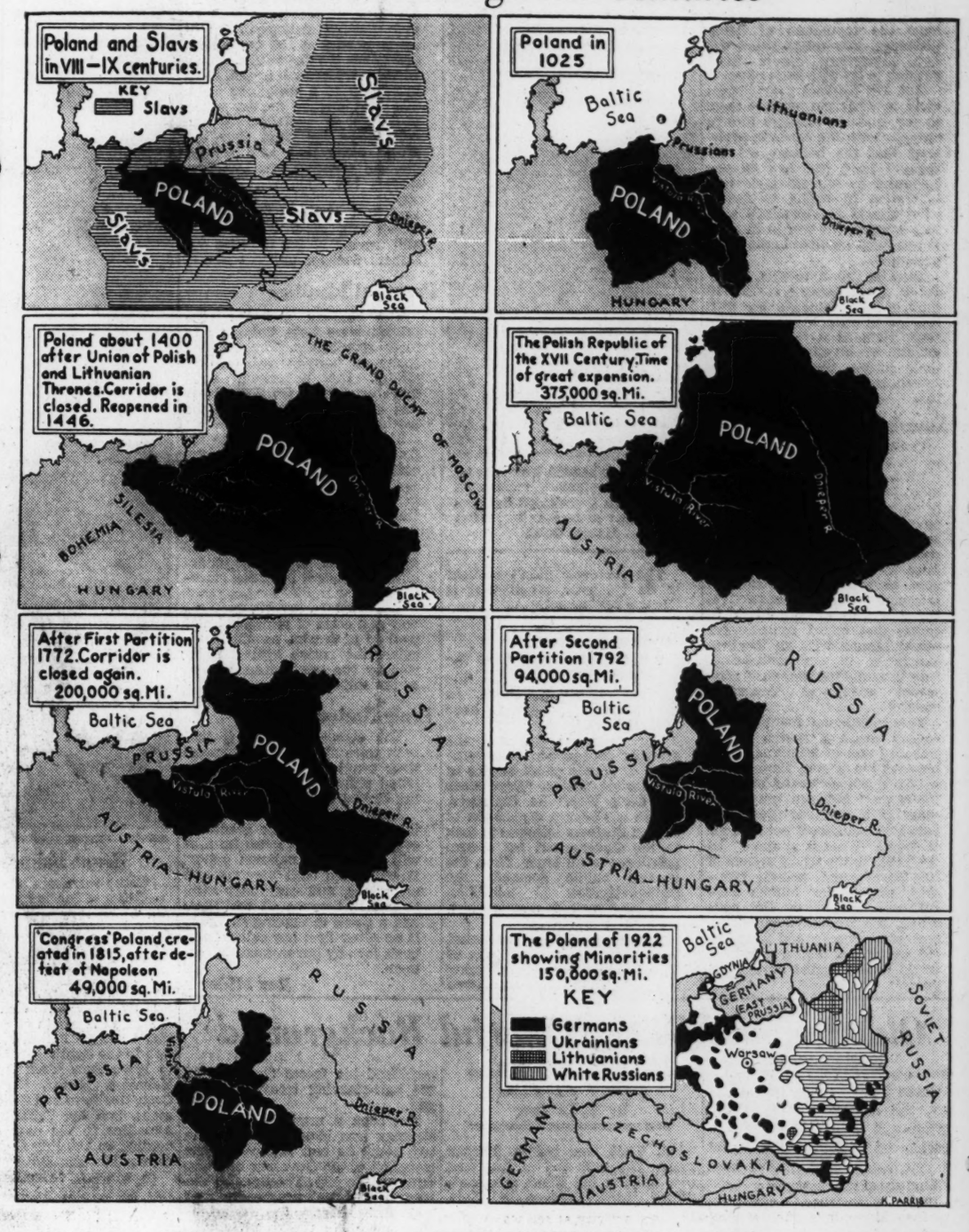
Question: "How about education?"

Answer: "Poland had done remarkably well, starting from less than scratch as a poor, devastated, agricultural country. Five million children were in elementary schools, 225,000 in high schools and 50,000 in universities."

Question: "Could you tell us something about the Polish people?"

Answer: "Your answer to that came in by cable this morning from London where Christopher Buckley, just back from contributing stories from the Polish and Spanish war fronts, turned it out as our guest speaker contribution of the day. You'll find it just below on Fireside page 43."

Poland—Through the Centuries



A Hardy Poverty and Class 'Unconsciousness'

By Christopher Buckley

The average traveler approaching Poland for the first time would probably at some period of his journey become conscious of his extraordinary ignorance of Poland and Polish affairs.

The approach to Warsaw by the railway from Germany over some of the flattest and dullest country in Poland would seem strangely different from the well-wooded and watered countryside between Dover or Southampton and London. The small wayside stations would seem infinitely dreary. Long before one reached Warsaw the traveler would be liable to conceive of Poland as a land as barren as, and far less colorful than, the least fertile areas of Castille or even Bosnia. And this first impression would never be quite dissipated. One might have accepted the gaiety and sophistication of Warsaw, reveled in the old-world charm of Cracow, appreciated the more varied scenery of southern and eastern Poland, admired the up-to-date efficiency of Gdynia and the new industrial towns of the south. But always as a background one would recall with a sense of pathos the grinding poverty of the small Polish town or village.

The Peasants

Yet the Polish peasant brought up on a diet consisting mainly of black bread and potatoes was a sturdy enough individual and got through a day's work of which any of us might be proud. His children playing bare-legged and bare-footed in the dust did not, in general, look ill-nourished, and his wife appeared hardier and less worn by toil than the mother of a family in an English depressed area. Such facts should be remembered when one reads statements such as occurred in one of the best-documented recent books on Poland, to the effect that one-third of the inhabitants of Poland lived near starvation level.

In Warsaw the traveler might have endeavored to seek the key to the Polish character. Now if I may be allowed the liberty of a paradox, a capital city is the least national institution in a nation. It is not the very efficient and courteous young men, speaking excellent English, French or German, to whom the traveler's letters of introduction were addressed, who were most characteristic of the Polish spirit. They represented a very encouraging aspect of the New Poland, the Poland that in 15 years had created out of the small fishing village of Gdynia the greatest port on the Baltic; the Poland that was developing the planned economy of the Central Industrial Region. But they were not all Poland. They had not become the dominant force in the country. Their enlightened schemes of social aid, their Housing Estates and their Model Factories—how frequently, alas, lying in ruins at this moment—might be symbolized by a beautifully tiled and hygienic modern bathroom introduced into a mainly un-modernized feudal castle. For there was another and more powerful Poland, the Poland of the great families, the Czartoryskis or Radziwills, of the impoverished but intensely class-conscious small landowner, of the military caste.

Polish Character

However, there was much to be learned of Polish character and customs from a sojourn of even a few days in Warsaw. For a shilling or two a visitor might hire a "droshki," a small open one-horse carriage capable of holding two people comfortably, for half the day. He would learn to adapt himself to the Polish day: the breakfast (sniadanie), a rather heavier meal than the customary Continental petit dejeuner and taking place usually at an earlier hour; the long morning's work—all banks, almost all shops and offices were open from eight o'clock. Warsaw had not yet had to face the problem of the time taken in transit by employees living at a distance from their work.

The large mid-day meal (obiad) occurred between two and four o'clock. By four o'clock the office and usually the factory had finished for the day. Then followed the hours of sauntering, when the cafés and still more the "patisseries" did their chief trade. There can be no people with a sweeter tooth than the Poles. In what other country is there so large a proportion of shops selling rich cakes? And where else could one see, as I have seen during an interval at Vilna, a number of hussars in full uniform, contentedly sucking ice creams and lollipops? The evening meal was taken never earlier than eight and often as late as ten or ten-thirty.

Class Divisions

A visit to the country early in August destroyed any hope that the crisis might be peacefully liquidated. For here the class nature of Poland was more powerfully in evidence, and here one might meet members of the landowning class as blissfully remote in thought from the clouds rolling up from the horizon, as remote from the hard realisms of the contemporary world as characters in a Tchekov play. Poland shared with Hungary the distinction of being the last country where the landowning classes maintained an almost medieval degree of feudal privilege and feudal dignity. The sharp class divisions of the Polish State were brought somewhat uncomfortably home to the sympathetic observer. One had already been uneasily conscious of them on the train. Certain privileges, of no moment in themselves, accorded to First Class passengers. The invariable division of station restaurants: two rooms used, one for First Class passengers, one for Second and Third—a custom not common in the West. And until the last, in the spacious homes of the Polish aristocracy, the heads of families still kept virtually open house, still maintained and even on occasion paid a salary to their quota of idle or needy relatives and hangers-on, still comfortably placed faith in the Polish cavalry to maintain the national independence, and still discussed Field Marshal Hermann Göring in terms of hunting exploits.

The Polish Panorama—Past and Present

The Poles Are Slavs

That means they are members of the largest racial family in Europe. Their brothers are Russians, Ukrainians, Czechs, Slovaks, Slovenes, Croats, Serbs, Bulgars, and many others. Slavs occupy or control a sixth of the surface of the earth, more than one-half of Europe, more than one-third of Asia.

Poles in Prussia

Much of Eastern Germany was once inhabited by Slavs. They extended farther west than Berlin. Poles and Germans have been struggling against one another for nearly a millennium.

It is Prussia, especially East Prussia, that has been causing the Poles difficulties for many centuries. The word Prussia seems to be of Slavic origin, meaning "Beside Russia."

A district in this same vicinity is called "Pomorze," which likewise means "by the sea." It was the famous "corridor," created by the Treaty of Versailles to give Poland an outlet. Many people have thought this "corridor" a sort of street, cut through German territory, like a road through a neighbor's garden. But, in fact, Pomorze is inhabited predominantly by Poles, and was, even before Copernicus:

Until 1225 there were no Germans at all in East Prussia. That densely wooded, lake-dotted, sandy plain was inhabited by a few thousand very savage, long-haired, thick-bearded heathen, of Slavic or Gothic origin. They were the original Prussians, and though long ago exterminated, gave their name to the greater part of the mighty German nation. They originally had no more to do with Germans than American Redskins with India.

Germans in Prussia

The first meeting of Germans and Prussians was very dramatic, and by no means cordial. The heathen Prussians were reputed to be the fiercest tribe in Europe and seemed to enjoy nothing more than annihilating missionaries sent to Christianize them.

The Teutonic Knights had just finished a rousing crusading expedition in Palestine and were looking out beneath the well-burnished visors of their steel helmets for new infidels to attack. The Polish King suggested they try their lances on the Prussians. The Pope approved. The steel-clothed missionaries rode in on their tank-like war horses, built fortresses that still remain, and wiped out the unreasoning woodsmen who preferred extermination to coercion. The irresistibly brave, marvelously organized, exceedingly industrious crusaders settled down, and still abide. They made East Prussia German.

Poles vs. Germans

In 1308 these Knights seized Pomorze, the "corridor," and kept it for 146 years. The Poles defeated them catastrophically at the famous battle of Thorn in 1410 and took back Pomorze. They held it till the partitioning of Poland in 1772, when the Germans got it again.

The Poles have controlled this area for nearly 700 years, the Germans for just under 300. So, the present score's 7 to 3. Germans are now having their innings.

Foreign Influence

The role foreigners have played in Polish history almost passes belief. The Polish nobles elected their kings and often chose foreigners. One of the greatest rulers was a Hungarian. Russians, Germans, French, Swedes occupied the Polish throne. Most European conquerors used Poland as a "hunting ground." Among them were Napoleon, Carl X of Sweden, the Bourbons, Hapsburgs, Hohenzollerns, Romanoffs.

The Polish nation is now in the midst of the struggle to free its land from foreign owners, and its cities from foreign masters. This is one of the most difficult of all social struggles.

Flair for Freedom

Among humanity's most intrepid champions of freedom are the Poles. This reveals a strange paradox. Poles have been notoriously reactionary; they are also phenomenally democratic. Some Poles are distressingly treacherous; others are loyal beyond all measure. It is probable that no European people has given so many martyrs for freedom as the Poles. They were a revolutionary yeast throughout all Europe.

Poles have been at almost every barricade, fighting shoulder to shoulder with other nations for progress. Wherever a flag of liberty was raised Poles would be following it. They even rushed across the ocean and fought under the banners of liberty-seeking American colonists.

The Polish People

In social intercourse, the Poles are scintillating. They may not always please you, but never bore you. You may wish to applaud them or hiss them, but never walk out on them. They may be absurd, but never dull. They are spirited, sparkling, ardent. They like to show off and are masters at it.

In his dress a Pole is flashy and elegant. Life is a stage and he's an actor; so he dresses for the part. In that respect all Poles are one. The noble and his coachman; the princess and her seamstress, all dress with spirit—and with taste. They love colors and know how to combine them. They paint flowers on their wagons, on their houses, and over their gates; they also embroider flowers on their clothes. They have flowers in their hearts.

Polish Personalities

Poland has had its share of distinguished personages—in fact, some say, more than its share. Among them are:

1. **Copernicus,** the astronomer of the 16th century who showed that the earth turns around the sun.
2. **Madame Curie,** who with her husband discovered radium in 1898, and in 1903 received the Nobel Prize in chemistry.
3. **Chopin,** whose music so clearly reflects the characteristics of his countrymen.
4. **Paderewski,** premier pianist and pianist Premier, today's symbol of a Poland that is gone.
5. **Pulaski,** the Polish nobleman who ably aided the American colonies in their Revolution.
6. **Kosciusko,** Polish national hero who after aiding the American colonies, returned to battle Russian domination.
7. **Joseph Conrad,** Polish-born English novelist, author of "Lord Jim," "Typhoon" and other works.
8. **Pilsudski,** "Father of the Polish Republic" that just has been; its strong man until his passing.
9. **Jan Sobieski,** Polish national hero of the 17th century, who delivered Vienna from the Turks in 1683.
10. **Helena Modjeska,** Polish actress who toured the United States with Otis Skinner and Maurice Barrymore.
11. **Marcella Sembrich,** Polish operatic soprano, a leading soprano with the New York Metropolitan around the turn of the century.
12. **Henryk Sienkiewicz,** winner of the Nobel Prize for literature in 1905, whose novel "Quo Vadis" won him international fame.

Read On—

Poland: Key to Europe—by Raymond Leslie Buell in the Reader's Digest for July, 1939, from a book by the same title.

Though written before the outbreak of war this work is still authoritative and informative.

Why the Poles Stand Firm—by R. H. Markham in The Christian Science Monitor Magazine, July 29, 1939.

The Poles' belief that liberty is worth any sacrifice justified by events.

Poland—by Walter Duranty in the Atlantic Monthly for September, 1939.

Poland's past mixed up with its present, and because it knows what subjugation is, it is determined to resist.

Poland—by W. J. Rose, a Penguin twenty-five cent book.

A useful pocket size collection of facts about Poland including historical and physical background plus maps and bibliography.

Germany Finds Insult In Chamberlain Speech

BERLIN, Oct. 13 (AP)—The German Government took the stand today that British Prime Minister Chamberlain's rejection of Adolf Hitler's peace overtures means "war against the German people, war against the German Reich unto annihilation."

The statement was issued in the form of an official press release on Mr. Chamberlain's speech to the House of Commons yesterday. It was handed to foreign correspondents during the daily press conference.

It reads as follows:

"Chamberlain's speech is an unheard of insult to Germany. Indulging in unbelievably insolent aspersions on the German Reich and its policy, Chamberlain in his speech rejected the hand of peace outstretched to him by the Führer.

"Chamberlain evidently did not want to understand the Führer's great action, springing from his consciousness of responsibility.

"While Germany wants peace, while the Führer made constructive proposals for building up a peaceful, secure Europe, Chamberlain and his clique desired war.

Hitler's Offer Cited

"In his speech, he did not represent the cause of the people, but the cause of a small clique which sees its task in war. This (yesterday) afternoon, Chamberlain not only before the Lower House (Commons), but before the entire world, rejected Germany's hand of peace and thereby gave an answer to the appeal which the Führer made in his speech Oct. 6 when he said:

"'May those peoples and their leaders now speak up who are of a similar mind and may those reject my hand who believe they must see war as a better solution.'

"Chamberlain and his followers have decided in favor of the latter.

"After this speech by the English Prime Minister, there can no longer exist any doubt among the German people that no matter what we do, what we say, what we offer, Chamberlain and the war inciters of Great Britain are determined—at the same time that they utter hypocritical phrases—to anihilate the German people.

"Chamberlain's speech reveals the real meaning of England's war aims and this meaning is: war against the German people, war against the German Reich unto annihilation. The speech of the English Premier is built upon lies and climaxed in a lie.

Duce's Gesture Rejected

"And while charging German policy with breaking (Germany's) word, he forgets that the world knows that England's world empire is built solely on force and lies.

"Although he knows better, the English Prime Minister claims that, for instance, Germany declined Mussolini's offer of mediation. It is certain that after France accepted it, it was England which brought Mussolini's broadminded action of mediation to a fall and thereby incited the French people into the most senseless war of all times.

"After Chamberlain's speech the German people know what its enemies want. From the experience of Versailles, the German people knows what England's will to annihilation can do and it therefore knows the path it must tread in order to foil this will of its enemies."

American Aid Hoped For

Germany meanwhile called the possibility of United States mediation the last chance hope of saving Europe from "the most gruesome bloodbath in history."

This was the view of Adolf Hitler, given by Dr. Otto Dietrich, German Press Chief and one of the Reichsführer's closest advisers.

Dr. Dietrich declared the Chamberlain speech to the House of Commons had shattered all other hope of an armistice on the western front before operations there begin in earnest.

He indicated that Germany was prepared to unleash her full might against Great Britain and France unless the United States stepped in to bring the Allies and Germany together across the conference table.

Thus, indirectly, Herr Hitler asked President Roosevelt to intervene and indicated there still might be a lull on the western front if there were any sign Mr. Roosevelt might comply.

[Washington reports, however, indicated that Germany had denied the implications in Dr. Dietrich's statements which were interpreted as an invitation for American intervention for peace.]

Only the withheld order of the Führer, it was indicated, kept the war in the west from becoming a fight to the finish.

General Staff Confers

Informed sources said his conference with his general staff last night after reading Chamberlain's speech meant he had come to the end of his effort to end the war.

Dr. Dietrich said he thought now that the United States alone was able to prevent war on a gigantic scale.

Otherwize, the Nazi view was that Mr. Chamberlain's rejection of Herr Hitler's peace overtures meant Germany must fight with all her power.

Dr. Dietrich emphasized that Germany was warning the world not from weakness but in full awareness of her strength.

He stressed the support of Soviet Russia and declared Italy was willing to fight or stay neutral as Germany's best interests might demand.

Other prominent Nazis left the clear implication that the German Air Force might be loosed against British ships and coastal points with as many as 800 bombers flying in waves.

Air activity at sea was expected to be the first evidence of full-scale war because of the importance to the Nazis of determining whether their combined naval and air strength could break Britain's blockade.

New Envoy

© Harris & Ewing

Dr. Karl Brugemann

The Swiss Minister is shown at the White House after presenting his credentials to the President.

Reich Reports Bridges Blown Up by French

BERLIN, Oct. 13 (AP)—The German Supreme Command today stated that the French yesterday blew up Rhine bridges at Wintersdorf, Breisach, and Neuenburg. These were bridges leading from the Alsace-Lorraine sector into southern Germany.

Otherwise, there was little war activity in the west.

French Flood Area

BASEL, Switzerland, Oct. 13 (AP)—French troops closed the Rhine River dam gates at Kembs, 10 miles north of here, yesterday pushing flood waters high over the shoals opposite Germany's "Rhine Gibraltar" at Istein.

The French acted shortly after reports reached here that German forces were working in the shoals under cover of darkness, leading to the belief they might be preparing to cross the Rhine at this tip of the Maginot line.

Closing of the gates also coincided with reports of German attacks against the walled French town of Lauterbourg, 100 miles north along the river.

The series of dams on the Rhine below the great Istein Rock, which is now one of the strongest forts of the Siegfried chain, serve two purposes—feeding the Alsace Canal on the French side which takes traffic around the rapids, and as power for supplying electricity to the region on both sides of the French-German frontier.

The main power dam is operated by a Swiss concern from the French side of the river, but before the war started French Army engineers took over the plant and control of the gates.

German guns at Istein could easily break open the dam, military advisers pointed out, but until they go into action French engineers can regulate the water flow above the fort.

The flood tide not only made a German attack extremely difficult, military advices said, but would aid the French troops in a surprise advance.

The combination of heavy rainfall and closing of the dam brought the Rhine level up seven and one-half feet within the last week but had not yet endangered either the French or German fortifications along the bank.

France's Maginot forts have been adjusted to meet the highest levels the stream has ever attained, while German engineers made changes last May in their fortifications when the Rhine rose more than 11 feet.

British Losses

LONDON, Oct. 13 (AP)—A new casualty list issued today raised the losses of the British Air Force since the start of the war to 60 killed or fatally wounded, 71 missing, and 9 wounded.

Between Fire in Naval-Air Battle

ALESUND, Norway, Oct. 13 (AP)—A Norwegian fishing boat skipper asserted yesterday that he was trapped in the midst of an hour and a half North Sea naval battle Oct. 9 between five British warships and what he believed to be 150 German planes.

The captain of the fishing boat Kvaloy said bombs dropped on all sides and the crew, fearing their ship would be sent to the bottom, prepared to take to the lifeboats.

He said his crew could see neither ships nor planes were hit, but after the warships steamed away they heard an explosion and saw a fire column on the horizon.

[Both the German and British admiralties reported a North Sea engagement Oct. 9 between planes and warships. The Germans asserted their bombers scored 10 direct hits, but the British contended there was no damage.]

The fishermen were operating near the Viking Bank, the skipper reported, when suddenly a "huge number" of warplanes approached from the West and five British warships from the East. He estimated the number of planes at 150.

They started dropping bombs and the ships answered with anti-aircraft fire. Soon the Kvaloy was in the midst of the battle.

The warships moved at full speed following a zigzag course the whole time. The Kvaloy attempted to steer westward out of the battle zone, but the warships moved in the same direction.

Finally the warships withdrew while the bombing squadrons disappeared eastward. The skipper said the water was churned by a violent explosion as the crew attempted to pull up a net after the battle and he said he thought a bomb must have been caught and exploded when it was moved.

Adult Study Leaders Trained As Aid to Democracy in Quebec

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTREAL—"We might win the war but lose the peace" if the duty of training citizens in the working of the democratic process is neglected, according to Dr. W. H. Brittain, Vice-President of Macdonald College. The tools of democracy must not be allowed to become dulled by disuse, he declared in a recent address before the Provincial Association of Protestant School Boards.

He described what was being done in the Province of Quebec to train leaders in adult education. A school for leaders has been established, he said, and other activities are under way. Instead of taking on more trained specialists, it is proposed to enlist the services of promising young people who have passed through leadership courses and to give them practical training.

The idea of this program is to raise the morale and standard of education in the rural districts.

"Although we in Canada pride ourselves on the possession of these school facilities," Dr. Brittain declared, "our rural districts have far from reached the educational and cultural levels of some of the democracies of Northern Europe. There is not found in Canada the same realization that it is good business for the central authority to ensure for the country districts as high a type of education as for the city population. The result is that the poorer districts continue to be content with inadequate schools and inferior teachers, and to look for nothing better."

Even Idyllic Tahiti Is Affected by War

TAHITI (AP)—Tahiti is in a state of war, in common with other colonies of the French Empire, and emergency measures are being carried out. These include registration of aliens, regulations against profiteering and food hoarding and a strict censorship.

[This dispatch was received in San Francisco Oct. 12 by the Associated Press from its Tahitian correspondent. He reported he was awaiting a "clear statement" from French authorities as to the type of news the censor would pass.]

U. S. Liner Saves British Crew

NEW YORK, Oct. 13 (AP)—The American liner President Harding radioed today that she had rescued the crew of 36 of the British freighter Heronspool while proceeding to aid the attacked French tanker W. Emile Miguet. The Heronspool was sunk off the Irish coast. The President Harding said it found the tanker in flames. The crew apparently had perished.

Capt. James E. Roberts sent the following message to the United States Lines in New York:

"At 2:10 p. m. (New York time) Thursday responded to S O S from French tanker W. Emile Miguet in latitude 50.08, north longitude 14, west. At 1:50 a. m. sighted and rescued crew of 36 in boat from British steamer Heronspool. None missing. Reached W. Emile Miguet afire. No sign of crew. Proceeded at 9:37 a. m."

The Harding left Le Verdon Oct. 11 for New York with 597 passengers aboard.

The Emile Miguet left Houston, Texas, Sept. 17 with 136,017 barrels of crude oil. Her tonnage of 14,115 made her one of the largest oil tankers afloat. She was presumably bound for Le Havre.

The rescue was the fourth performed by a United States Line boat since the war began. A total of 120 men have been picked up by these ships.

The Washington rescued 33 men from the British freighter Olivegrove Sept. 7. The American Farmer saved 29 on the Kafiristan, torpedoed Sept. 17, and the American Shipper rescued 32 from the Blairlogie, sunk Sept. 10 off the Irish coast.

Last reports of the Heronspool said she arrived at Swansea, Eng., Aug. 21, from Hamburg.

[In London the British Admiralty reported today a submarine attack on the steamer Heronspool, and the rescue of the crew by an American ship, but gave no details as to when or where the 5,202-ton British vessel encountered the raider.]

California Radio Bars Code Order

LOS ANGELES (AP)—The Don Lee System of 32 radio stations in California, Oregon and Washington will not bar paid broadcasts of the Townsend Old Age Pension Movement.

L. A. Weiss, Don Lee Vice-Presiden and General Manager, in announcing the system's policy Oct. 12, criticized the recent action of the Code Committee of the National Association of Broadcasters in voting to refuse Townsend Plan broadcasts. The Don Lee chain is a member of the Association.

Mr. Weiss said he considered the Code Committee had "gone overboard" in its attempt to amplify a basic code previously adopted and added the decision as to Townsend broadcasts amounted to "suppression of free speech."

Canada Sells Big War Loan

OTTAWA, Oct. 13 (CP)—Finance Minister J. L. Ralston last night announced Canada's first war loan in the present war, a $200,000,000 issue of two-year 2 per cent notes, already sold to the Canadian chartered banks at par.

This followed the policy announced in the budget speech during the special war session of Parliament in September of avoiding going into the public loan market "until the initial effects of war expenditures and purchases by other governments in this country had begun to stimulate production and expand the volume of public savings.

The notes will be dated and bear interest from Oct. 16, 1939 and will mature on Oct. 16, 1941, the announcement said.

Quebec's Rights

ORMSTOWN, Quebec, Oct. 13 (CP)—Quebec Province is willing to co-operate with any Dominion Government mindful of the rights of Quebec, Premier Maurice Duplessis said in a political address here yesterday.

"The word has been spread that I am a terrible man," said Mr. Duplessis, speaking in French and English to the electors of Chateauguay-Laprairie constituency.

"You hear that I am a dictator. Well, if I were a dictator I would have remained in power for two years more instead of calling a general election now as a servant of the people."

In and address Oct. 9, Ernest Lapointe, Federal Minister of Justice, said the calling of a Quebec provincial election was "an act of national sabotage and already the methods of gangsters are in use."

Mr. Duplessis, the leader of Quebec's three-year-old Union Nationale government, is seeking re-election Oct. 25. He has called the election campaign a fight by French-Canadians to preserve provincial autonomy, and has criticised several war-time measures taken by the Dominion Government.

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Can Reich Get Enough Food and Oil?

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

The question of Germany's ability to obtain sufficient oil to carry on a major war against the Allied Powers has been raised by the recent publication of a report on German oil needs by the Berlin attaché of the Department of Commerce in Washington.

In this report the possibility of Germany's vast mechanized arms equipment being paralyzed by insufficient oil supplies, unless German technicians can be sent to speed up production in Russia, Rumania, or other sources, throws an interesting light on the problems that the German High Command now faces.

Estimate of Needs

According to an estimate by an eminent German economist Germany will need about 20,000,000 tons of petroleum annually for offensive warfare.

In peacetime Germany produces a little more than 4,200,000 barrels of crude oil a year and uses about 50,000,000 barrels. Germany's war needs on the present estimate would be something like 100,000,000 barrels, from which the distilleries would extract gasoline and other oils.

Assuming that Germany is prevented by naval blockade from importing oil by water, from such sources as the United States, Mexico, Venezuela, and Netherlands East Indies, the question arises how much of its needs can be supplied from neighboring nations by land. There is reason to believe that the amount available from conquered Poland, Bohemia, Moravia, and Austria will be relatively small. The wells in these countries are stated to be in a declining condition and some have been much damaged by sabotage.

Russia's Supply Doubtful

As for Russia, it produced about 217,535,000 barrels of crude oil in 1938 and used all but an insignificant quantity itself. If the production could be forced there may be supplies from the oilfields lying between the Caspian and the Black Seas, with Batum as the center. This could be shipped through the Black Sea to a Rumanian port, while the oil in the northern areas of Russia, east of Moscow, might be shipped to Germany through Poland.

Dissatisfaction with the quality of the oils already shipped from Russia has somewhat dampened the optimism of the Germans who discovered that through unskilled operation of the wells and refineries superior oils had been mixed with those of lower grade, so that only by sending German experts to clear up this difficulty could Germany ensure a satisfactory supply. Moreover, Russian crude oil has produced only about 25 per cent gasoline as compared with 45 per cent in America.

But at present Germany's great source of supply is Rumania, which produces about 48,000,000 barrels and from which the flow of imports is still maintained, though at a slightly reduced rate. This oil, amounting to some 500,000 tons monthly has to go mainly by rail to Germany through Hungary, although some of it is being carried by Danube and Rhine barges.

According to available figures, Rumania shipped rather more than 2,500,000 barrels of crude oil to Germany in 1938. This amount, added to the 4,200,000 barrels produced by Germany would still be only a small fraction of the minimum amount estimated as necessary to carry on a war. Even the conquest of Rumania would not yield Germany all its necessary oil on this basis.

This situation makes all the more inexplicable a dispatch from Sofia stating that some $19,000,000 worth of foodstuffs, which Germany had agreed to purchase from Bulgaria, would be paid for to the extent of $12,000,000 by Rumanian oil shipped to Bulgaria.

Hoarding and Chemistry

But there are two sources of supply so far left out of calculation. One is the synthetic gasoline that German chemists have been concentrating upon for some time. This fuel costs about five times as much to produce as the natural mineral equivalent. Last year it yielded about 1,000,000 tons. What preparations Germany may have made for increasing the supply of this synthetic oil and for reducing the cost with the larger quantity cannot be computed. It is generally known that German airplanes during the World War came to use synthetic gasoline almost exclusively.

Another source of supply that is almost impossible to estimate is the amount of oil that the National Socialist Government may have hoarded during the past years in view of a possible major war.

The conclusion arrived at by experts generally is that while Germany would not be in immediate danger of oil shortage in the event of war, yet if hostilities were prolonged Berlin would be under the necessity of taking measures to reorganize its whole source of supply.

Coal Tonnage Drops Sharply From Reich

By the Associated Press

Lucerne, Switzerland, Oct. 13

German coal, which poured through Saint Gotthard Tunnel enroute to Italy at the rate of nearly 25,000 tons a day the first three weeks of the war, has dropped to only a few hundred tons a day.

Some observers ascribed this drop partly to neutral Switzerland's desire to have such shipments routed through the Brenner Pass, outside Swiss territory. But even the Brenner shipments have been small.

Another explanation, given by Swiss business sources, was that the great reserves of Saar coal mined for export before the war are dwindling.

Italian sources said, however, the Germans have filled their Mediterranean port coal yards and are waiting for consumption to catch up with the demand before sending more.

Police Chiefs to Meet In Milwaukee Next Year

SAN FRANCISCO (AP)—Milwaukee, Wis., was selected Oct. 12 as next year's convention city by the International Association of Chiefs of Police.

Chief R. B. Jordan of Richmond, Va., was elected President.

By Dr. Robert Worth

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Will Germany's annexation of three-eighths of Poland and its agreement with Russia compensate it for the loss of its shipping as a result of the British blockade?

Will it get such quantities of raw materials from these sources that it could carry on a war for 10 years, as Field Marshal Hermann Göring boasted recently?

On the answer to these questions may turn much of Europe's history in the immediate future.

Germany's collapse in 1918 was due primarily to starvation, despite the fact that it was occupying the industrial regions of north France and Belgium, Rumania's oil fields, and the granary of the Ukraine. What are its prospects today?

The invasion of Poland was a notable military success, but it is difficult to see how it can bring any real improvemnt in Germany's vital food supplies. Poland has never been a source of food supply for Germany. Poland's dense population and primitive farming methods have not produced more than the country itself needs. There is little likelihood that the ravaged country and its hostile peasantry would improve upon the previous yield. Much the same resistance would come from any other nations that the German leaders might in future attempt to conquer.

Russia Some Help

As to Russia, in theory it is able to supply Germany with all the goods it needs. In practice, however, Russia has very little surplus in the foodstuffs that Germany particularly needs, although in raw materials it is in a better position to help—it has large quantities of coal, iron, cotton, sugar, grain, and gold, which, if not sufficient for extensive export, could by more intensive mechanization be made so. But even for these Russia would have to be paid.

Germany has had its trade treaties with Russia, the last one in August, providing for nearly $80,000,000 worth of imports into Germany over a two-year period. So far, however, Germany has never imported to any great extent from Russia. Certainly there is no surplus of foodstuffs that Russia would not need itself to improve its scanty living conditions.

The conclusion would appear to be that if Germany has made little progress toward attaining self-sufficiency since 1914—and it can be shown that it has not—sooner or later it may be expected to be in the same difficulties which decided its fate in that war. There is this difference, however, that whereas in 1914 Germany faced the struggle with a well-fed and satisfied population, today the privations imposed on the people during the past six years of the Hitler regime have done something to weaken the moral resistance of the people. The people are less able to stand the privations that are likely to be in store for them.

Germany today, exclusive of the acquisitions made during 1938-39, has a population of about 68,000,000, roughly the same as at the beginning of the World War, war losses being compensated for by increase of population. Every year brings 1,000,000 more mouths to feed.

The fact that Austria, Bohemia, and other territories have been added recently has only increased the food problem, since these new territories are so placed as to have even less ability to sustain themselves than Germany itself.

To overcome the difficulty, Germany has tried to increase its production by intensive cultivation of the soil. The use of artificial fertilizers has been increased by 60 per cent, as compared with 1914. Yet the average yield per square mile has remained the same. Only in potatoes has there been any appreciable increase—30 per cent. The yield of wheat has remained the same. Corn has decreased.

Rate of Production

The following table shows the average rate of production of staple foods and live stock in 1914 as compared with that of 1937:

In Millions of Tons

	1914	1937
Corn	9.5	7
Wheat	4	4
Barley	3	3.5
Potatoes	40	50
Cattle	18.5	20
Included cows	10	10
Porcs	23	24

Although Germany has made strenuous efforts to direct consumption in harmony with its agricultural production, it has been forced to import yearly 1,200,000 tons of wheat, 1,200,000 tons of maize, 5 per cent of its meat consumption, 50 per cent of its fish consumption, 25 per cent of its butter, and half of its fat needs. For its tobacco, coffee, tea, cocoa, and spices it naturally depends entirely on imports.

Germany, in short, must import $750,000,000 worth of foodstuffs to maintain its normal living conditions, which are even then reduced to the barest necessities.

It is highly questionable whether Germany could successfully carry on a long war on its present subsistence level. It is not at all certain that the low standard of living is conducive to a sturdy and energetic fighting force, at home and in the field, capable of supporting the terrific pressure of a long struggle, which the allies are preparing to wage.

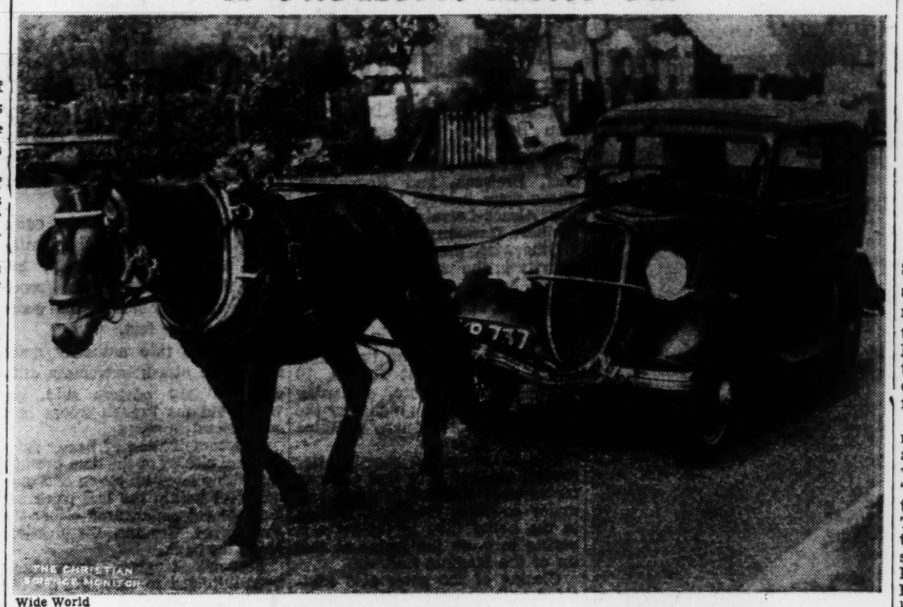
Meaning of Blockade

What difference does the present blockade make to Germany then?

At the present rate at which it is being maintained, it would seem that the 60 per cent of Germany's necessary imports that have been coming from neutral countries will be seriously reduced, particularly inasmuch as Germany's means of paying for them must decline, while the Allies are in a position to take over such imports as cannot get to Germany. The Allies will be willing to pay any price and pay in gold.

Where Germany would seek to get its imports may be judged from 1937 figures. From Denmark, Germany bought $20,000,000 worth of cattle, from the Baltic States and Hungary another $20,000,000; from Denmark, The Netherlands, and the Baltic States $45,000,000 worth of butter. From the Argentine came $9,000,000 worth of meat; from Britain, Norway, and Portugal $20,000,000 worth of fish. Eggs came in equal proportions from Denmark, The Netherlands, the Balkans, and China to the tune of $40,000,000. Argentine supplied half of the $150,000,000 of cerals. The Far East supplied a large proportion of the $100,000,000 of vegetable fats.

A One-Horse Motor Car



Wide World

The Horse Comes Into Its Own in an Automotive Age

With petrol rationing now in force in Britain, this greengrocer of Westwood is using his horse to pull his small car along the English roads. At least the automobile hasn't quite replaced Old Dobbin in this case. The headlights of the car are shielded—as a blackout measure in case of air raids.

British Envision a New Europe

By Peter Lyne

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Oct. 13—Besides making clear beyond all possible doubt that Britain as a whole backs Prime Minister Neville Chamberlain's refusal to accept Reichsführer Hitler's existing terms for peace negotiations, Parliament has unmistakenly shown that its vision is focused beyond immediate prosecution of the war to a rebuilding of Europe on a new basis.

The historic debate in the House of Commons last night was in fact an answer in part to a growing demand at home and abroad for a fuller specification of the Allied war aims.

The chief Opposition leaders expressed agreement on the danger of pressing the Government to go too far into details. But speaker after speaker reiterated Mr. Chamberlain's statement that henceforth the "world will not be the same world that we have known before." Speaker after speaker recognized the immense task of the present generation to find courage, imagination, and unselfishness to build anew.

"It is not alone the freedom of small nations that is at stake," Mr. Chamberlain said: "there is also in jeopardy the peaceful existence of Great Britain, the Dominions, India, and the rest of the British Empire, France, and, indeed, of all freedom-loving nations." He continued:

All Nations Must Share

"Looking to the future we can see that deep changes will inevitably leave their mark on every field of men's thought and action, and if humanity is to guide aright the new forces that will be in operation all nations will have their part to play."

From discussions there emerge by implication a number of general British peace aims. Of main interest are these:

1. A new world order to be built up by all nations.

2. A settlement of international disputes by discussion and not by force, concerning which Mr. Chamberlain said: "Whenever the time may come to draw the lines of a new peace settlement His Majesty's Government would feel that the future would hold little hope unless such settlement could be reached through the method of negotiation and agreement."

3. Britain seeks no material advantage for itself. "We desire nothing from the German people which should offend their self-respect," Mr. Chamberlain said.

4. A stable peace, of which the Prime Minister said: "The peace which we are determined to secure must be a real settled peace, not an uneasy truce interrupted by constant alarms and repeated threats."

More Than Words Needed

5. Restoration of confidence by deeds not words of the German Government. "Only when world confidence is restored," Mr. Chamberlain said, "will it be possible to find solutions to those questions which disturb the world, which stand in the way of disarmament, retard the restoration of trade, and prevent improvement of the well-being of the peoples."

6. The righting of wrongs done to Czechoslovakia and Poland.

Mr. Chamberlain's speech was undoubtedly one of the best of his career and besides drawing loud cheers from all sides of the House it earned praise from Mr. Clement R. Attlee, Sir Archibald Sinclair, and other Opposition speakers.

After assuring the Prime Minister that no British Government could make any other answer to Herr Hitler, Mr. Attlee said the Labor Party stood against domination, against imperialism, and for a more closely co-ordinated Europe and collective security. "We do not believe in the exploitation of colonies by any power." He continued: "We believe in colonies being for people who live there, and in the use of all the resources of the world in the interest of all the people of the world. We believe we can build up a new world based on the principles that regard the rights of others as well as our own rights."

Based on Justice and Faith

Emphasizing that to rebuild Europe on a foundation of justice and good faith would need substantial limitation of national sovereignty, Sir Archibald Sinclair, Liberal leader, added: "We must realize that if the British Empire refuses to accept federation there will be great difficulty in persuading the much more diverse people of Europe to do so."

"A European Commonwealth" was urged by Mr. Leopold Amery, Conservative, as his conception of a postwar settlement. The League of Nations failed, he claimed, because it did not sustain any positive ideal by which a wider common patriotism could have assuaged smaller antagonistic patriotisms.

He put forward conception of a new Europe as the "ancient home of western Christendom, . . . bound together by economic interests and by a great body of traditions which only the nationalization of the last century has divided."

Among other speakers advocating a federal plan for Europe was Col. Josiah C. Wedgwood, Labor. After saying that he detected in the Premier's speech something of that moral leadership so essential at the present time, he contended that the common danger of war should provide an inducement to the nations to make sacrifices of their sovereignty, which they would not make in normal times, in achieving a form of federation.

Few Notes of Dissent

Practically the only notes of disagreement in the Commons debate came from Mr. George Lansbury, Labor, whose out-and-out pacifist speech was respected by members as such but who failed to find much sympathy for his policy of immediate peace negotiations; and Sir Stafford Cripps, Labor, who may be taken as having spoken for the "Peace Bloc" of the veteran Liberal, Mr. David Lloyd George. The peace bloc is said to have the support of about 30 of the total of 615 members of Parliament. This group urges an immediate peace conference.

Mr. Lloyd George refrained from speaking in Commons yesterday but today he addressed a meeting of his organization, the Council of Action for Peace and Reconstruction, which subsequently announced that it had passed a resolution that "while agreeing to the full that no peace which recognizes and acquiesces in the results of the aggression and no peace which does not give real security to the world can meet the needs of the situation, the Council calls upon the Government to propose for the consideration of Commons and the country a fuller and more precise statement of the aims it desires to achieve, and to state whether it is willing to submit these to a conference of belligerents and neutrals for the purpose of negotiating an enduring peace."

Anglo-French Tactics Of Defense Forecast

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

New York, Oct. 13

While Great Britain will not accept Chancellor Adolf Hitler's Reichstag proposals, the way for peace is still open and counterproposals may be forthcoming, in the opinion of Lord Marley, a deputy speaker in the House of Lords and formerly British Undersecretary of War.

"It may be possible to find new frontiers for Poland, but that cannot be done with a pistol at our head," he declared.

Britain wants peace with honor and at a fair price, Lord Marley said on his arrival here aboard the steamship Washington of the United States Lines, yesterday. He voiced confidence that the British and French would wage a defensive war against Germany and that this method of warfare would "break Hitler."

Press Backs Chamberlain

LONDON, Oct. 13 (AP)—The press gave unanimous approval to Prime Minister Chamberlain's declaration that "acts—not words alone—must be forthcoming" from the Nazis before Britain and France would lay down arms.

Endorsing his reply to Herr Hitler as "emphatic and unambiguous," the Daily Telegraph said:

"Before the war the conviction prevailed in high Nazi circles that whatever happened Britain would not fight. That illusion has now become untenable; but it has been succeeded by another illusion—that this country would be ready to snatch at the first excuse for laying down its arms and abandoning the cause which it has espoused . . . . That second illusion must now be abandoned like the first."

The Times commented that the House of Commons "received the Prime Minister's speech with a unanimous approval reflecting the unity of the nation."

Remarking that Prime Minister Chamberlain "was careful to leave the way open for a genuine offer," the Times added, "only he was compelled to give, or repeat, a warning. There can no longer be any possibility of coming to terms unless the security for their fulfillment by Germany is something much better than Hitler's word."

The London Daily Mail spoke in a similar vein:

"If Germany wants to talk we shall listen, provided we do not have to accept the word of Hitler."

The Laborite Daily Herald said, "Britain will not accept an armistice that leaves Hitler still grasping the fruits of aggression."

The Daily Express declared, "no spurious proposals for an uneasy armistice, no glib promises from perjured lips, will deflect or move us from" a fight to the finish.

The Express demanded "ten guns for every German gun ten shells for every German shell, ten planes for every German plane, 10 tanks for every German tank."

Profiteering Under Scrutiny

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

VICTORIA, British Columbia—The British Columbia Government has started an investigation into increases in commodity prices following the complaints of housewives and of many public organizations against recent sharp advances in the price of such foods as butter.

The Government intends to bring these facts to the attention of the Federal authorities. Meanwhile municipal councils are telegraphing the Federal Government in protest against the present prices and alleged profiteering.

Sudden rush of housewives to buy sugar is blamed for the shortage in British Columbia. In Victoria and Vancouver each purchaser is permitted to buy only a limited amount, usually five pounds. The supplies of sugar are normal, and a refinery which supplies this Province is working overtime, but its output is taxed to the limit by the desire of households to have large supplies on hand in case prices rise later on.

Chicago Milk Price Rises Cent a Quart

CHICAGO (AP)—Beginning Oct. 12, the price of milk in Chicago and suburbs was increased one cent a quart, the second such boost since Sept. 1.

Milk delivered at homes was 13 cents a quart, and that sold over store counters was 11 cents a quart.

Russia and the Balkans: Yugoslavians Feel Akin

How do the small Balkan nations view the possibility of increasing Russian influence over them, now that Soviet Russia has occupied eastern Poland? This question has been answered by The Christian Science Monitor's Balkan correspondent in a series of three articles of which the following, dealing with Yugoslavia, is the second.

By R. H. Markham

Central European Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

"Joug," or "Jug," or "Yug" in Serbian means South. The Yugoslavs are South Slavs. There are many kinds, such as Serbs, Croatians, Slovenes, Montenegrins, Macedonians, Bosnians, Dalmatians, but most of them agree in cherishing a feeling of sympathy for Russia.

The attitude of all the groups is not identical. Serbs, Macedonians, and Montenegrins are the ones who feel most of all drawn to the "Great Slav Mother." This is due to religious and historical reasons. These groups are Orthodox Christians or Pravoslavs, as the Russians are, and in addition owe their liberation from Turkey largely to Russia. Serbia, especially, was helped by Russia.

In 1389, after the Turks had become the greatest power in the Near East and crossed from Asia Minor into Southeast Europe, they were met by an allied army of Christians under the leadership of the Serbian King Lazarus at Kossovo. One of the most important battles in Balkan history followed, in which the Christians were defeated. The Serbian King himself fell, and the victorious Sultan was slain by a wounded Serbian soldier, Milosh Kabilovitch. Serbians still sing of Lazurus ond of heroic Milosh. One of the commonest names of Serbian boys is Milosh. The largest statue in Belgrade is of a Prince Milosh.

Sultans for 400 Years

The monument is modern because centuries passed before there there was any Belgrade or free Serbia in which to erect a statue. At Kossovo, Serbia disappeared and the people passed under the Turkish yoke. For more than four centuries, Sultans were masters of the land, driving the Serbs up into wooded hills resembling those of Vermont.

The Serbs, occupying scattered huts, made a living from herding hogs and from crudely cultivating meager fields. They were organized in great families, inhabiting sprawling mud brick houses, and conducting their economy on a communistic basis.

Each family ground its own meal, wove its own homespun garments, fashioned its own pigskin moccasins, and sewed its own high-steepled caps. They carried rifles, sang heroic songs, and dreamed of liberation.

Their high, wooded land was hardly worth pillaging. So these woodsmen, called to this day Shumadintsi, or men of the forests, were able to survive, increase in numbers, and prepare for freedom. Very slowly to prepare, of course, for the time that elapsed from Kossovo to the first uprising was much longer than that from the landing at Plymouth Rock to the World War. This struggle was exceedingly unequal, and that it was possible at all was mainly due to Russia.

Russia was Serbia's great deliverer. Russia's push into the Balkans forced back the Turks. Russia's strivings toward the Dardanelles and the Mediterranean swept Serbia into the stream of liberation. Christian Russia officially protected Christian Serbia against the Moslems; Slav Russia backed its little Slav sister against oppressors. All that began more than 16 decades ago.

When merchants returning from Vienna or Budapest reported world news and told how Russia, in war after war was pushing back the Turks, Serbian youth felt their turn would soon come, too. They couldn't read nor write; they had no schools nor books, no government nor state. But they were Slavs and Christians and they hoped the Emperor in the land with golden domes would come to their deliverance.

Open Revolt

In 1804 the Serbs openly revolted. The swine herds, following a swarthy chief, Black George, or Karageorge, founder of the present Karageorge dynasty, who was rich enough to have gold braid, high boots, and a curved sword, defied the Turkish Empire. Russia, as usual, supported them. They continued the fight which began then, 114 years, and until the crash of the Russian throne in 1917, Russia was their almost constant defender. Austria, England, and other powers also intervened. Occasionally they helped Serbia, as much or even more than Russia did. But the chief opponents of the Sultans and the leading champions of the Balkan Christians were the Czars.

In 1812 Russia concluded one of its many wars with Turkey and obtained the formal right to act as Protector of the Serbs. St. Petersburg sent a representative to Belgrade and exercised much influence over political affairs. In 1830 Serbia, due to Russian action, was recognized by Turkey as autonomous. In 1856 that recognition received still wider international confirmation.

In 1876, Serbia started another attack against the Turks, but was unsuccessful. Only the vigorous intervention of Russia prevented a Turkish invasion. In 1877 Russia began a war against Turkey, freed Bulgaria, enabled the Serbs to liberate new areas, and forced the Porte to recognize Serbia's independence.

In 1881 Serbia with Russia's backing was proclaimed a kingdom. In 1912 Serbia, in co-operation with other small Christian powers, launched a common war against Turkey, in order completely to end the half millennium of Turkish rule in the Balkans. Serbs and Bulgarians agreed that Russia was to be the arbiter in case of a dispute over the division of conquered territory. Serbia gained extensive areas.

Serbia's Liberation

In 1914 Austria began a war aaginst Serbia. Germany supported Austria; Russian and its allies supported Serbia. Serbia won very large new territories, though by this intervention Russia was completely incapacitated.

Thus, thanks to Russia's support, a tiny Serbian principality was liberated, and step by step develops into Europe's eighth state in rank. This inestimable debt to Russia, the Serbs can never forget. There have been years of estrangement, and since Russia became Communist, the Serb royal house has been hostile to Moscow. But the old feeling of unity abides in the hearts of the people. The Macedonians and Montenegrins cherish it just as strongly. Most Croatians, too, feel close to Russia. Practically all South Slavs are opposed to Nazism and Fascism. The Russians seem to be their friends and brothers. They appear to carry torches and to champion little men. For almost two centuries Russia has seemed to stand between the South Slavs and oppression. Most South Slavs hope that, as Russia once more enters Europe, it will interpose its might between their kingdom and the Nazis' Reich.

Crossword Quiz Answers

D	A	N	U	B	E		C	A	S	T	O	R		
A	H	A	Z		B	A	R		N	A	M	E		
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Latvian Head Defends Pact as Averting War

RIGA, Latvia, Oct. 13 (AP)—President Karlis Ulmanis of Latvia, a Baltic nation with a population of 1,950,502, has assured the economic and Cultural Councils of State that the Latvian-Soviet Russian agreement "gives us security and keeps distant the war threat." Speaking to the Councils yesterday, President Ulmanis said:

"We have avoided being pulled into the German-Polish war and the German war against the western powers, but it is beyond our strength to stop the rapid, deep changes in international relations caused by war. The Soviet-Latvian pact is remarkably clear and precise, respecting the interests of both sides with true reciprocity. We are determined to fulfill the obligations imposed by the pact.

"We highly appreciate good neighborliness. Certain nations which neglected good relations with neighbors and sought friends far away paid an enormous price for the fault—they lost their independence.

"We will spare no efforts to keep out of war, will continue the unrelaxed work of strengthening our army, and will reject all doubts concerning our internal security. None seeks to impose upon us a change in regime."

Plans for Yukon Area Shelved

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

VICTORIA, British Columbia—British Columbia's large plans for developing the North, including the construction of a highway to Alaska and the annexation of Yukon Territory, will be indefinitely postponed by the war in Europe, it is generally expected here.

Officials of the Government most closely in touch with the northern projects said they would be shelved until the war was over.

Premier T. D. Pattullo has just returned from a flight down the Mackenzie River to the Arctic Ocean to examine at first hand the huge northern area which he desires to join to British Columbia and make accessible eventually with an Alaska Highway and feeder roads. But he returned to find the country at war and the general expectation here is that all such schemes will have to stand in abeyance.

John Hart, Minister of Finance, announced that the Government would have to revise its budget for the next fiscal year and "pull in its belt." So far as possible ordinary costs of Government will be reduced because the Government looks forward to a period of falling revenues. A war boom may alter this trend later, but for the present anyway it is expected the recent record revenues of the Government will be greatly curtailed.

Mr. Hart said the Government was in "good shape" and could easily handle all bond maturities in the next year or two, whatever happened. But, because no one knows how long the war may last, he said he was taking no chances and would endeavor to keep expenses to a minimum.

Ships Carrying Russian Timber Sail for England

BERGEN, Norway, Oct. 13 (AP)—Norwegian shipping circles yesterday reported a number of ships laden with Russian wood, held at Murmansk, Russian Arctic harbor, since the start of the European war, were proceeding to England as a result of the British-Soviet agreement to barter wood for tin and rubber.

This agreement was announced by the British Ministry of Supply Oct. 11.

Freighters from Netherlands, Norway, and other countries left the port, the shippers said.

Norwegians said the ships would stay within Russian and Norwegian territorial waters to Bergen, where it was reported they would be met by a British convoy.

Gilmour to Head Shipping Ministry

LONDON (AP)—Sir John Gilmour, who held two Cabinet portfolios in peace time, was appointed Oct. 13 as wartime Minister of Shipping.

In the 1931 financial crisis when a national government was formed Sir John became Minister of Agriculture and Fisheries. He was Home Secretary from 1932 to 1935.

The Minister will be responsible for co-ordinating the activities of Britain's merchant fleet.

Flame Burns in Liberty Memorial

© International

When Estonia Marked an Anniversary

President Pafts of Estonia is pictured as he attended ceremonies recently at Tallinn when he lit the flame at the Liberty Memorial in connection with 21st anniversary of Estonia's independence.

Rightist Trend Seen in Estonia Policies

TALLINN, Estonia, Oct. 13 (AP)—Prof. Juri Uluots became Premier of Estonia yesterday, heading a Cabinet which political observers interpreted as marking a trend to the right. Prof. Antonius Plip, former Minister to Washington, was named Foreign Minister.

[Professor Uluots, long prominent in Estonia, has been President of the Chamber of Deputies.

Kaarel Eenpalu had been Premier and Karl Selter Foreign Minister, since April, 1938.]

Other new members of the Cabinet were Nikolai Reek, Defense Minister; Ants Oidermaa, Propaganda Minister; M. Juerima, Home Minister, and Dr. Paul Kogerman, once a research Fellow in Harvard University, Minister of Education.

No changes were made in other ministries.

Turkish Minister In Kremlin Talks

MOSCOW, Oct. 13 (AP)—Amid reports that some form of agreement would be signed by Russia and Turkey within the next day or two, the Turkish Foreign Minister, Sukru Saracoglu, was received in the Kremlin at 5 p. m. (9 a. m. eastern standard time) today.

In the absence of any official comment from either side, observers believed the prospective pact would settle questions in relation to the Black Sea and the Dardanelles and would define the attitude of each nation toward the other in the current European war.

Finland Neutral

GENEVA, Oct. 13 (AP)—The League of Nations, with no explanation for the delay, just published Finland's declaration of neutrality which was sent to the League Sept. 30 and relayed to member states Oct. 6.

The document, signed by Foreign Minister Rudolf Holsti, stated simply that Finland "will observe strict neutrality in the present war," and cited three declarations of neutrality made by the Finnish Government Sept. 1, 3, and 15.

All referred back to the 1938 agreement among Denmark, Finland, Iceland, Norway, and Sweden whereby the northern countries set forth the rules of their neutrality.

Soviet Mission

RIGA, Latvia, Oct. 13 (AP)—A Soviet military delegation headed by Vice-Admiral I. S. Isakoff, Russian Vice-Commissar of the Navy, arrived today to implement military features of the Russian-Latvian pact.

The delegation's arrival followed President Ulmanis' assertion that the pact "gives us security and keeps distant the war threat."

Three Nations Protest

COPENHAGEN, Oct. 13 (AP)—Norway, Sweden, and Denmark, in representations to Moscow, have expressed the hope that the negotiations with Finland will bring no danger to that country's independence or neutrality in view of the European conflict.

The Ministers of the three countries separately presented notes in Moscow expressing their "interest in the negotiations between the Soviet Government and Finland," it was announced here in the Danish capital.

The notes were identical in text, and declared the three Scandinavian countries expected nothing to occur which would prevent Finland from continuing independently to maintain her neutral position."

[Earlier yesterday the United States through Ambassador-Laurence A. Steinhardt in Moscow, expressed a hope to the Kremlin that Soviet Russia's terms to Finland would be lenient. The Ambassador had his audience with Vyacheslaff Molotoff, Foreign Commissar, just before the Finish delegate had his first conference at the Kremlin.]

Vatican Organ Praises Finnish Stand to Soviet

VATICAN CITY, Oct. 13 (AP)—The Vatican newspaper L'Osservatore Romano said yesterday that Finland was "giving an example of dignity and national pride" in resisting Russian pressure in the Baltic.

"From the ethnical point of view, Finland is wholly distinct from Russia," L'Osservatore said. "Its population, if not Finnish, is Swedish, while the Russian minority is insignificant. From the historical point of view, it is noteworthy that Finland belonged for all of last century to Russia as an autonomous grand duchy, but that centuries longer is its tradition of connection with Sweden, with which there are ethnical and historical ties.

"From the political viewpoint, Finland belongs to the system of Northern States and not to that of the three Baltic States over which Russia now has extended its military protectorate. Therefore, action against Finland is considered a menace to the entire Scandinavian political system, that is, a threat against the Nordic group of Denmark, Norway, Sweden and Finland.

"If Russia intends truly to extend its protectorate over Finland, it will mean that, in this way, Russia aims to assert not only supremacy in the Eastern Baltic, but also a total unopposed sway over Northern Europe. . . . Now Finland will say whether Russia can continue to advance with threat or whether Moscow, while continuing to declare herself neutral towards neighbors, will begin to throw her immense army against little neutral States defended only by their dignity and their sense."

Presidium Ratifies Lithuanian Pact

MOSCOW, Oct. 13 (AP)—The Presidium of the Supreme Soviet yesterday ratified the Russian-Lithuanian mutual assistance treaty.

The treaty, signed in Moscow on Oct. 10, transfers the ancient Lithuanian Capital of Vilna (Wilno) and the Vilna region to Lithuania and gives Russia the right to have air bases and troop stations in Lithuania.

Vilna, which became a part of the Polish Republic, was occupied by the Red Army last month.

Vatican Cancels Congress

VATICAN CITY (AP)—The Vatican announced Oct. 13 that the International Eucharistic Congress which was to have been held at Nice, France, next spring had been canceled because of the European war.

Finnish Uniformed Women Aid Army

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HELSINGFORS, Finland — If Finland should be forced into the present conflict in Europe, there is an army of uniformed women ready and waiting to assist the Finnish Army behind the lines if their help is required.

Lotta Svärd is the name applied to this women's auxiliary corps, taken from the name of the heroine in one of the books of Johann Runeberg, well-known Finnish author of a century ago.

Numbering almost 1,000 branch organizations and with nearly 90,000 members in 1936, the Lotta Svärd is composed of women of every station, of all political parties, of all ages over 17 and from the country districts and from the cities.

[Today the Associated Press reported that many Finnish women were refusing to join in the evacuation of Helsingfors and other coast centers. They remained to do what jobs they could in the common cause. Some were employed as hod carriers on the barracks building projects.

Women and young girls in the cotton uniform of the Women's Division of the Civil Guards appeared on the streets in ever growing numbers.]

Imbued by National Feeling

It is imbued with the national feeling which was so strongly expressed in the famous Liberty war of 1918 against Russia, from which the women's organization emerged.

During this campaign against Russia, following Finland's declaration of independence in 1917, the women of Finland displayed spectacular personal prowess.

The present duties of Finland's women's army are subject to the Civil Guard, which in turn is under the Regular Army. Each member takes a two-week course to determine which of the four department she wants to join. Training is free, but each member pays for maintenance.

Their work may consist of kitchen work, nursing, sewing, caring for line or office work, which includes raising money; and from these departments the Lotta Svärd recruit is free to choose.

So far they have been successful in raising money to carry on their work. Collectors of the organization contribute about 3,000,000 marks (about $600,000) yearly to the Civil Guard, raising this by activities including selling hot pea soup in the market places and making coffee, packing it on sledges, and selling it to the men working in the forests.

Walk Far to Meetings

On the Karelian border it is not uncommon for a whole family of a dozen to be all members of the Lotta Svärd, and it has been told that some of the women in distant villages will walk 25 miles to attend one of the organization's meetings.

Meanwhile Finnish boys of 14 and 15 are also being recruited in a voluntary Civic Guard, which is carrying on large-scale emergency preparations in co-operation with Regular Army reserves.

No official estimates on the strength of Finland's military reserves were available, but observers estimate the nation could put 600,000 men in the field. The present Regular Army's strength was placed at about 300,000.

Naval preparations, it was said, had been going on for a possible crisis since last spring, and no new emergency preparations were expected. The Navy consists of two 3,900-ton coast defense vessels, five submarines, six gunboats, 21 mine sweepers, six mine layers, and 19 patrol boats.

Holland to Block Resale of Goods To Belligerents

THE HAGUE, Oct. 13 (AP)—A central import bureau to guard against certain imports being resold to belligerent countries will be established here soon, it was announced yesterday.

The Government will announce a list of goods to be licensed for import under the bureau's supervision.

With imports restricted by the British blockade, Netherlands trade delegations are carrying on negotiations with London in an attempt to ease the situation.

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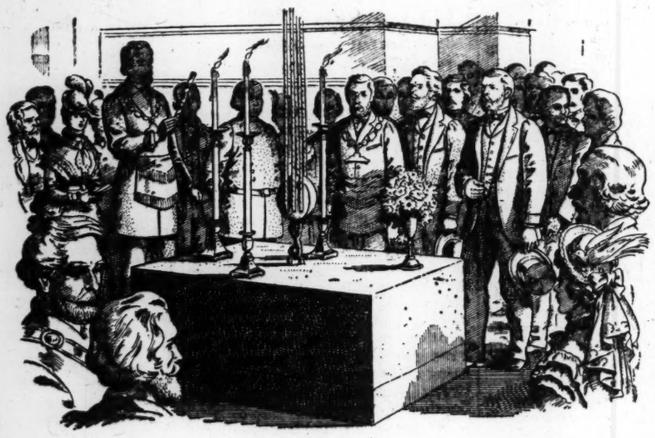

* 1871 *

On October 16th President Grant, accompanied by his Cabinet, was one of a distinguished company that assembled in Boston for the laying of the cornerstone of the United States Post Office and Sub-Treasury building. The occasion was observed as a general holiday with a great procession as one of the highlights. The massive granite structure in the Renaissance style of architecture was still under construction when the Great Fire broke out in 1872. While the damage to the building was extremely heavy, it withstood the conflagration and stopped the fire from spreading further.

It was a different world in 1871 when the "Old Post Office" was one of the city's most impressive public edifices, a slower moving age, when life was simpler and the successful management of property a comparatively easy matter. Since that time the greatly broadened field of possible investment has added to the problems confronting the investor. Today more and more property owners are seeking ways to free themselves from the responsibility of managing their investments.

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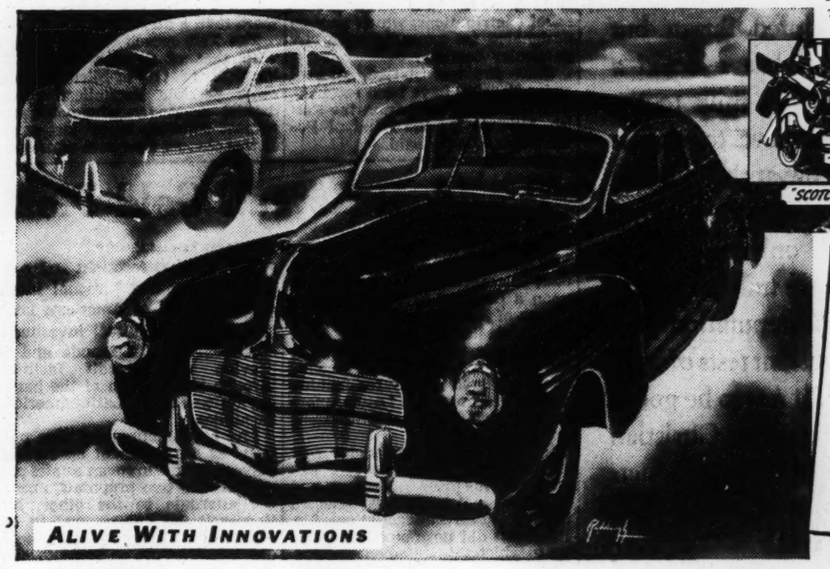

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Finland Reaffirms 'Will to Peace'

HELSINGFORS, Finland, Oct. 13 (AP) — Foreign Minister Eljas Erkko early today reaffirmed to his Scandinavian neighbors Finland's "will to peace" in a radio broadcast which Germany refused to relay to the United States on the ground of its "political nature."

Russia, with which Finland opened negotiations today in Moscow, was not mentioned by name in the five-minute address in which Mr. Erkko praised the United States as a "great and free nation inspired by a sense of justice, protection and defense of democratic principles."

The cancellation of the relay of the broadcast to the United States was announced two hours before Mr. Erkko was to go on the air at 1:30 a. m. (6:30 p. m. E. S. T. Thursday).

(Radio officials in New York said the German transmitter was the only one powerful enough to relay the speech from Helsingfors to New York.)

As late as 6 p. m., a Government spokesman said, the German radio had agreed to relay the 15-minute program, consisting of a five-minute speech by Mr. Erkko and 10 minutes of music, to the United States.

At 9:30 p. m. the spokesman said the National Broadcasting Company cabled a suggestion that the musical program not be broadcast.

A Scandinavian Audience

Two hours later, the German radio informed the Helsingfors station that since there would be no music the program was political and could not be relayed.

(In Berlin, official sources said the relay of the address was cancelled under the German law which forbids radio transmission from a neutral or belligerent country during wartime. It is customary for the Finns to avail themselves of German relay stations when broadcasting to the United States.)

Mr. Erkko, however, delivered the same speech to an all-Scandinavian audience.

The Foreign Minister said that it had been necessary to take "precautionary measures" but that "these measures, though they necessarily take so serious a shape, do not imply that Finland has given up her will to peace.

"Their purpose," Mr. Erkko added, "is to show that she cannot submit or comply with dictates of an outside factor which would result in her international and political activity being dependent on something other than her own free will.

"Finland is still—and unshakably so—anxious to preserve her peaceful relations with other countries.

"We appreciate every token of good will toward us and Finland is ready to give proof that she appreciates everything which can help to strengthen her neighbors' feeling of safety. While doing this, Finland has full right, with all the more reason because she is a small country, to expect other nations to respect her integrity and not to threaten her safety."

By a Staff Artist

Eljas Erkko

Finnish Foreign Minister, Whose Address Reich Refused to Relay.

American Justice Praised

He praised the United States as a "great and free nation inspired by a sense of justice, protection and defense of democratic principles from which nations, animated by the same ideas, draw strong moral support. There are few people that have such close relation and understand each other so well as the United States and Finland.

"You in the United States are strengthening day by day your position as a decisive factor in the world among those which will be able to bring about a condition necessary for securing on the basis of morality and justice peace between nations."

He asserted Finland belonged to the Scandinavian group of nations which declared their neutrality at the beginning of the war "to save their people from the chaos and destruction which war inevitably brings."

"The policy and aims of the Republic of Finland do not threaten any other country," the Foreign Minister continued. "We always have tried to settle questions arising between us and other nations by peaceful and rational means.

"The war raging at present in Europe and its unexpected turns already in this short period have cast their shadows over this peaceful corner of Northern Europe."

U. S. and Peace Moves

(Continued from Page 1)

correct certain misapprehensions. His account was in substance as follows:

Monday: The President and his advisers began to worry over the situation developing in the Baltic. It appeared that there might be an extension of the war.

Tuesday: Representatives of several Scandinavian Nations (in particular those of Finland and Sweden who called personally at the White House) told the President and Secretary of State Cordell Hull of their great concern. During conversations with these representatives (who had brought proposals for a united stand on the part of the major neutrals in defense of Finland) there was never any question of joint action.

Wednesday: The President drafted a personal message during the morning to Mr. Kalinin. He then waited until Secretary Hull had returned in the afternoon from a trip to New York; the two edited the message somewhat, but it still remained personal in form. The gist of it was just as it had been learned unofficially at the State Department: expressing the hope that nothing would be done to disturb peaceful relations in the Baltic or interfere with the independence of Finland. The message was sent from the State Department Wednesday afternoon. It was not given out to the press obviously because it could not be delivered in Moscow at once.

Thursday: The message was delivered at Moscow to the proper authorities.

At least one reason for the disclosure of this information stemmed from a widely noticed charge that the Administration had improperly withheld information regarding the message from the press. Bertram D. Hulen of the New York Times had strongly protested directly to Secretary Hull yesterday in his press conference, and Arthur Krock of the same newspaper today enlarged on the same theme in his column, "In the Nation."

The President declared that at least 99 per cent of the press would understand why the note had not been announced prior to its delivery in Moscow, and indicated that his chronology of events would be sufficient answer to the charge that the press was being thwarted in its effort to obtain news of public importance.

Meanwhile, however, the incident had yielded useful information for the appraisal of the message to Russia. It is now evident that the President prefers to regard this as a continuation of his pre-war efforts to keep Nations which are now at peace from resorting to war, and is anxious to avoid the brand of "intervention" or "power diplomacy."

It also diminishes speculation to the effect that this message is a type of mediation, and easily could spread to mediation of the European war itself. The President apparently prefers to consider that efforts to keep peaceful nations from fighting, and efforts to mediate between nations already at war, are two quite separate affairs.

Red Cross Gives Million for War Relief in Europe

WASHINGTON, Oct. 13 (AP)—Chairman Norman H. Davis announced today that the American Red Cross had appropriated $1,000,000 for immediate relief needs in the European war.

"If the need develops, we will have to make a regular war fund drive," Mr. Davis said.

"The Red Cross is ready to do everything practicable that the American people want it to do."

More than 3,700 chapters have been notified they may accept relief contributions, which may be designated for expenditure in any particular country.

Since the war started, gifts of about $200,000 have been received, the largest, $150,000 from the Polish Alliance for the relief of Poland, Mr. Davis said.

President Reveals Gold Plan

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Oct. 13—President Roosevelt in commenting upon a proposal in the neutrality speech of Robert M. La Follette on the Senate floor yesterday revealed that consideration is being given to the use of part of the Government's enormous gold supply for making direct investments in Latin-American countries and to stabilize their banking systems.

The study has been under way three years, Mr. Roosevelt explained to his press conference, and in one case it has almost reached the stage of direct negotiations. Mr. Roosevelt did not name the country to which this statement applied.

His comment followed the La Follette plea yesterday that the United States should avoid the European war and turn its attention to expanding its economic activities in the Americas. Mr. La Follette declared, "we can wisely and with great foresight and consideration of our National interests" use part of America's large gold supply for direct investment south of the Rio Grande and to provide local credit facilities through stabilization of the banking systems of the Latin-American Republics.

Mr. La Follette used this proposal as an argument against involvement in European affairs and coupled the two proposals, one as the alternate to the other. Mr. Roosevelt did not respond to the first part of the La Follette speech, although they are on opposite sides in the embargo repeal contest. His comment was in friendly form which carried no implied criticism of the Wisconsin Senator. Observers got the impression that the two might have discussed the plan to use gold in Latin Countries.

Take Neutrality Sides

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Robert M. La Follette
Progressive Senator from Wisconsin.

Robert A. Taft
Republican Senator from Ohio.

Taft Backs Embargo Repeal While Criticizing New Deal

By Richard L. Strout
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Oct. 13—Two Republicans hold the center of the Senate stage today on the neutrality debate, two Republicans who differed radically on the course the country should take on the paramount issue of repeal of the arms embargo.

Senator Robert A. Taft of Ohio, son of a former President and a potential presidential candidate himself, advocated repeal of the embargo, coupled in his proposal with a new preamble to the present bill, strongly expressing "the considered judgment of an overwhelming majority of our people that the United States should not, and need not, become a participant in the European war."

Senator Taft followed this acceptance of the Administration program with a running fire of criticism of the Administration itself, and added the hope that Congress should stay in session for the course of the crisis to watch Europe and, by implication, Mr. Roosevelt.

As an illustration of the split in party lines Senator Gerald P. Nye of North Dakota, also a Republican presented the antithesis of this argument, and the appeal that the United States retain the embargo as a guarantee of peace. America's hope of playing the part of a mediator in the strife and of bringing the European war to a quicker ultimate conclusion is bound up, he contended, in preserving a middle ground now.

"Do not make any mistake about it," he said, "as far as being a force for peace in the world is concerned we lost it when, if and as this embargo is repealed."

May Ease Ban on Shipping

It developed also that the Administration has practically accepted the philosophy of the new program advanced by Senator Josiah W. Bailey (D) of North Carolina, Chairman of the Commerce Committee, moderating earlier proposed restrictions on American shipping, which the pending bill would carry. Administration leaders were also recapitulating votes in their supposed repeal majority, following the dramatic announcement by Senator Denis Chavez (D) of New Mexico, a strong New Dealer on the Senate floor that he would vote against repeal.

The Administration turned some of its attention to the House, in the belief that it has victory clinched in the upper chamber. An effort is under way to speed up debate, and to start voting on amendments after this week.

Even with the dozen or so Senators who are listed as "doubtful," the Administration would appear to have 58 or more votes, or nine more than a majority.

The Taft speech was contrasted with that of Senator Arthur H. Vandenberg, (R) of Michigan, another possible Republican presidential contender who came out against embargo repeal last week. It was obvious that both addresses, taking opposite sides, were prepared with great care.

Whereas Senator Vandenberg reached his conclusion after extraordinary polite bows and tributes to those on the other side, Senator Taft went the whole way of agreeing with the Administration's repeal proposal, but scattered his approval with critical comments on many other Administration proposals in the bill.

Softening the Blow

From a political point of view, each man appeared to be softening the blow of taking sides in the bitter controversy: Senator Vandenberg by acknowledging the sincerity of the other side; Senator Taft by showing that even if he agreed with the New Deal in one place, he found plenty of faults with it elsewhere.

He had rejoiced to discover on returning to Washington that 95 per cent of the American people are determined to stay out of war, Senator Taft declared. "Nothing would be so destructive of Democratic Government in the United States as war," he said. "Regardless of our sympathies in Europe the people's determination to keep out of European wars is based on the soundest logic which cannot be shaken by waves of emotionalism."

In approving embargo repeal, Senator Taft proposed an amendment substituting for presidential discretion in outlining war zones barred by American ships "legislative declaration of a war zone covering all waters within 300 miles of Europe, including Scandinavia and the Mediterranean." He recommended also a flat prohibition on credits to belligerent nations, including elimination of the 90-day clause.

An amendment forbidding any Government agency, such as the Reconstruction Finance Corporation or the Export-Import Bank, financing exports to belligerents. Finally, an amendment limiting the amount of a belligerent country's currency which could be purchased with the $2,000,000,000 United States Stabilization Fund. He added that Congress should remain in session after disposing of the neutrality revision issue "to take such prompt legislative action in any emergency which may arise."

Thinks It Means War

Declaring the embargo "illogical," he said at one point:

"I am opposed to the arms embargo policy because, although there is a specious humanitarianism about it, it really makes war more likely throughout the world. It favors large nations with all the facilities for the manufacture of arms against small nations which do not have those facilities.

"It favors continental powers with access to resources over the land against sea powers which have always traded with us, and relied upon their trade with us. It favors warlike nations which build up their armaments in time of peace, and it discriminates against those nations which, hoping for peace and relying on treaties, fail to pour vast sums into armament. In short, it favors the aggressor against the peaceful nation. It encourages war in other parts of the world; it does not discourage it."

Senator Nye issued two challenges to supporters of the arms embargo repeal: that 50 leading industrialists be called to testify before a committee and asked if the unlimited war boom "allowed in the cash-and-carry bill" is a good thing for the Nation; and that members of the President's Cabinet should then be called in turn. Senator Nye asserted that the industrialists would oppose the war-boom alleged to be contained in the bill, and that the Cabinet would support it.

He charged that a $2,000,000,000 trade in the arms traffic was influencing the debate.

He charged that the United States is "being asked to underwrite a long war, with all the ghastly losses and destructions that go with a long war.

Little Neutrals Find Their Lot Is Hard

By J. Emlyn Williams
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Oct. 13—The way of the neutral is hard and the way of the little neutral is harder.

Study of opinions voiced in smaller countries, caught between the massing sides of the war of 1939, discloses two significant trends. There is the desire to escape unscathed and to hold aloft whatever torch of peace still may remain illuminated. There is the fact that on the moral issue of opposing aggression "thinking knows no neutrality" even in neutral countries.

These facts are deduced from slender evidence. For significantly little appears in press of neutral countries regarding their attitude toward the war. Most comments confine themselves to a reproduction of official statements of their country's neutrality and then deal with such aspects of the war as affect them individually.

Their attitude appears to have been summarized in the words of Danish Foreign Minister Peter Munchs: "I am sure it is in the best interests of humanity for small countries, like those of Scandinavia, to remain as far as possible untouched by the war. When peace comes . . . these neutral states will be able . . . to help rebuild a new order from the chaos left by the hostilities."

Real Feelings Bared

Simultaneously, however, the neutral press occasionally indicates its real feelings toward Germany's attitude as when "Matin" of Antwerp, writing of a letter signed by certain Belgian writers and advocating a German-Russian peace maneuver, declared: "But we cannot deny that the vast majority of Belgians have taken sides in the war which the spirit of aggression of Hitler Germany has imposed upon Europe and in which, while they desire with all their strength to be free of a conflict wherein they are not directly interested, our compatriots are at heart in accord with the high reasons of international justice and final European pacification which have inspired the action of Great Britain and France."

Scandinavia is particularly anxious that Russia should remain out of the European war. Writers believe Soviet pressure upon Northern Europe would be even stronger if Russia became a belligerent.

Situation was summarized thus in the Svenska Dangblad: "For our part we must hope that Russia won't enter the war for, in that case, the position of the northern countries lying between the hammer and the anvil would become far more oppressive and precarious then on the former occasion (1914)."

The Spanish press follows the opinion of Gen. Francisco Franco that the conflict should be localized as much as possible. Italy supports Reichführer Hitler's peace maneuvers and both are taking the stand that Germany should be supported in order to make it a bulwark against Bolshevism. Portugal stands by Britain and at the same time remains neutral, its text being the Government's announcement: "Happily our obligations with Great Britain, which we wish to confirm on this grave occasion, do not compel us to abandon our neutrality. The Government believes that its highest service and the greatest blessing of providence is its ability to maintain peace for the Portuguese people, at the same time hoping that neither their interests, their dignity, nor their obligations will force them to break it."

Labor Expresses Opinion

The clearest expression of opinion in neutral countries naturally would come from labor organizations. The Netherlands union of railwaymen and tramwaymen declared: "The members of the transport workers organizations are not standing by as uninterested onlookers: with body and soul they support democracy and with all their power they are opposed to dictatorship . . . if Germany should win . . . the loss will be irreparable, democracy will be wiped out, the living space for the human race will be so narrowed as to leave hardly any breathing space."

De Transportarbeider, journal of the Dutch Central Transport Workers Union, said: "The world has to make a choice between slavish subordination to dictatorship and a fight for maintenance of democratic rights and liberties . . . everything achieved in the way of greater prosperity, social protection, and culture could only be achieved in a society where the freedom of association, the freedom of the press, and the freedom of assembly existed."

Norwegian Locomotive Engineers asserted: "We don't consider it our duty to enter into the causes of the war. There may be many, but there is no doubt that National Socialism which is responsible for the suppression of the labor movement, of democracy, and civilization is chiefly to blame."

Swiss railway men said: "Of one thing we are sure. The Swiss people will maintain their independence . . . They are a people in arms prepared and able to defend themselves."

The Swedish railwaymen's paper speaks of "the heavy sacrifices which the democratic brother peoples are making on our behalf."

Line-Up of European Nations Under Diplomatic Scrutiny

(Continued from Page 1)

clusion that victory of the Western Democracies would save them, particularly Italy, from the equally grave menace of German imperialism.

An important consideration in this connection is the geographical fact that a victory of the Allies would leave them in a much better position to influence the type of the new regime replacing the Nazis in Germany than if Russia should win.

What railways and roads there were across Poland are no longer in a condition to convey a large Russian Army to Germany, whereas communications between Berlin and the Rhine Frontier are among the most highly developed in the world.

Diplomatic Puzzle

But what of Russia? Opinions still differ widely as to how far Moscow and Berlin are working together and how far each is playing a lone hand, which is in general though not invariable opposition to that of the other. While Berlin stresses the closeness of the collaboration now existing between the two countries, observers elsewhere ask themselves against whom can the new Russian air and naval bases be directed if not against Germany?

In the eyes of unofficial but very well-informed Russian spokesmen this is exactly what the new bases are for and they declare emphatically that Germany knows it.

These same spokesmen insist that the garrisons Russia is establishing on the Baltic do not represent any attempt to "Bolshevize" the little nationalities lying between Germany and Russia. The little nationalities themselves, though, are not by any means so certain about the innocence of Russian intentions.

Nevertheless the smaller nations appear to be growing slightly less apprehensive. Russia's action in handing over Vilna to the Lithuanians seems to have had some effect in this connection.

There is therefore a somewhat more optimistic feeling about the negotiations now in progress between Finland and Russia. It is also possible to say that the latest available information does not bear out stories of huge Russian concentrations on the Finnish border though it is admitted there are more Russian troops in this area than in normal times.

Meanwhile, students of international affairs notice with some interest that the reason adduced for the Finnish radiocast to the United States Oct. 12 not being made as arranged was that German radio authorities refused collaboration.

This scarcely points to any helping hand against Russia being likely from Germany, despite the ancient friendship between the German and Finnish general staffs.

Turkish Stand Queried

While Finnish negotiations in Moscow are just beginning, those between Russia and Turkey are just ending.

Statements, apparently from German sources—that Turkey at Russia's insistence has agreed not only to close the Dardanelles against British and French warships, but has also inserted a new clause in the Anglo-Turkish agreement exempting Turkey from its treaty obligations with the Allies if Russia should go to war—are described in informed circles as tendencious and inaccurate.

Under the Montreaux convention of 1936, which, being between nine states, including Japan and the Balkan countries, could not be altered by Britain, France, and Turkey alone, passage of warships through the Straits in time of war is "left entirely to the discretion of the Turkish Government."

Britain and France have all along recognized that Turkey could not be expected to make war on Russia, and their pact negotiations have been conducted on that understanding. Neither London nor Paris has ever asked Turkey to open the Straits for attack on Russia. Quite the contrary.

This can be deduced from the fact that Anglo-Turkish and French-Turkish talks, as was explained by Mr. Chamberlain in the Commons in April, concerned only the Balkans and the Mediterranean, in other words possible aggression from Germany and Italy.

Had the possibility of Russian aggression also been taken into account, Mr. Chamberlain would have had to add the word "Caucasus," which is the only region where Turkey and Russia have a common frontier.

No Hidden Intent

Thus it is felt no sinister interpretation need be placed on the Turko-Russian agreement, which Berlin reports is now ready for signature in Moscow. Indeed, informed circles in Paris are already stating it might prove to be a bridge between the Allies and the Soviet Union, although details of the agreement are not yet known. In this connection some observers see significance in Mr. Chamberlain's remark Oct. 12 that it is the German Government "alone" which stands in the way of peace. Thus he deliberately left Russia out.

On the subject of the Russo-Turkish treaty, which has been the subject of Turkish Foreign Minister Sukru Saracoglu's visit to Moscow, it is also pointed out that Turkey and Russia have another pact signed in Paris, December, 1925, and renewed on several occasions since. Under this treaty neither side may participate in an agreement of a political, economic, or financial nature directed against the other.

If, therefore, Russia were to enter the war on behalf of either Italy or Germany for the purpose of aggression in the Balkans, the Turkish Government would have the right to denounce the new treaty with Russia, though whether it would actually do so would naturally depend on whether Turkey thought the Russian move was ultimately a danger to its own security. In the latter eventuality it would uncontestably consider itself free to open the Straits to warships of its Allies.

Neutral Bloc Likely

Be that as it may, there is in the Balkans today not only a growing feeling that Russia does not mean to attack them—Bessarabia, for example, is already a sea of mud and impassable to large bodies of troops—but also a tendency, supported by Italy, to form a neutral bloc to fend off possible attacks by Germany.

Hungary and Rumania already have been induced to demobilize the considerable number of troops facing one another for the past few months on the Transylvanian frontier, and efforts, which so far have not had much success, are being made to end the old feud between Rumania, Bulgaria, and Southern Dobruja.

In these circumstances diplomatic observers see the prospect of war settling down to an endurance struggle between Britain and France on the one hand and Germany on the other with the latter making desperate attempts to break the stranglehold of British sea power.

The Maginot Line like the Siegfried Line is too powerful to storm without an immense expenditure both of men and material. Should Germany, nevertheless, make the attempt it would be accepted by many as evidence that Herr Hitler's real estimates of the help Russia can or will give him are considerably below what his Propaganda Minister, Dr. Joseph Göbbels, thinks fit to tell the German public and the world on the same subject.

Cap Norte Details

RIO DE JANEIRO, Brazil (AP)—a reliable informant today said the German steamer Cap Norte, which British press reports declare has been captured, was caught by British warships near the Bahamas.

[The British-owned Bahamas lie east of the southern United States, their nearest point about 75 miles from the Florida coast.]

The Cap Norte sailed from Recife, Port of Pernambuco, Sept. 17.

Pennsylvania Official Wars on Bookmakers

HARRISBURG, Pa. (AP)—Richard J. Beamish, State Utility Commissioner, in a "one-man war" on the use of telephones by bookmakers called Oct. 11 upon "all the police of Pennsylvania to raid these joints and report to me personally."

He aimed his blast against the Bell Telephone Company of Pennsylvania. The Federal Communications Commission, asked to help in the inquiry, withheld judgment.

Unverified War Rumors

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Oct. 13—President Roosevelt today reiterated and amplified his declaration that the Administration during the course of the European war would do its utmost not to send out exaggerated or unconfirmed reports, and coupled it with a further implied plea that newspapers and other news disseminating agencies should follow the same course.

The new comment was evoked by reports of submarines and oil tankers operating off the American coast, coupled by scattered press criticisms of the State Department and Administration for its handling of the details of America's representation to Russia on the Finnish crisis. President Roosevelt's earlier appeal was to newspapers not to publish unsubstantiated reports.

President Roosevelt explained today that his own earlier statement that a foreign submarine was operating off Florida was a fully substantiated and accurate statement. While he did not say so, it is widely believed here that President Roosevelt by such publicity as this hopes to enforce the new "safety zone" which was agreed upon by American Republics at their Panama conference. It is believed that further announcements of the same type will be made by the White House, to inform combatants that the presence of their vessel is known, in order to force them if possible to withdraw.

But so far as the veracity of the statements thus far go, President Roosevelt stood behind them. He took a very different course in regard to a declaration by Chairman J. Buell Snyder (D) of the House Military Appropriations Committee, who declared that "half a dozen" foreign submarines are operating in the Caribbean. Mr. Snyder has just returned with Representative Joe Starnes (D) of Alabama from an 11,000 mile official inspection of coast defenses. Other reports have been circulated that Italian tankers were fueling German submarines.

To these reports President Roosevelt emphatically declared he had no confirmation. Some of these reports, President Roosevelt said, are good examples of unverified rumors which he had warned against. Once more he said that the White House will make no mention of such until and unless it can verify them.

Newspaper stories given from the White House are confined exclusively, President Roosevelt said, to stories which responsible officials believe are absolutely verified.

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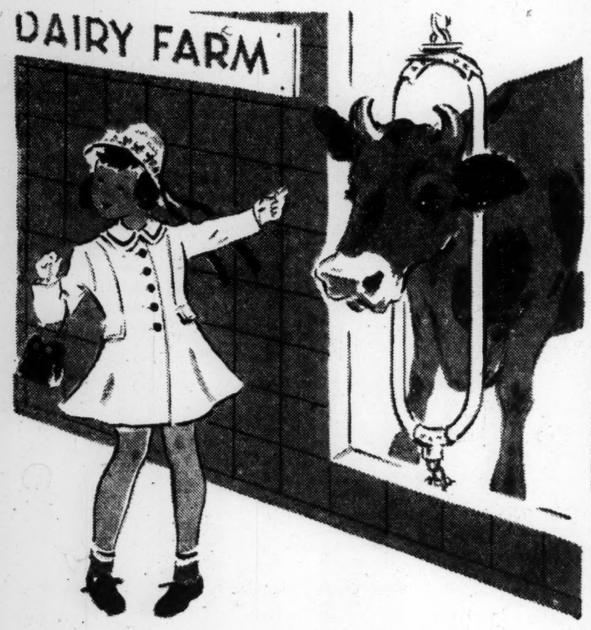

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Dairy Products for Every Meal

Lecture on Christian Science by James G. Rowell, C.S.B.

James G. Rowell, C. S. B., Kansas City, Missouri, a member of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship, delivered a lecture entitled "Christian Science: True Education," this noon under the auspices of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, in the Colonial Theater, Boston.

The lecturer was introduced by Harry C. Browne, C. S., First Reader in The Mother Church, who said:

Friends: It is my privilege on behalf of The First Church of Christ, Scientist, of this city, to welcome you to this noon-day lecture, and to introduce the speaker, who is a member of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship of The Mother Church. He has prepared for us an interesting and enlightening message which presents Christian Science in its ability to bring true education to men.

The Lecture

The lecturer spoke substantially as follows:

At the outset of a discussion of Christian Science as offering a true education, let us examine for a few moments the objectives of education as agreed upon by educated people generally and set forth in dictionary definitions. One of the definitions of "to educate" is "to develop and cultivate mentally and morally." Further definitions bring out the fact that two things are demanded of education: first, that it inform and enlighten, and second, that it develop, discipline and strengthen the mental and moral qualities which further the health, harmony, and happiness of the individual and his usefulness to society. "Education in its highest sense," one educator says, "comprehends the development of all the faculties of men to the end that a true knowledge of God and His universe may be attained; and that this knowledge may be assimilated, consecrated, and used in the service of mankind."

God Explained

Christian Science reveals and teaches this "true knowledge of God." It shows us the falsity of a concept of God as subject to changeableness and wrath, and asks us to rejoice in the spiritual fact that "God is love," as John expresses it; that He is divine Truth; that He is not only the source of life, but that He is Life itself; that He is divine Principle, which is also Spirit, the divine and only Mind, the great and only cause, the one and only self-existent Being.

The Real Man

Christian Science corrects our false and limited beliefs about man, too. It shows us that man, in the likeness of God, his Father, is spiritual, not material. It teaches that he reflects all the qualities of his perfect original; that he is an intelligent, upright, efficient expression of his creator. Man is seen, through Christian Science, to be the complete expression of divine Mind, the embodiment of all the qualities of his Maker. "Perfect God and perfect man" is "the basis of thought and demonstration" (Science and Health, p. 259) in Christian Science. The education or development of mankind Christian Science shows to be the result, not of accretion, that is, the addition of one fact or quality after another to the human mind, but of the unfoldment of spiritual facts and qualities to human consciousness. In his true selfhood each individual is a perfect reflection of God; and Christian Science enables the individual to realize this fact and to express these qualities in his daily life.

When a photographic plate is developed, the image of the person or object photographed is revealed. Before the plate was developed, the image, although it was on the plate, was hidden to human vision. The developing process simply revealed it. God is expressed in man, but mortality is not that expression. Like the picture on the undeveloped plate, man, the image of Spirit, Life, Truth, and Love, is hidden to unenlightened human consciousness until, by correction of the false and unfoldment of the true, the spiritual, real man is recognized and is seen to be the only man there is.

The sensitive photographic plate records exactly that which is photographed. The chemical bath or process of development does not create the image; it simply brings it out. The root meaning of the verb "to educate" is "to lead forth," "to bring out." The process of education or development, then, does not fashion man in the image of God; God, Himself, has already done this. It does not change the real man at all, but it does "lead forth," bring out, or reveal in individual consciousness the image of God whose reflection man is.

Mankind has been advancing slowly through the centuries, largely through what is termed the trial and error process. One after another, material panaceas have been welcomed, tried, found wanting, and discarded. The degree of civilization which we find on earth today has been reached through learning from experience rather than through true education. Christian Science teaches that progress could be, and would be, rapid and painless if thought were molded by true education to expect and to accept the unfoldment of reality.

Although the truth about God, man, and the universe is eternal and always present, it must come as a revelation or a discovery to the human mind. Because of the nature and character of this truth, it is all there is to reality. For this reason, it is subject at all times to being discovered, understood, and demonstrated. A falsity may be believed or accepted for an indefinite period of time, but nothing other than truth can be either known or proved.

Godlikeness Proved

That this knowledge of the real nature of man is practical and helpful to those who have it and blesses all those upon whom their thought rests, is shown by two instances which I wish to share with you. It is becoming clearer that a great deal of the sickness and even of the indulgence in sin among men and women is traceable to unhappy human relationships. These instances of the application of the truth about man to human problems will show you that results were not accidental, but followed the realization of scientific truth.

A young woman, a Christian Scientist, after being without work for some time, secured through scientific prayer a good paying office position. She was so very happy about it that her disappointment was great when she learned that the man under whom she worked was known among the other employees as a bully, selfish, inconsiderate, and even cruel. To work with this man was not an easy matter, and the young woman presently found herself agreeing with the general belief that he was mean and selfish.

One day she felt a great sense of compassion sweep over her as she thought of the heavy burden of condemnation that was being heaped upon this man by all those around him, well deserved though it seemed to be. She resolved that she, at least, would do what she could to lighten his load. She began very patiently and persistently to reverse every wrong thought about man which came to her when thinking of him or hearing him spoken of. She declared frequently that man is unselfish, kind, loving, and considerate, for he is God-like. She held to these thoughts about man, no matter what the evidence was. Four months passed before she could notice any change at all, but before six months were gone there was decided improvement. The Godlike qualities of the real man were actually becoming apparent. This young man is now one of the best-liked men in the office. All of her fellow workers are enjoying the results of the young woman's loving and persistent effort to realize the true nature of man.

The second story is that of a young man of my acquaintance who is in the book and stationery business. Let him tell it in his own words as contained in a letter to me. "For several years I had been trying to sell to a certain large corporation. It was merchandise which they used in large quantities, but there seemed to be something wrong; they would not buy from me. I had met the purchasing agent of this firm, of course, but he persisted in not even recognizing me whenever we were thrown together in any sort of gathering, either civic or social. I was told by a friend that he had remarked that he would not buy anything from my company. I finally awoke to the fact that the thoughts I was holding about the purchasing agent, the corporation, and business in general were far from being helpful to me, so I began to correct my thinking. I tried to lift the whole problem into the realm of divine Mind. The purchasing agent, I acknowledged, was in his true selfhood, a child of God, reflecting all the qualities of divine Mind. I saw further that I did not have "things to sell," I had qualities of Mind to express, and I must express them in all I did. Expressing all of the qualities of divine Mind I saw to be my only real business. I found that there was a lot of erroneous thinking on my part to be exchanged for right thinking, and this I set about to do. In a few days I received a telephone call from the corporation asking me to call on the purchasing agent at a certain time that day. Words cannot express my gratitude. At the appointed time I was at his office, and as I entered he arose from his chair, greeted me, and called me by my first name. We had a most pleasant interview, and I left with a substantial order—and a heart full of gratitude for Christian Science, which had taught me how to clear up that situation. I have been able to be of no little service to the corporation since that time, and our relationship continues to be most pleasant."

Three Vital Issues

Mary Baker Eddy, the Discoverer of Christian Science, wrote in her book, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (p. 483): "After the author's sacred discovery, she affixed the name 'Science' to Christianity, the name 'error' to corporeal sense, and the name 'substance' to Mind. Science has called the world to battle over this issue and its demonstration, which heals the sick, destroys error, and reveals the universal harmony." In this paragraph the reader finds the objectives of true education stated in a new and clear light. Men must learn that Christianity is scientific. They must learn, too, that through application of the truths it teaches they can prove that corporeal sense is error and that the only real senses of man are spiritual. Finally they must learn that divine Mind is the only substance. This understanding will bring to light individual and universal harmony. Mrs. Eddy's discovery was a spiritual discovery. It came to her from Spirit, the creator of all things real. Christian Science is the final revelation of truth, because it is the full revelation of truth, the revelation of the nothingness of evil or error and the allness of God, good. Nothing more can be revealed. The unfoldment of this revealed truth will, of course, be infinite in nature and character. Being revealed, truth needs only to be understood, taught, and practiced. This constitutes true education.

Matter a False Concept

Physical scientists are changing their beliefs about matter. They think of matter today either as electrical energy or as a mental concept. They have come a long way since 1875, when Mrs. Eddy defined matter as "the grosser substratum" of "mortal mind" (Science and Health, p 293), in other words, as simply a mode of erring thought, a state of delusive consciousness. We all know how real one's concepts of material objects and physical actions seem to be in a dream. Awake, we realize that the substance of what appeared to be matter in the dream was only thought. Those things that seemed to be so real were only false mental concepts. They were not always true even to our mental concepts of things when we were awake. Dream concepts, we agree, are not even truly mental; they are falsely mental. If one's thinking were as logical as Newton's this dream concept of matter might be to him a falling apple revealing the true, scientific nature of matter as merely an error of thought, a counterfeit or misconception of real substance, which is Spirit. The physical scientist's changed thought in regard to matter shows even to the materially-minded that their sense of substance is all they ever have. Again it hints at the spiritual fact that true substance is eternal, changeless. One's belief about substance is all that changes or ever will change. The true sense or spiritual understanding of substance is as eternal and changeless as substance—Spirit, itself.

Even though the more advanced physical scientists may admit that matter is a mental concept, they still have a far greater discovery to make to arrive at the true concept of matter and understand that it is falsely mental—a belief, a perversion or misconception of Spirit.

Instead of a changeable, destructible universe of matter, Christian education gives us a true concept of the universe which God made—a spiritual universe, one of beautiful and useful ideas, one governed and preserved by God's laws, which maintain it in perfect harmony. This is, of course, the only real universe, but true education teaches men also how to make the most of what seems to be their present environment, how to clean it of ugliness and sin, and causes them to magnify and to rejoice in all that is good, beautiful, and helpful in it.

Matter as a mode of mortal mind must continue to be considered until mortal mind is instructed out of belief in itself by Truth, and immortal Mind is found to be the only Mind and true substance. To the question, "Is it correct to say of material objects, that they are nothing and exist only in imagination?" our Leader replied in a very helpful way. Her answer, in part, is (Miscellaneous Writings, p. 87): "To take all earth's beauty into one gulp of vacuity and label beauty nothing, is ignorantly to caricature God's creation, which is unjust to human sense and to the divine realism. In our immature sense of spiritual things, let us say of the beauties of the sensuous universe: 'I love your promise; and shall know, some time, the spiritual reality and substance of form, light, and color, of what I now through you discern dimly; and knowing this, I shall be satisfied. Matter is a frail conception of mortal mind; and mortal mind is a poorer representative of the beauty, grandeur, and glory of the immortal Mind.'" The great naturalist, John Muir, who was not a Christian Scientist, but whose uplifted consciousness glimpsed many realities, wrote: "A thousand Yellowstone wonders are calling, 'Look up and down and round about you!' And a multitude of still, small voices may be heard directing you to look through all this transient, shifting show of things called 'substantial' into the truly substantial, spiritual world whose forms flesh and wood, rock and water, air and sunshine, only veil and conceal, and to learn that here is heaven and the dwelling place of angels" (Our National Parks, p. 74).

Love Analyzed

Human love in all its varied manifestations is revealed to be sometimes a close counterfeit and sometimes an absolute opposite of real, spiritual love. Christlike love is a quality of intelligence essential to the harmony of human relationships. No term has been less understood and more grossly misused than love. Selfishness, which enters into the human sense of love, is a "kingdom divided against itself." Its "desolation" is seen wherever the illusion of life, truth, intelligence, and substance in matter is cherished. Corporeal personality — one's own, and that of others—is the center and circumference of selfishness. Love, so called, that is possessive or wants to be possessed, that dominates or allows domination, that lusts for or desires mortal, material possession, is a counterfeit of real love. Such love is really based on matter and its so-called attraction, and so is a form of human hatred of Spirit. Love that reflects the divine, delights in giving and serving, whereas selfish love thinks only of getting and holding. Envy, jealousy, malice, resentment, sensitiveness, hurt feelings are not products or evidences of love. They are error's attempted reversal of love. John declared, "God is Love." Mrs. Eddy assures us that we may speak of the "love of [divine] Love." It must be clear to every thinker that God's love is true love, and that love, to be love, must measure up to His love. True education reveals and teaches spiritual love, reflected of Love divine, the only real Love, forever changeless, chaste, and beneficent.

Human approximations, counterfeits, and opposites of spiritual love must all give way to real love reflected from God. Failure to understand and to express real love to each other involves men in sin and suffering; the understanding of unselfish love and the practice of it solves problems of human relationship and confers the blessing of harmony on all concerned.

One Sunday morning when the subject of the Christian Science Quarterly Bible Lesson was "Love," a Sunday school teacher endeavored to show his class of older boys the marked difference between real love and the sensuous desires falsely referred to as love. In the class discussion it was brought out that real love, irrespective of the response it meets, remains constant and continues to be expressed in thought and deed; that true love faithfully persevered in overcomes every adverse obstacle; that no error can long withstand divine Love reflected in unselfish affection; that one who really loves in the divine way will uncover selfishness in himself and in others and will rebuke it "in true brotherliness, charitableness, and forgiveness," as Mrs. Eddy in the Manual of The Mother Church admonishes us to do (p. 40).

A few weeks later one of the boys sought out the teacher and related the following experience. "After our discussion in class about love, I thought about it a good deal, because there was a boy in the office where I work with whom I had had an uncomfortable relationship. From the beginning of my work there, we just seemed to disagree, and the breach kept on getting wider. After our class discussion, I saw that there was a lot of selfishness on my part and that only real love would heal it. I began to examine my thinking about the other boy and to correct it where it was at fault. I began to look for and to appreciate his good qualities. As I searched my own consciousness for the facts of his true selfhood, I found many things manifested in him that were desirable. I held on to them faithfully and magnified them instead of his weaknesses. One morning as I was going into the office, I got a hearty slap on the back and a cordial 'Good morning' from him. This gave me the opportunity I had been earnestly longing for. I made the most of his cordial greeting. We have learned to know each other better. Our differences have faded away. In this short time we have become good friends. To be able to prove in my own experience the power of unselfish love in overcoming selfishness and misunderstanding has brought to me a joy and peace that I have never felt before."

Temperance

True education teaches temperance in all things. It commends naturalness and simplicity in deportment and in dress. Overindulgence in what the world calls the good things of life leads to satiety and disgust. Intemperance is a phase of self-love, of matter worship. It is sensation-seeking; it looks for satisfaction in matter, where no satisfaction can be found. Intemperance warps taste and dulls spiritual perception. It binds mortals to habit-forming drugs, alcohol, and tobacco, and thus frustrates the free exercise of righteous and dispassionate judgment. Temperance, even in eating, should certainly commend itself to students of Life. Man does not live to eat, although it may seem necessary at this present time to eat in order to live. Temperance in action requires that we do not demand of ourselves or others work which seems to be beyond reason. Leisure for spiritual growth will not be wasted in useless, even harmful physical exercise by one who is seeking a true education. I do not mean by this that physical exercise is always unscientific and harmful to men; I wish, instead, to point out the waste of time and energy in overindulgence in physical sport. There are men—you may know some of them—who cannot attend church because it interferes with their Sunday morning golf. Overexercise on Sunday morning demands a long nap on Sunday afternoon, and thus passes one day in which one might have had leisure for repentance, re-thinking, and opportunity for spiritual growth.

True education teaches that mental freedom under divine Principle can be found only through total abstinence from the use of narcotic drugs, alcohol, and tobacco. In order to keep his faculties sharp for learning from God and for serving mankind, Abraham Lincoln refused to befuddle his thinking by indulgence in alcoholic beverages. His pledge, written in 1846, adopted at that time and kept throughout his life, might well be signed by everyone who hopes to prove himself to be a really well-educated man or woman. The pledge reads: "Whereas, the use of intoxicating liquors as a beverage is productive of pauperism, degradation and crime: and believing it is our duty to discourage that which produces more evil than good, we therefore pledge ourselves to abstain from the use of intoxicating liquors as a beverage." The one who called my attention to this pledge commented: "The 'whereas' means because its following statements are true. No one can deny that the use of intoxicating liquors as a beverage is productive of 'pauperism, degradation and crime.' It is equally evident that we should 'discourage that which produces more evil than good.' The logical, inevitable conclusion is that we should abstain from 'the use of intoxicating liquors as a beverage.'"

The Discoverer and Founder Of Christian Science

Rising like mountain peaks along the generations, there have appeared from time to time among all peoples men and women of exalted vision and ideals, revelators of spiritual truths which have been cherished by the wise and passed on to those who followed them. These personal revelators have borne the fruit of spiritual truth because of their great love of Truth and their burning desire to be of help to their fellow men. Their unselfed love lifted them into a mental realm of clear thinking and spiritual power. Whether they realized it or not, they were being taught of the Christ to see and to proclaim the high possibilities of man as the reflection of God. Not evolution from mud to Mind, but revelation from divine Mind to quickened human consciousness is the process of improvement of mankind.

Mary Baker Eddy has her place among the personal revelators of Truth. She has made the largest contribution to the cause of true education since Jesus of Nazareth, the great Teacher, poured out to multitudes the fact of the fatherhood of God and the brotherhood of man. Speaking of her discovery, she says (Science and Health, p. 146): "Divine metaphysics is now reduced to a system, to a form comprehensible by and adapted to the thought of the age in which we live." The Science of Christ has been stated in its completeness; it needs only to be understood and practiced. That there will, of course, be great unfoldment in its demonstration is evident to any thinker. The Discoverer of Christian Science has said (Retrospection and Introspection, p. 84): "Centuries will intervene before the statement of the inexhaustible topics of Science and Health is sufficiently understood to be fully demonstrated."

We owe a great debt of gratitude to all personal revelators of Truth; first, for their good works, unmistakably the demonstration of their love for mankind, and second, for their clear and provable precepts. Let us be wise and take full advantage of the spiritual facts, so lovingly and painstakingly presented to us for our own good and that of others. Every personal revelator is a propitiation for the sins of others, that is, he furnishes a practical example of self-knowledge, repentance, and reformation. He is blazoning the path from sense to Soul for generations to come. Mrs. Eddy is the outstanding teacher of this age; her life exemplified divine truth applied to human affairs. She is the Leader of the Christian Science movement. Those whose progress is most marked in the demonstration of Christian Science are those who acknowledge Mrs. Eddy in thought and deed as their Leader. This is in no sense a worship of Mrs. Eddy's personality; it is merely giving credit to certain revealed and proved qualities and characteristics of spiritual intelligence where credit is due.

Through the redemptive influence of divine Love manifested in its law of reflection as presented in true education, business men and women, scholars, artists, salespeople, clerks, craftsmen, etc., have learned to realize more fully their true selfhood in the likeness of divine Mind. This has enabled them to manifest naturally more keenness, spontaneity, and originality in thought and act, and less fear, limitation, and fatigue. The understanding of Truth not only heals sickness, discord, and sorrow that have become objectified to the material senses, but it also acts as a law of prevention to any appearance of loss, inharmony, or imperfection of any kind by correcting the thought or motive which, if indulged, would sooner or later, produce them.

Good Government

Man is the highest work of God. The Discoverer of Christian Science puts it (Science and Health, p. 518), "He [man] is lord of the belief in earth and heaven, — himself subordinate alone to his Maker."

Democracy is spoken of as "Government of the people, by the people, and for the people," but it should never be forgotten for a moment that men are subordinate to their Maker; that they are here to manifest, to glorify Him. In a democracy, then, men are free to pattern their lives after their Maker and to select as their representatives in government those who have demonstrated in daily deeds the nearest approach to the qualities and characteristics of the ideal man. Through earnest striving to use the wisest, the purest and noblest in human experience, we draw nearer to the manifestation of righteous government. Expediency or mere appeal to numbers, with utter disregard for spiritual qualities, in an attempt to build up or to perpetuate personal or party leadership or domination, is a sign of moral defilement and is a departure from true government, wherein and whereby men, governed by their Maker, express the divine attributes of wisdom, justice, mercy, love, etc., in their administration of government.

True education reveals and teaches God's unerring government, of which just human government is our highest human concept. Human governments improve as correct concepts of God and man improve the individuals responsible for government. In a democracy that means you and me—every responsible citizen. We must all learn more of the truth about God and His government of man and use what we know daily.

Mary Baker Eddy wrote (Miscellaneous Writings, p. 61): "The education of the future will be instruction, in spiritual Science, against the material symbolic counterfeit sciences." And she also wrote (p. 252): "Christian Science is not only the acme of Science but the crown of Christianity. . . . It has one God. It demonstrates the divine Principle, rules and practice of the great healer and master of metaphysics, Jesus of Nazareth. It spiritualizes religion and restores its lost element, namely, healing the sick. It consecrates and inspires the teacher and preacher; . . . it encourages and empowers the business man and secures the success of honesty. . . . It is . . . the wise man's spiritual dictionary; . . . yea, it is the pearl priceless whereof our Master said, if a man findeth, he goeth and selleth all that he hath and buyeth it."

Studebaker Backs Teacher Training

ALBANY, N. Y., Oct. 13 (AP)—Nationally prominent educators heard today a demand from John W. Studebaker, United States Education Commissioner, for "a really fundamental attack" upon teacher education problems from which schools are "obviously suffering."

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Women's Activities
A Wednesday and Friday Page

A Women's Club That Locally Revived Ancient Craft

Fashions—Food
A Wednesday and Friday Page

Over 500 Clubwomen Learned The Joys of Craftsmanship

Led by One of Their Number, Many Women of Swampscott Have Become Able Workers in Pewter and Copper

By Ethel M. Eaton

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

In an old Massachusetts seacoast town, dining-room tables are once more being set with hand-fashioned pewter dishes. And this doesn't mean mere adornment with such incidental pieces as nut and bon-bon dishes, candle sticks, flower bowls, and the like, though these are included—yes. What it does mean is that the service, dinner, luncheon, and bread and butter plates are of pewter, as well as cream soups, cream jugs, sugar bowls—all hand made, with the maker's own special mark etched on the bottom of each piece, just as the craftsman of other days marked the pieces which are the heirlooms of today.

A little over a year ago when Mrs. Hollis E. Dudley, a Swampscott clubwoman and always a craft enthusiast herself, tried to arouse interest among the club women of that town in forming a group to work in pewter and copper, she had a great deal of difficulty in securing even five women as a nucleus— and these were frankly skeptical. "Do you mean to make these things with only our hands—no machinery?" they asked. Mrs. Dudley assured them that was precisely what she meant and furthermore proceeded to show them. Still with their fingers figuratively crossed, the five started in making tiny trays, the simplest piece for a beginner. Gradually gaining confidence, they went to small bowls, with Mrs. Dudley constantly on hand, helping and encouraging; straightening a rim here, making a wobbly bowl stand firmly there. Then by degrees came larger and more difficult pieces. They worked hard, these faithful five and found they were growing enthusiastic in spite of themselves.

With a Waiting List

Pretty soon, here and there, other women began to take notice —some to the extent of asking timidly if they might join the class, though they were sure they could never "make anything to look decent!" Nevertheless they wanted to try. Now, believe it or not, the class last year numbered five hundred and five, with a waiting list of over fifty! The group is no longer limited to members of the women's club; in fact it might be said to have outgrown the town itself, for women from neighboring communities have clamored for admission. If a member had to be absent from the class—and she wouldn't if she could help it!—a member of the waiting list was called and allowed to work for that day.

Through friendly co-operation, the local recreation quarters were made available, rent free, for the class which at first met only once a week. In the workroom there are convenient benches and a gas plate, necessary for the annealing process. The only expense to be met by the workers is for materials. Copper and pewter, the latter lead-free Britannia, are purchased by the pound, and each member buys her own tools, consisting of hammer, mallet, and molds. These last are made by a local man, thus giving him needed financial help. As the number increased, it became necessary to divide the class into groups, two at first and later three, meeting at different times. Mrs. Dudley found, too, that she needed the services of another instructor. Fortunately a man was found—on the local relief list—who was handy with tools. Accordingly, the local recreational project paid for his instruction at a handicraft school. Not only has he bettered his position, but he has found an outlet for ability which he did not know he had. Finally, it has become necessary to add a third instructor, and again, needed help was given a worthy person.

The members of these classes not only fashion their pieces—but also design them, thus making the finished product wholly an individual achievement. Mrs. Dudley conceived the plan, in the early days of the class, of having what she termed an "idea day" occasionally, when the members would bring in all the ideas they had gathered from hither and yon. Pictures, drawings, etc., are pasted on the wall where all may see them. All are class property and may be copied by any member of the group.

The Annealing Process

Awhile back we spoke of the annealing process. It may be of interest to describe this briefly. After the first shaping of the metal, softening becomes necessary, since continued pounding has hardened it; and it must be made pliable for further shaping, otherwise it would crack. Therefore the article is placed directly in the gas flame, with much fear and trembling by the novice, be it said. For the beautiful, gleaming metal is darkened by the flames, and the owner is fearful that her work will melt and run away! But the tongs retrieve it before such a catastrophe happens. Next it is placed under running water and finally into an acid bath where most of the black scales drop off. Then under the faucet it goes again, and the rest of the scales disappear. Now the piece is dried in sawdust and ready for further shaping on the mold, having resumed its original luster under a vigorous scrubbing with steel wool—to the great relief of the owner! Usually the larger pieces require two annealings. The final touch is the buffing on an electric buffer. And the proud maker looks upon her work and finds it good.

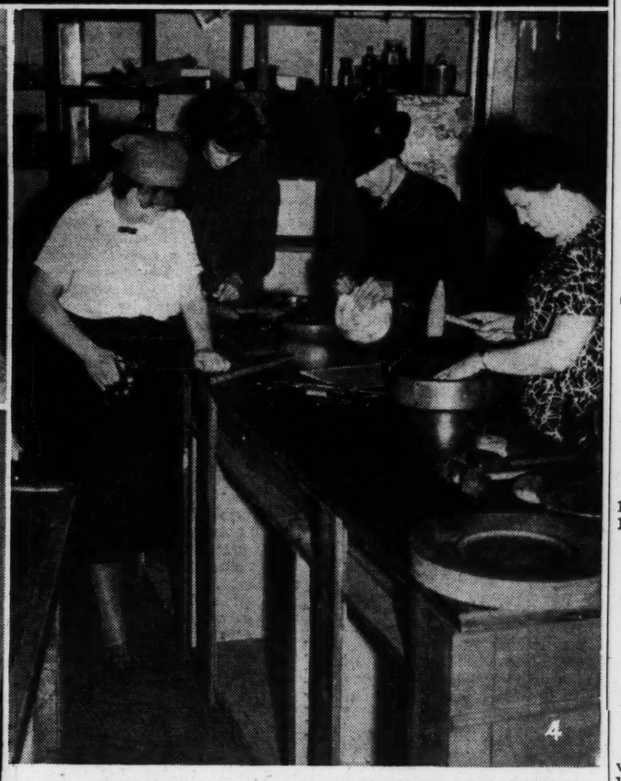
After a pupil has become more or less adept at fashioning, she often wishes to adorn the product of her hands. So the art of etching is also taught in this class. The pattern is first traced on the piece then painted on with black asphaltum varnish, after which a weak solution of nitric acid is poured into the dish and immediately starts eating the background away. The acid is removed and the dish washed in turpentine to dissolve the black varnish. After a polishing with steel wool, the design stands revealed in all its beauty.

Practical Results Also

This work not only has given the workers the joy of making something beautiful; but has had practical results too—far greater than ever expected. For many of these women a financial problem has been solved. Hand-fashioned copper and pewter articles always find a ready sale; and the gift shops everywhere stand ready to take the entire output of a skillful worker. Others, of course, take pride in using the pieces in their own homes; and many have made a complete table service for themselves. The work of these women's busy hands has gone, through sales and gifts, from one end of the United States to the other and abroad as well.

"It has been even harder to stop the classes than it was to start them," says Mrs. Dudley. For some weeks she planned that each session should see the end of the season; but always some member would protest. "Oh, not yet! Give us one more week, please! I just must make a bowl for Aunt Jane!" And if it isn't Aunt Jane, it's somebody else.

And it all grew from the vision and perseverance of one woman—especially perseverance.



1. Mrs. Hollis Dudley of the Swampscott (Mass.) Women's Club, who organized the class in metalcraft which introduced over 500 clubwomen to the joys of craftwork. She is standing before a table-setting of hand-wrought pewter. 2. Some of the pieces in copper and pewter designed and made by the clubwomen. 3 and 4. Members of the club at work.

Symphony

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Golden calendulas in a blue bowl,
Bring the glory of sunshine and azure sky
Into the room.

Alice E. Adams

Two Favorite Recipes

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Toasted Oatmeal Cookies

Sprinkle
1½ cups oatmeal in a pan and brown lightly in a moderate oven (350° F.). Remove from the oven and place in a bowl. Add
½ cup sour milk and let stand for 5 minutes. Cream
¾ cup shortening and
2 cups brown sugar until smooth. Add
2 eggs beaten and
1 teaspoon vanilla and mix thoroughly. Add the soaked oatmeal, then stir in
2½ cups flour, sifted with
1 teaspoon soda,
1 teaspoon baking powder
½ teaspoon salt
1 teaspoon nutmeg, and
1 teaspoon cinnamon. Mix until smooth, then add
1 cup seeded chopped dates, and
1 cup chopped nutmeats. Drop from a spoon on greased baking sheets. Bake in a moderate oven, 375°F., for about 15 minutes.

Baked Apples With Mincemeat

Wash and core
6 large red apples, being sure to remove all of the core, but do not cut through to the other side of the apple. Pierce with a fork in several places to permit the escape of steam, and arrange in a shallow baking dish. Fill cavity of each apple with mincemeat and strain over the apples a sugar syrup made by boiling together for 6 minutes
1 cup sugar,
1½ cups water and the apple cores (pectin from the cores thickens the syrup). Sprinkle apples with sugar and bake in a moderately hot oven (400° F.) until tender, basting often with the syrup.

(Mrs.) L. C., Nebraska

More Ironing Equipment

I keep a small pan and sponge with my ironing day equipment. When I iron little daughter's dresses, and there are spots on them that the sprinkler did not reach, the damp sponge rubbed over these places makes them iron more easily.

Mrs. T. I.-G., Illinois

GARDENING

October—For Building a Perennial Border

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

For continued loveliness from early spring until late fall, the perennial border is a source of constant joy. For the benefit of beginning gardeners, a "border" means a bed of plants that live for many years.

Seven years ago the writer started two borders, each 80 feet long and six feet wide. Perhaps the results of some experiences will help others who may be planning to start one, or to rebuild an old one. For "building" is the right word to use.

The location is naturally the first thing to consider, although by planning for drainage one is not limited very much in choice. Two places should be avoided. First, don't locate a perennial border where water will drain to it; second, don't establish it on a height of land which is dry and sandy. Most perennials are sturdy plants and cosmopolitan in their tastes, but they are averse to a great deal of moisture or to a very dry spot. A background is helpful if one has a choice. One of the loveliest borders imaginable is against an old gray, lichen-covered New England stone wall. But if such a background is not available, one can provide a setting by using the tall growing plants: delphiniums, hollyhocks, and spireas.

* * *

The preparation of the soil is the most vital part of the building program. We dug out our bed to a depth of two feet. One may think 10 or 12 inches is enough; but over a period of seasons, experience has proved that the greater depth is worth while.

At the bottom of the trench we placed a layer of old bricks, mortar pieces and clinkers from four to six inches in depth. We then sifted the soil which we had removed, through a quarter-inch screen mesh. This was to remove the larger pebbles and stones and reed roots.

The next point is one where many gardeners make a mistake. Don't save the good top soil by itself to use on the surface! We mixed the soil well as it went back into the trench. The idea is that the soil which is at a good depth encourages the roots of the plant to go down. It is the best drought-insurance for gardening!

* * *

As the soil, well mixed, went back into the trench, for approximately each bushel of soil we mixed in two pounds of one of the dried animal manures and one pound of a general commercial fertilizer such as 5-8-7. The dried manures: cow, sheep, poultry, or a combination are not at all objectionable to handle and they add humus as well as nitrogen, phosphorous, and potash.

When such a bed is completed, the surface of the soil will be higher than the surrounding ground. Over ours we scattered a pound of bone meal for each 25 square feet of surface, and raked it in. Instead of tramping the soil or rolling it, we watered it well and let it settle naturally. If your soil is either light and sandy, or the heavy clay type, plan to use a generous application of peat moss spring and fall for several seasons until the soil attains that crumbly humus consistency that is the ideal of gardeners.

The question is asked: how wide should one make the border? We found that a width of four to six feet gives a better planting arrangement. Then one can mix the early, midseason and late blooming flowers, and the beds will have blooms from early spring until late fall.

* * *

The choice of varieties is a delightful task. Each gardener will have his own favorites. Delphiniums, Oriental poppies and Veronica spicata are early bloomers: for midseason there are many varieties; for August and September blooms the Phlox and Veronica longifolia subsessilis are beautiful. If space is limited, one can work irises and gladiolus among the plants, and many lovely color combinations are possible. The gladiolus, Pelagunia, against a white phlox is breathtaking in its beauty. The light irises are gorgeous against the blues of the veronicas. If one section of the border is in shade or partial shade, plant the tall, graceful new columbines, violas, digitalis, lilies of the valley, and mountain lilies.

How far apart should the plants be set? Allow plenty of space, from 18 to 24 inches. Room for the roots means more beautiful blooms, and permits thorough cultivation. A well prepared and carefully nurtured perennial border is indeed "a joy forever," and the month of October is an excellent time to do the work.

A Friday Column

Missouri Neighbors

Adventures in Homemaking

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

I have discovered that following an engineering husband around the country is likely to be a complete education in the art of packing possessions, backwoods adventuring, and neighbor-making!

Fresh from life in a large city, where you're fortunate if you know one other family in a large apartment building, we moved down to the state of Missouri, and for two years roamed about, almost as gypsies.

We learned about moving during that time. After one sad experience of being unavoidably delayed on the road, and landing consequently late at night in our new home, where frantic searches failed to produce matches for the fire, nightgown for the baby, and a drinking cup for little sister, we made systematic work of our moves. There came into being a duffel bag which held an amazing number of "urgent" articles: soap, can-opener, handkerchiefs, sweaters, etc. Cartons were packed in advance, their contents pencilled on the covers. I kept a list of things-to-remember-at-the-last-minute, such as portable clothesline, outdoor thermometer. We were careful to take plenty of old newspapers along for starting fires, lining drawers, cleaning greasy stoves.

* * *

Try as we would to keep possessions limited, every move saw additions. Christmas and birthdays brought their inevitable gifts of toys. On top of everything, piled in the back, rode the baby in his basket, wondering doubtless what he'd ever done to deserve such a grasshopperish life!

During those two years, we wandered the length and breadth of the state, from mule-center to mining area, and made ten temporary homes during that time. We found the "Shepherd of the Hills" country, with its old trail that is "nobody knows how old," where companies of tourists set out in horse-drawn hacks every day of the summer season to recapture some of the local color of Harold Bell Wright's best seller, even to having dinner in Old Matt's cabin in the hills.

* * *

We saw the once-famous mule market in the town of Mexico, with few straggling Mauds left to remind us that mule prices the country over were at one time quoted, "as of Mexico, Mo." Mule-trading, I found, had its start in the early expeditions to Santa Fe, from where most of them were brought back.

We found Boone's Lick country, rich in history of America's pioneers. Daniel Boone, it seemed, had stumbled on the salt springs in what is now Saline county, and had become a local hero to the settlers down the river for making available a source of salt. Thereafter his sons manufactured salt at the springs, put it in hollow log boats, and floated it down the Missouri river to St. Louis. This central region—where the towns of Booneville and Boone's Boro remain to immortalize the Kentuckian — was long referred to as "Boone's Lick."

Missouri neighbors, the state over, are grand folks. They stop by to see you on any provocation, they rush in to help if your baby's teething seems troublesome, they invite you to church sociables, they bring flowers from their gardens. Sometimes we would come home from a walk to find a large basket of spinach on the back porch, or a few big red, very choice tomatoes. Once somebody sent us a pan of hot corn pone, ten minutes after we'd landed in town!

And when we took pictures of one farmer's eight-foot corn stalks and gave him copies later on, he loaded us down with a dish-pan full of amber-brown buckwheat honey! It was a friendliness we'd never encountered in the big city.

* * *

On our first jaunt down into the Ozark country, I sat beside my husband, absorbed in the state map. I could hardly wait to see the villages of Buzzard Knoll, and Bust Up, and Nellie's Apron! It took some mental gymnastics for me to realize that the solitary crossroads store, with its hitching posts and watering place, was, very often, the town!

It was the Fourth of July, and the old English village of Hollister was full of holiday crowds. Finally we found lodgings in a small cabin on a church camping ground, situated on the highest hill in all that country. It was a superb spot to view the village below, the amazing sunset over the far-off purple hills, and the White river curving into a majestic half-circle and pushing off into Lake Taneycomo.

Another sight we'll never forget was the Gasconade river in dogwood season, the fragrant white trees lining both banks, and great branches of them all about us on the high bluff where we stood and stared.

The region about Joplin lent itself best to our roving spirits. One of our first trips was to Hell's Neck, once a rip-roaring mining town. It is Hell's Neck only on the old maps now, since the soberer element succeeded in having the name changed to Neck City! Practically all the mines in this once busy area were deserted, and many of the old towns falling in ruins, the faded signs of their many saloons swinging crazily in the air.

Our stay in Missouri wasn't nearly long enough for us to explore all the places we wanted to. But now, finding ourselves in an entirely different region of the country, we feel inclined to brag a little and say, "We're from Missouri—we are!"

M. A. R.

A Friday Column

The Recipes

on this page have been approved for The Christian Science Monitor by Miss Farmer's School of Cookery, Inc. Boston, Mass.

Desserts for Small Families

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Canada

Dear Editor:

I have enjoyed the page for many years, and have found that so many little ideas that I have used in my home have appeared on the page from time to time. I hope that what I am sending may be useful.

To make cakes and puddings for a small family does not always work out satisfactorily. Recipes are so generous in their measurements, that puddings are too large, and one becomes tired of one kind of cake before half of it is eaten.

In my small family of three, I have found this plan very successful:

When getting dinner, I make my ordinary cake batter (any one using two cups of four.) Part of this is used as a baked pudding over jam, marmalade, apples, or any other fresh fruit. One heaping tablespoon of the batter for each person at table makes a good pudding, delicious with either cream or sauce.

Next, a small layer cake may be made, leaving enough for half a dozen cakes, varied by the addition of currants, or sultanas, or mixed peel, or spice, or coconut, or a mixture of any two or more, or plain with a grating of lemon or orange rind.

(Mrs.) F. A.

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Pro and Con of 'Ham and Eggs' Plan

For Pension Plan

By Charles J. Husband

Tax Counselor, Retirement Life Payments Association. Member of Faculty of Southwestern University, and President of Tax Research, Inc.

In discussing the California Retirement Life Payments Act, which is popularly known as "Ham and Eggs," and which will appear on the Nov. 7 ballot as "Retirement Warrants," it is necessary that it first be understood that this plan is not essentially or primarily a pension plan, but rather that it is an economic measure which carries with it payments of $30 a week for life to retired citizens past the age of 50 years.

The measure is not primarily a tax-reduction measure, and yet, its operation will eliminate the entire present tax burden within three years after its adoption, by eliminating the entire charity load. This is accomplished primarily by removing from the relief rolls those citizens who, after the age of 50, will receive $30 a week for life, and by the re-employment of the able-bodied citizens under 50, for whose re-employment a demand will be created by the spending of the "retirement warrants" by the elder citizens.

The act is not primarily a business builder. Yet, the distribution of new purchasing power to approximately 500,000 citizens at the rate of $30 a week will result in the issuance of $780,000,000 a year to this class of California citizen. Most of the money will be spent in retail trade. The turnover or velocity of this purchasing power, even at the nominal turnover of once a week, is sufficient to more than double the present volume of business.

Self-Liquidating Warrants

While the act is not primarily a pension plan, a tax-reduction measure, or a business builder, it offers more in each of these three classifications than any individual attempt in any of these directions

The $30 a week for life issue of warrants to citizens 50 years of age and over is accomplished by the issuance of interest-free, tax-free, self-liquidating warrants These warrants liquidate themselves by the fact that the holder on Thursday of each week is required to affix a two-cent redemption stamp to the back of the warrant, or in the case of warrant checking accounts, to have deducted from his balance 2 per cent of the warrant balance on Thursday of each week. Thus, in the case of physical warrants in circulation, there will have been accumulated in the warrant redemption fund $1.04, of which 4 cents will be applied to the cost of administration and $1 to redeem and retire the warrant in legal money at its face value. In the case of the warrants not physically issued, which shall be represented by warrant checking accounts, the warrant credit itself will disappear at the end of 50 weeks by reason of the 2 per cent weekly redemption charge, This method of retirement places the cost of this new circulating medium on the new business created by it—not at the rate of 2 per cent a transaction—but at the rate of 2 per cent a week, regardless of the number of transactions.

Thus it can be seen that this charge is not a burden upon the present business now in existence, but amounts to a small commission upon new business created by the circulation of this new medium of exchange. Warrants are acceptable in the payment of all State taxes and taxes of all political subdivisions of the State. Their acceptance by anyone else is entirely voluntary.

Objections Eliminated

A new tax is provided upon money transactions only, in the form of a 3 per cent gross income tax. Objectionable features of the gross income or transactions tax are eliminated through an exemption of $3,000 for each person, firm, or corporation, through exemption of all inter-state transaction, and because the tax only applies to money transactions which, in the main, can be avoided by the free use and acceptance of warrants for ordinary business transactions. There also is a provision for repayment to the various county and city governments of the money which is collected by these governments on owner-occupied homes up to a value of $3,000. These homes, under the provisions of the act, are exempt from taxation up to the first $3,000 assessed valuation. The balance of the fund thus created is sufficient to retire the entire $1,200,000,000 bonded indebtedness of the State and its political subdivisions within three years.

With elimination of the charity load and elimination of the debt charge on this $1,200,000,000 after the three-year application of this new fund to the payment of the debt, there will be a sufficient balance to eliminate the necessity for present tax levies for every purpose in the State—thus eliminating taxes on real estate, personal property, sales, inheritance, gasoline, corporation franchise, and all of the other multitudinous forms of taxation which now make up our total State, county, city, and school revenues, without curtailing any of the activities, but instead, providing sufficient additional funds so that all governmental services might be placed upon a higher plane.

No Interest on Funds

The plan proposed by the Retirement Life Payments Act eliminates the interest now paid on all funds, whether used for public or private purposes, and eliminates the fallacy of the present borrowing and spending program by the various alphabetical attempts to correct the unemployment situation. The fallacy of the present system is apparent when it is considered that the government borrows $1,000,000, which is then used to pay in small insufficient wage payments the workers on the various relief projects. It is true these payments result in purchasing power which is spent in the marts of trade, but then a tax must be levied to repay the loan and an additional tax must be paid to pay the interest on that loan, thus taking from business in the tax to repay the loan, plus interest, more than was given to business in the form of wages.

Retirement warrants eliminate this fallacy, eliminate the un-American dole system, create new purchasing power, which will make it possible to move consumable goods from where they are to where they are needed, eliminating the present false assumption that it is necessary to destroy consumable goods while many people suffer for the lack of those goods.

In addition to relieving human want and suffering, the act provides a source of revenue secured only from a small commission charge upon new business created, sufficient to replace all of the present oppressive forms of taxation.

Ham-Eggs Plan Hits Snag

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Los Angeles

Objection among church and college leaders to the "$30 Every Thursday" pension plan—based partly on discovery that the 3 per cent gross income tax involved could be used to tax church collections and college income and open their books—has crystallized here in the formation of an "Inter-Faith Committee" of clergymen to work against the proposed constitutional amendment.

A state tax of this kind and state inspection of church affairs would be the first ever attempted in the United States, according to critics of the proposal, which goes to a statewide vote Nov. 7.

Decision on whether churches should be so taxed has been postponed by promoters of the "Ham and Eggs" movement until after the election. They have been too preoccupied by other matters, they report, and also the final judgment would have to be made by officials selected to administer the plan if adopted.

Against 'Ham 'n' Eggs' Plan

By Robert W. Kenny

California State Senator and Chairman, Southern California Citizens Against 30 Thursday

The "Ham and Eggs" plan can accomplish none of the things claimed by its proponents. The truth of this is self evident in the act itself and cannot fail to become apparent to the open-minded voter. Let us examine the results, should Proposition No. 1 be adopted by California voters Nov. 7:

1. Instead of finding himself secure for life, the "senior citizen" will be in danger of losing any existing pension, and have lessened opportunity for relief aid.

2. Every department of government will become insolvent, and their employees will be left without salary. Schools will face shutdown and police and fire protection will be curtailed.

3. Publicly owned utilities must cease operation when legal money is no longer available and their employees will be without wages.

Disappearance of Cash

4. Private business, small as well as large, will reach an impasse with the disappearance of cash balances.

5. Valueless paper in the form of at least 1,000,000,000 warrants will flood the State. The resulting inflation will send prices soaring, with a consequent increase in the issue of warrants to qualified recipients, while other incomes remain stationary or drop below their regular levels through inability of employers to get sufficient cash to meet pay rolls.

6. The small-income citizen will find himself carrying the burden of what is at best a precarious experiment.

7. Instead of working toward a more liberal government, the plan sets up an administrator with greater powers than ever have been bestowed upon one man in a democracy. These powers are autocratic. He is responsible neither to the Governor, nor to the Legislature. Nor is he bound by any court within the State's jurisdiction. No "injunction, writ of mandate, or other legal or equitable process" can touch him. (Sec. 37.)

Sole Depository

8. The Credit Clearings Bank, created by the Act and administered by this one man, without the customary checks and balances of democratic government, is made by the plan the sole depository for the funds of the "State of California, and all counties, cities, boards, districts, commissions, agencies, and all other political subdivisions of the State, counties, and cities." (Sec. 26).

9. Instead of giving the people more voice in government, the plan vests the administrator with power now held only by the Legislature, as representative of the people, and the people themselves. Not only can he call all elections and propose constitutional amendments at will, but he is not subject to recall for six months after taking office.

10. The plan renders invalid any provision, in whole or in part, of the Constitution of the State of California with which the new measure is not in accord. The time-honored and time-proven tenets of government are destroyed to make legal what otherwise would be illegal.

11. If the courts are stripped of their power, religious and economic minorities will have one less safeguard.

12. Intesad of promoting prosperity, the plan forces ruin upon both publicly owned and privately owned business. The retailer cannot possibly accept the Ham and Eggs warrants at par, for he must pay cash for his merchandise.

Municipally owned utilities will have no choice but to accept them, under provisions of the Act, and their treasuries will be filled with worthless paper.

13. Taxes will be the primary avenue of disbursement for warrants. The city, county, and State must accept the warrants as payment for all taxes, fees, and other citizen liabilities. Few people will pay in legal money if they can meet such obligations in cheap paper.

14. The plan proposes to pay costs of financing the Credit Clearings Bank with a $20,000,000 bond issue, authorized by the amendment. The costs of warrants and allied debits will be paid by means of a 3 per cent gross income tax on transactions not carried on in warrants, and through cash monies received through purchase of the 2-cent tax stamps to be affixed to the warrants weekly until $1.04 worth have been placed on each dollar warrant.

Stamp Provision

15. Each dollar warrant can be redeemed only if covered with stamps that cost one dollar and four cents in cash, and will then have a cash value of only one dollar. Since no one will buy stamps at a definite loss, it follows that taxes will be paid in unstamped warrants. The State will be loaded with paper warrants redeemable for exactly nothing unless the State itself places upon them the requisite stamps. By so doing it must tax itself to meet its own liabilities, thereby creating new liabilities as deficits would automatically increase.

16. Instead of forcing a greater circulation of money, there will be frantic hoarding of cash.

17. Banks cannot accept the warrants for deposit or as payments on loans. Obligations of those receiving the warrants will still remain unfulfilled.

The plan offers California nothing but bankruptcy and a disrupted economic system, requiring years to rebuild.

The State's credit with the Federal Government and with other states could not be regained overnight.

Confusion and disaster seriously affect public morale. Panic-stricken people are neither happy nor confident. They have a tendency to distrust their own motives, as well as those of their neighbors and the whole body politic.

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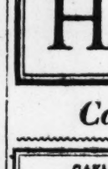

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The Home Forum

Our Summer on A Polish Manor

IT LIES IN what was northern Poland, not far from the former Polish-Lithuanian border, does this manor. And it has a Tatar name, which is not really strange, for in that vicinity are not a few people of the race. In the long ago, in the last years of the fourteenth century, to be more precise, Tatar colonists settled here, and their descendants were highly respected citizens of the late Polish republic; Poles who have Tatar blood are proud to acknowledge it.

* * *

Our road thither lay through a rolling country with grain fields on either side, from which rose larks spiraling into the blue till they were lost to sight, though their song still came faintly to us. Then we would see them falling, swift and straight, to disappear in the grain from which they had risen. It was delightful to breathe the scent of the ripening wheat, the perfume of wild rose bloom that spilled itself along wayside ditches, to glimpse the gleam of dewdrops on the spiders' webs only now touched by the sun's rays.

We approached a forest, rounded the brow of a hill, followed a tree-bordered avenue where the sunlight filtered through the arch of foliage to dapple the road; and suddenly we came within view of the house that was to be our summer home. Three hundred years old, but still stout and strong and beautiful; and welcoming, for its broad double doors reveal an entrance whose breadth can only stand for hospitality. It has one story—this old family home—and stretches out its wings, like a motherly hen with her chickens, to cover much ground. Gigantic pines, lindens and spruces shade it, shrubbery banks its sides and vines clamber over trellises, the whole forming a frame of green for the white walls and columns. This was the *maly dwor*, the little house. Farther along the drive, for the little house maintains its place of honor at the head of the horseshoe, is the new home, now the great house, where the family lives in modern state. But that was built in the nineteenth century and cannot compete in interest with its predecessor, where reign romance and story.

* * *

Fundamentally, the place remains as it was in the early days. Our apartment included the *swietlica*, or living-room, of the original owners. Swietlica means the "room where there is light"—a word fraught with history of the past. It is a spacious room, big enough to accommodate a large company. A step up and out of the *swietlica* and we were in the bedchamber, old-fashioned in arrangement, homelike and comfortable. A bright-eyed serving woman, who had come running behind the master to greet us on arrival, brought our breakfast trays and set out sweet, dark bread and golden honey and meat, strong with the tang of the juniper smoke with which it had been cured, on a little table in the pleasant *swietlica*. There was an air of comfort and peace and poise in the low-ceiled, spreading, whitewashed rooms, completely shut away from the remainder of the rambling building. There was solidity and respectability in the old-fashioned furniture. Summer in the *maly dwor* would be a happy season.

* * *

And so it was—a summer of happy memories. Daylight hours we passed out-of-doors. We tramped at will over the estate from end to end, sometimes following paths along the public roads that cut the property, sometimes crossing pastures or wandering over field and wood paths. We accompanied the master of the manor as he went from supervision of one piece of work to another—to examine a stand of grain here, to see about fence-building there, to look at the sugar-beet fields or talk with the steward about the fall planting. It was a surprise to find great poultry houses, extensive carpentry and blacksmith shops, a starch factory, where the peasants were employed in the winter. The discovery of that factory in part explained the great potato acreage. We wandered about the ruins, souvenir of war days, on a neighboring estate, watched the peasants hoeing and weeding in the fields, sometimes twenty women strung out in a row but always with a man as overseer. We loitered near the tow-headed, sunburned children playing in the sandy road that was the village street.

That village, too, afforded entertainment. It is an old community, hence built on the ancient Slavic plan; that is, two rows of houses facing each other across the country road. We noted the lacelike paper strips, like shades rolled high, at the windows; we marveled that such delicate work could be accomplished with sheep shears, which is the tool the peasant uses for this cutting. We liked the skillfully carved posts, built into the house corners, and the carefully made new thatched roofs; we stopped to sketch the village well with its ancient sweep, and the fence palings helmeted with airing pots and jars.

* * *

At the back of the manor gardens and orchards began a large forest of magnificent pines, where paths like lofty-arched aisles led us on and on. Sometimes the paths stopped on the edge of waving yellow wheat fields or stiff-bearded rye. At one corner we discovered an expanse all white, and found it to be buckwheat in full bloom. Once we scented new-mown hay, and came out of the pine shadows to look down upon a triangular plot of red clover where a lone peasant was swinging his scythe. Sometimes, from a leafy retreat on a forested hill, we looked across at the marshes where solemn storks stood on one red leg as motionless as birds of stone. Almost any hour of the day, we could see these great birds in the wet meadows or planing across the sky with enviable grace and ease. Or, if we wearied of marsh scenes, we could face the other way and look back into the depths of the forest where the golden light flecked the earth and the tree trunks, where little birds flitted about and called cheerily and woodpeckers industriously drummed; where there was no sign of human life except the occasional berry-picker or mushroom-gatherer, whose red kerchief or bright blouse added a bit of brilliance to the somberness of the forest ensemble.

* * *

There were afternoon hours spent in the lovely garden at the side of the mansion, where we recalled the advice given by a sixteenth-century Pole to prospective builders. They should, he said, build on a knoll, with a forest near, but with room at the rear of the house for spacious gardens for flowers and fruits and vegetables. If possible, a stream was to run through the grounds; and, if there was no natural lake, an artificial one was to be made. All of these things were here—gardens, orchards, knoll, stream, and two lakes. And a feature the sixteenth-century building expert had not counted upon—a tennis court.

The light showers that sometimes came in the afternoon made unexpected contribution to our pleasure; for it was after one of these that we learned how delicately and indescribably lovely a birch forest can be, what a breath-taking study in black and white with just enough green to give relief. With reluctance, we turned from that alluring picture created by the black-lined whiteness of the crowding, slender columns, leaving its awesome strangeness in the last rays of the setting sun to the birds and a few wild things.

* * *

When darkness came, it was good to slip quietly into our centuries-old rooms. To read or to dream or to sleep. To people the house with folk who once lived there and the guests they welcomed, see shadowy figures in the silks and velvets and brocades of old Poland dancing the stately polonaise or the lively *mazur* or gathered round a great table at a family feast in the *swietlica*. And that *swietlica*? The walls, now whitewashed, were once hung with tapestries and fine rugs from the Orient, with which every Polish noble's home was plentifully supplied. Here and there among them was an ancestral portrait, and candelabra, light from whose burning candles enriched the mellow glow of Eastern brass and colors. In winter a fire of pine logs blazed in the now walled-up corner fireplace.

* * *

It was vacation in two worlds—that of the modern great house and the out-of-doors, and another in the ancient *dwor*; and I cannot tell which was the better. But this I know—we came away with a better understanding of the Pole's passionate devotion to Polish soil and why he sings the old song of the land: "Thou Art Mine and I Am Thine."

ANN CARDWELL

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR — Photograph by Brogi, Florence

VIEW OF A CITY STREET: *From a Drawing by Stefano della Bella*

STEFANO DELLA BELLA (1610-1664), known as "Stefanino," or "Little Stephen," and by the French as "Labelle," was a Florentine, famous for his drawings in pen, pencil, and sepia, and for his engravings. He studied under the Lombard medallist, G. B. Mola, and worked later in the *bottega*, or workshop, of the goldsmith, Orazio Vanni. In 1633 he went to Rome, six years later to Paris, and in 1647 was in Amsterdam. In 1650 he was back in his native Florence, where he continued to produce many engravings, including several series, illustrative of the sumptuous theatrical performances given on the occasion of royal weddings and other celebrations at the Medicean court.

"View of a City Street" is a drawing in pen and aquarelle on white paper, measuring about 10½ by 7¾ inches. This fine and vital drawing, terse, forceful, yet delicate, is preserved in the Uffizi Galleries, Florence, where it forms part of the Santarelli Collection.

Acknowledgment of God

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

THE BIBLICAL TEACHING regarding the perfection of God is accepted, in theory at least, by those who call themselves Christians. True acknowledgment of God, however, requires more than mere belief or passive acceptance. Mary Baker Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, writing of her experiences in "Unity of Good" (p. 7), declares that "an acknowledgment of the perfection of the infinite Unseen confers a power nothing else can."

The student of Christian Science does not approach this profound statement as a mere theory, or as a point to be questioned or debated; but, rather, does he accept it as spiritual fact, to be understood and demonstrated. He has faith that, as he studies and applies what he has learned, he will grow in the understanding and realization of the truth he seeks.

Jesus, even at the age of twelve, knew that God was his Father. It is not surprising, therefore, that when he was separated from his mother and Joseph at Jerusalem, and was found sitting in the temple among the doctors, asking them questions, he should rebuke their anxiety with the inquiry (Luke 2:49), "How is it that ye sought me? wist ye not that I must be about my Father's business?" On their insistence, however, he went back with them to Nazareth, and Luke records (2:52) that he "increased in wisdom and stature, and in favour with God and man." It was Jesus' acknowledgment of God, and the spiritual understanding which he gained during the thirty years preceding his ministry, that enabled him to enter upon it. He did mighty works, and spoke as one who had authority, because he was fully cognizant of the law of God.

It was through her study of the Bible, with consequent spiritualization of her thought, that Mrs. Eddy was able to receive the revelation of Christian Science. Understanding God's true nature, as taught in Christian Science, men are enabled to rise above the beliefs of fear, ignorance, disease, and sin to a knowledge of true spiritual being. Mrs. Eddy continues, in the same paragraph from "Unity of Good," "An incontestable point in divine Science is, that because God is All, a realization of this fact dispels even the sense or consciousness of sin, and brings us nearer to God, bringing out the highest phenomena of the All-Mind."

The teachings of Christian Science turn men's thoughts to God, enabling their real selfhood to appear and His infinite goodness and power to be reflected increasingly in their lives. Through the study of this Science men may learn the blessed lesson that he who submits himself to God in complete loyalty, and acknowledges His allness and perfection, establishes, through that acknowledgment and allegiance, his own heirship as a son of God. Is it any wonder that Christian Scientists are grateful to Christ Jesus for having founded Christianity; and to Mrs. Eddy for the final revelation which enables men to see evil as unreal?

Mrs. Eddy declared the First Commandment (Exodus 20:3), "Thou shalt have no other gods before me," to be her favorite text. This is the perfect rule; by it we learn to acknowledge God, and by it we learn to govern our lives. The regeneration of our human self can be accomplished only as we turn away from the false concept of gods many to an understanding of the one and only God, good. As we study the Bible and the Christian Science textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" by Mrs. Eddy, we progress to a higher understanding, wherein spiritual good is unfolded to us. And, as we continue to study and practice Christian Science, the discords of material sense become more and more unreal to us, and we experience abiding spiritual peace.

In Science and Health we read (pp. 205, 206), "When we fully understand our relation to the Divine, we can have no other Mind but His,—no other Love, wisdom, or Truth, no other sense of Life, and no consciousness of the existence of matter or error." Let us learn to know God as the loving Father-Mother of all; as the creator of the universe, including man; as the all-seeing and all-knowing Mind; as Life, Truth, and Love; as divine Principle. Then shall we rejoice, indeed, in the affluence of God and in the power of His might. Then shall we praise Him in the beauty of holiness, and accord to Him our allegiance and love.

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Italian]

Il Riconoscimento di Dio

Traduzione dell'articolo sulla Scienza Cristiana pubblicato in inglese su questa pagina

L'INSEGNAMENTO BIBLICO riguardo alla perfezione di Dio viene accettato, per lo meno in teoria, da quelli che si chiamano Cristiani. Il vero riconoscimento di Dio, tuttavia, richiede più che non mera credenza o accettazione passiva. Mary Baker Eddy, la Scopritrice e Fondatrice della Scienza Cristiana, scrivendo sulle sue esperienze in *Unity of Good* (pag. 7), dichiara che "il riconoscimento della perfezione dell'infinito Invisibile conferisce una potenza che null'altro può".

Lo studioso della Scienza Cristiana non s'avvicina a questa profonda dichiarazione come semplice teoria, o come un soggetto da essere messo in dubbio o discusso; ma piuttosto lo accetta come un fatto spirituale da essere compreso e dimostrato. Egli ha fede che, in misura che studia ed applica ciò che ha imparato, egli crescerà nella comprensione e nella realizzazione della verità che cerca.

Gesù, anche all'età di dodici anni, sapeva che Dio era il suo Padre. Non è quindi sorprendente che quando fu separato da sua madre e da Giuseppe a Gerusalemme, e fu trovato seduto nel tempio fra i dottori, facendo loro domande, egli riprendesse la loro ansietà colla domanda (Luca 2:49): "Perchè mi cercavate? Non sapevate ch'io dovea trovarmi nella casa del Padre mio?" A causa della loro insistenza, peraltro, egli ritornò con loro a Nazaret, e Luca scrive (2:52) che egli "cresceva in sapienza e in statura, e in grazia dinanzi a Dio e agli uomini". Fu il riconoscimento di Dio da parte di Gesù e l'intendimento spirituale che acquistò durante i trent'anni precedenti il suo ministerio, che lo resero capace di assumerlo. Egli compì opere potenti e parlò come uno che aveva autorità, perchè era completamente al corrente della legge di Dio.

Fu per mezzo del suo studio della Bibbia, colla risultante spiritualizzazione del suo pensiero, che Mrs. Eddy divenne capace di ricevere la rivelazione della Scienza Cristiana. L'intendimento della vera natura di Dio, com'è insegnata nella Scienza Cristiana, rende gli uomini capaci di innalzarsi al disopra delle credenze di paura, d'ignoranza, malattia e peccato, ad una conoscenza del vero essere spirituale. Mrs. Eddy continua, nello stesso paragrafo da *Unity of Good:* "Un punto incontestabile nella Scienza divina è che, poichè Dio è Tutto, il riconoscimento di questo fatto scaccia persino il senso o coscienza del peccato, e ci porta più vicino a Dio, manifestando i più alti fenomeni della Tutta-Mente".

Gl'insegnamenti della Scienza Cristiana rivolgono i pensieri degli uomini a Dio, rendendo il loro vero essere capace di apparire e la Sua infinita bontà e potenza di essere riflesse in misura crescente nella loro vita. Per mezzo dello studio di questa Scienza gli uomini possono imparare la lezione benedetta che colui che si sottomette a Dio in completa lealtà, e riconosce la Sua totalità e perfezione, stabilisce, per mezzo di quel riconoscimento e di quella fedeltà, il suo diritto di erede come figliuolo di Dio. È forse una meraviglia che gli Scientisti Cristiani siano grati a Cristo Gesù di aver fondato il Cristianesimo; ed a Mrs. Eddy per la rivelazione finale che permette agli uomini di riconoscere che il male è irreale?

Mrs. Eddy dichiarò che il Primo Comandamento (Esodo 20:3), "Non avere altri dii nel mio cospetto", era il suo testo preferito. Questa è la regola perfetta; per essa impariamo a riconoscere Dio, e per essa impariamo a governare la nostra vita. La rigenerazione del nostro essere spirituale può essere compita soltanto voltandoci via dal falso concetto di molti dii al riconoscimento dell'uno e solo Dio, il bene. In misura che noi studiamo la Bibbia ed il libro di testo della Scienza Cristiana, *Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures* di Mrs. Eddy, noi progrediamo verso un'intendimento più elevato, nel quale il bene spirituale ci viene rivelato. E, mentre continuiamo a studiare ed a praticare la Scienza Cristiana, le discordie del senso materiale ci diventano di più in più irreali, e noi sperimentiamo pace spirituale duratura.

In *Science and Health* leggiamo (pag. 205, 206): "Quando comprendiamo in pieno la nostra relazione al Divino, non possiamo avere altra Mente che la Sua,—nessun altro Amore, sapienza, o Verità, nessun altro senso di Vita, e nessuna coscienza dell'esistenza della materia o dell'errore". Cerchiamo d'imparare a conoscere Dio come l'amorevole Padre-Madre di tutto; come il creatore dell'universo, incluso l'uomo; come la Mente tutto-veggente e onnisciente; come Vita, Verità ed Amore; come divino Principio. Allora ci rallegreremo in verità nell'affluenza di Dio e nella forza della Sua potenza. Allora Lo loderemo nella bellezza della santità, e Gli accorderemo la nostra lealtà ed il nostro amore.

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The Hidden Flower

Bright-tented is the flower
That kneels beneath the vine,
The lark in some blue hour
Shall know it by a sign.

The bees seek this small altar
And down through azure air,
With wings that do not falter,
Alight upon its stair.

The dew shall fill this chalice
With overflowing light;
The moon shall find this palace
Deep in the heart of night.

And only those with tender
Fingers shall bend apart
The ferns and find this slender
Vase in the forest's heart.

HAROLD VINAL

Autumn Moon

(A Cinquain)

Slowly
Across the East
A single petal drifts,
The last of that white flower we called
The Moon.

E. E. L.

Mist on the Charles River

Gray, cool gray mist
In the air, in the sky.
Ethereal gray surrounding a gray glass river,
And a gleaming white mass of gulls
Superimposed.
Sea-gulls, some resting on the gray glass
And others just rising with wings outspread
And feet dripping glass water drops.
It is a white porcelain ornament set on a mirror,
Until the birds take flight
And their white wings melt away into the gray mist
One by one.

DOROTHY BRITTON

On First Seeing Duse Act

ONE OF THE most important events in my life took place during this European visit: I saw Eleonora Duse act. I did not know very much about her; Mother had always considered Bernhardt the greater of the two and Duse was scarcely referred to. . . .

I had read reports, just before sailing, of Mme. Duse's return to the Theatre and of the extraordinary success she was having in London, where, under the management of Charles Cochran, she was playing two matinées a week to packed houses at the enormous Oxford Theatre. I cabled R. H. P. to get me seats for her last performance, which took place a couple of days after my arrival in England. With great difficulty he procured some tickets in the fifteenth row; it was the best he could do.

The curtain rose on "Cosi Sia," and at the same time on a new epoch in my life. At the first sound of Duse's voice, at the first glimpse of her face, tears came into my eyes; tears of wonder, tears of exaltation; for the first time in this world I felt I was looking upon perfect Beauty.

Her performance was to me a revelation and at the same time a confirmation. Her playing was like the fulfillment of my vision of what playing might be; but I had never expected to see it, and now that she is gone, none of us will ever see it again.

After the first act I got hold of Mr. Cochran and persuaded him to let me sit on the floor in the first row aisle; I could not bear to be so far away; although I felt the full force of Duse's playing from afar, I wanted desperately to be close to it. After the final curtain I was in a sort of daze. I lost all my belongings, hat, coat, pocketbook, everything; my one thought was to get away from people and enjoy in the fullness of solitude the tremendous ecstasy with which her performance filled me. I had suddenly come face to face with an actress who brought the art of the Theatre on a level with the greatest sculpture, painting, music and poetry.—From "At 33," by EVA LE GALLIENNE. (New York: Longman's, Green.)

Nothing Could Have Been More Lovely

WE ANCHORED that night where the river had widened out into a great lake, sufficiently far from shore to be free from mosquitoes and with a heaven-sent breeze to lull us to sleep. . . .

The awakening was a memorable one. . . . Terry clutched my arm, pointing excitedly to a clump of tall trees growing on the end of a spit which reached out into the river.

"Look, man, look," and he pointed towards something which resembled a miniature golden comet, floating gently down from one of the topmost boughs, "there goes your first Bird of Paradise." From the distance of about two hundred yards it was hard to believe that this lovely thing was a bird. There was none of the movement usually associated with flight. It was more like a gentle volplane. The body of the bird one did not seem to notice. My eyes were all for the gorgeous plumes of golden orange which streamed gently out behind and, when the bird alighted, as gently changed their angle, dropping gracefully in orderly disarray. . . .

"Nothing *could* be more lovely than that," I replied rather solemnly, for the awe-inspiring beauty of that graceful glide from the treetop had rather knocked the wind out of my sails.

Twice during the day I pulled the cord of our whistle and disturbed several of these so aptly-named birds, and once a pair of goura pigeons, from whose crowns sprout nodding plumes, silver grey and not unlike egret plumes. A pair of these sat on a bough within twenty yards of us as we cut a corner fine, looking for all the world like a pair of hussars, though not so self-conscious. By late afternoon, as Terry had said, the birds were to be seen in dozens.—From "Goose Feathers," by GEORGE DIGBY. (New York: Dutton.)

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New England and Boston News

Second Section

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Page Thirteen

Closing Stocks Pages 20-21 Bonds — Curb

BOSTON, FRIDAY, OCTOBER 13, 1939

Chance Is Seen To Get Cheaper Rent in Boston

Plan is helped by report of Arthur Binns, who did so much for Philadelphia, being in town.

The Real Estate Week
A Friday Feature

By a Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

"Arthur W. Binns is in Boston today."

That report, starting from an unknown source this morning and spreading through real estate circles, had something of an electrifying effect upon home builders. And it sent uninitiated news correspondents into the offices of the Massachusetts Real Estate Exchange with the hurried inquiry: "Who is Arthur Binns?"

The effect upon the Exchange was somewhat similar to the recoil of musicians on being asked: "Who is Koussevitzky?" For Arthur Binns is known in real estate halls of fame as the Philadelphian who, with private capital and a display of genuine American ingenuity, has gone a long way in the Quaker community toward solving the problem of decent, livable homes for average wage-earners bringing in $1,500 or so a year.

But the rumor was wrong; Mr. Binns was not in town. He was headed, instead, for the annual convention of the National Association of Real Estate Boards to be held in Los Angeles later this month. There, he will tell the story of how it is possible to provide modern apartment house living at rents of $15 to $35 a month or $4 a room and single homes for $25 a month with loss from vacancies of not more than 2 per cent on the invested capital.

Not in Town, But—

No, Mr. Binns was not in town. But the rumor served to focus local real estate attention upon the significance of the Philadelphian project to come before the National Convention. So, the members of the Exchange were asked to fill in the gaps of the story which started back in the middle twenties when Mr. Binns saw an opportunity to buy up 20 or so single family row houses at $900 apiece.

Everyone thought, they said, that Mr. Binns was some sort of a building fanatic at the time, since the buildings he bought were virtually falling apart and producing little or no revenues. At a cost of $1,285, each house was modernized and now produces a monthly rental of $20 for a 5-room dwelling unit. The property and its improvements were financed through an investment of $10,000 and a 5 per cent mortgage of $20,000. There is now a gross rent return of $4,800 with an annual net income of 10 per cent on the investment.

Still Another Project

At another time, Mr. Binns purchased a portion of a block containing two-family houses and three groups of row houses. The original family units in the project were then redesigned and converted into 31 units arranged as 24 apartments and seven single family row houses. The entire group was modernized to include central heating and janitor service. Since then, they have been 100 per cent occupied.

Behind the launching of the project were Mr. Binns estimates that more than one-third of all non-farm families in the United States earn $2,000 or less a year. The average have incomes of only $1,000 so that a house costing $2,000 with land is prohibitive. Their economic status thus calls for rented shelter or for homes that can be picked up for a song and remodeled at costs that will permit sale at $1,500. This market is one that Mr. Binns feels remains constant in both good times and bad, hence is a safe investment at all times.

Boston in Same Category

As a proving ground for the project, Philadelphia is said to be very similar to other cities throughout the country, including Boston. There are depreciated properties earning little or no revenues constituting an economic drain upon the city and a drag on the owners. In many instances, such properties are simply demolished to avoid taxation, yet they have instrinsic value in the frameworks and wall construction for low cost remodeling.

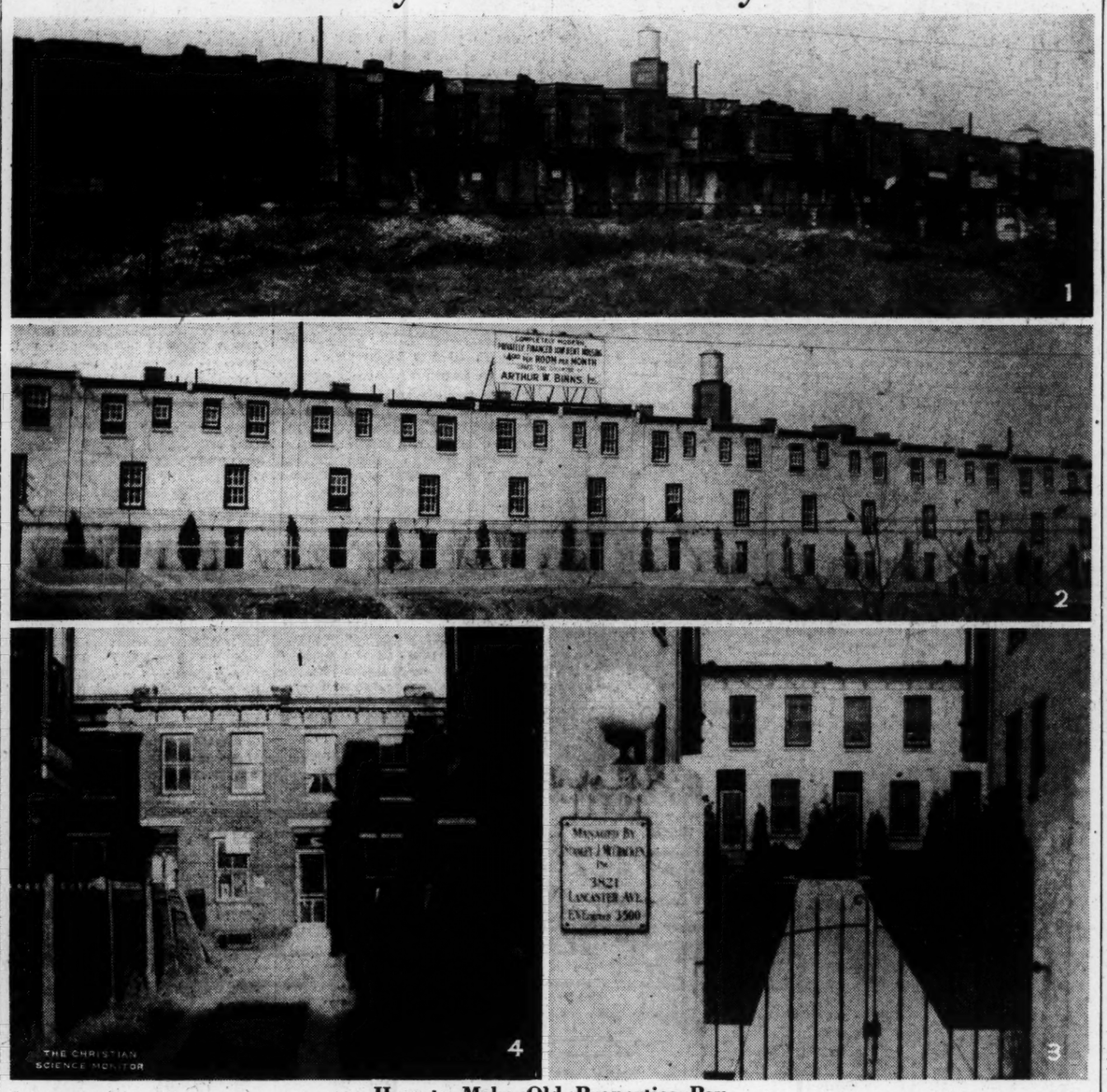
Mr. Binns has found that there are hundreds of these properties available which can be purchased at a cost which, even with remodeling, will not exceed $1,500 and in many instances $1,000.

In the rehabilitation of housing projects in Philadelphia, while short-term mortgage financing had to be used, Mr. Binns, through sound management, has profited by a return on his investment of more than 10 per cent. At the same time he has provided low-income families with shelter at $4 a room per month, a rent that is below that for less desirable houses in the same area.

Financed with mortgages amortized over a 20-year period at 4½ per cent interest, Mr. Binns believes that he can lower the present rents one-half and still make a profit on the investment. The stability of this so-called depression proof market, if tackled on a national basis, would release capital funds and increase building to boom proportions, Mr. Binns affirms.

W. Clifford Harvey

As They Were and as They Are



How to Make Old Properties Pay

(1) A block on Linmore Street, Philadelphia, when Arthur W. Binns bought it. (2) The same block after rehabilitation. (3) and (4) Before and after views of entrance on North Fortieth Street.

N.E. Council Unit Seeks to Build Up Industry of Area

In an endeavor to foster further development of new products by New England industry, a new Committee is active today under the New England Council and headed by Dr. Karl T. Compton, President of Massachusetts Institute of Technology. It is called the New Products Committee.

Its membership is made up of 26 industrial executives from the six New England States and its objectives, as outlined by Dr. Compton, are as follows:

1. To foster the development of new products within New England or for New England industries.
2. To determine whether there are additional resources within the area that may be more profitably developed.
3. To mobilize industrial research facilities of New England.
4. To assist the smaller manufacturer to utilize the benefits of organized research.

Continuing employment of research methods for the development of new products is the keystone of New England's industrial success. And constant application of natural science to the solution of industrial problems is the best insurance policy for the future of New England industry, large or small, declared Dr. Compton.

Because of the European war, the objectives of the committee are expected to merit special effort, he continued, for not only is there a threat of dissolution of sources of supply, but also an opportunity for New England to find new markets both in the United States and in South America for products formerly furnished by European countries.

Weather Predictions

By U. S. Weather Bureau

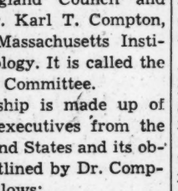
Boston and Vicinity: Fair early tonight, followed by increasing cloudiness; not quite so cold, with minimum temperature near 50 degrees tonight; Saturday cloudy and colder, turning to rain; gentle to moderate west winds.

New Hampshire and Maine: Increasing cloudiness followed by rain late tonight or Saturday; slightly colder in north portions tonight.

Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut: Fair, slightly warmer tonight; Saturday increasing cloudiness, followed by rain.

Maine: Increasing cloudiness tonight; Saturday rain; slightly colder in eastern area tonight.

Atlantic Coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Moderate west winds, shifting to north over the extreme northern portions; weather partly overcast tonight, becoming overcast, followed by rain on Saturday.



Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	51	49	Minneapolis	35	35
Chicago	48	42	New Orleans	67	67
Denver	40	38	New York	51	49
Helena	42	41	Norfolk	62	58
Kansas City	55	55	Philadelphia	53	50
Los Angeles	72	70	St. Louis	45	45
Miami	75	71	San Francisco	62	61
			Washington	48	46

A—7:30 a. m., E. S. T., October 13.
B—Minimum, October 12.

High Tides at Boston

Friday, 11:31 p. m.; height 11.0 feet.
Saturday, 11:51 a. m.; height 11.7 feet.
Light all vehicles by 5:39 p. m.

Meat Shop Buyers Beguiled By Prices to Loosen Purse

Weekly Food Shopping Report

Shoppers are finding bargains in the foodstuffs market this week end. The market places of Greater Boston are filled with bountiful products of the harvests, and the supply of meats is sufficient to permit some attractive prices.

From the independent merchant, who is striving to outdo his powerful chain system competitor by shaving down values, to the large retailer who absorbs losses that are frequently heavy, in order that what he sells may be the highest in quality, all have prices attractive to their clientele.

In meats, beef is lower again, and it is possible to buy rib roast of heavy steer beef as low as 23 cents a pound in chain stores, where a price of 29 cents was quoted for months. Choice cuts such as the first two ribs for roasts, are around 40 cents at Faneuil Hall stalls.

Shopping was a delight to the thrifty housewife this week. She found, for instance, leg of lamb at 24 cents a pound in one chain store system, and at 23 cents a pound in another. Then there were some independent stores in the suburbs where it could be found at less than 23 cents, while in Faneuil Hall stalls the price of specially selected leg of lamb was around 27 cents.

Pork is coming into seasonal popularity and is attractively priced at 21 cents a pound for loin roasts in some stores, to 28 cents for New England fresh dressed cuts.

Poultry continues plentiful and attractive in price. Turkeys from near-by farms and of highest quality can be had in Faneuil Hall for 35 cents a pound, while some chain stores offer turkeys at 29 cents and in some instances even lower. Chicken and fowl range from 21 to 35 cents a pound. Ducklings range from 20 to 22 cents, as a rule, with some isolated instances of lower prices where bargains are offered as inducements to old and new customers.

Seafood appeals to many buyers. Swordfish is still available in limited quantities and at higher prices as the season comes to an end. Fresh native is now 50 cents a pound in some stalls. Chilled swordfish, however, is available at 29 cents or thereabouts, and large supplies are in the cold storage houses, including native, Canadian and Japanese. Fresh eastern halibut is 35 cents a pound in most stores, excepting for the "eastern shoals" halibut, which is 50 cents and not too plentiful. Mackerel are 20 cents a pound in several down town stores, while fresh haddock is 10 to 12 cents a pound. Cape scallops are down to 65 cents a pound.

Vegetables are plentiful, with prices practically the same as in the past week. Fine winter squash is in the market, commonly offered for 3 to 6 cents a pound. White potatoes range from 30 to 45 cents a peck, and sweet potatoes are generally five cents a pound. White cabbage is around four cents a pound, usually; and Brussels sprouts are around 15 cents a quart. Cauliflower ranges from 25 to 30 cents a head.

Apples are more plentiful, but shoppers find it difficult to procure A-1 fruit, without blemish or worms, even at roadside stands in apple growing country. Such prices as four and five cents each, however, will procure high grade, large McIntosh apples.

Dr. Evans Plans Lectures

Dr. Robley D. Evans of Massachusetts Institute of Technology will speak on "The Transmutation of Elements and Its Modern Application" at Franklin Union Technical Institute on Monday evening, Oct. 16, the first in a series of five lectures to be held throughout the year, the Franklin Foundation has announced.

Tobin Sharply Answers Attack Made by Curley

A bitter attack by former Gov. James M. Curley and a fiery response from his target, Mayor Maurice J. Tobin, constituted an impromptu highlight of Boston's Columbus Day celebration in East Boston yesterday.

Mr. Curley, who had not been invited to take part in the observance, criticized the Mayor for closing the East Boston Relief Station and declared that "the man who would close a hospital must be branded as a public enemy." With reference to Mayor Tobin's announced intention to re-open the station, Mr. Curley asserted that "it doesn't require courage to return something stolen from the people."

Accusing Mr. Curley of bad taste in besmirching the day with politics, Mayor Tobin charged that Mr. Curley brought Boston to the verge of bankruptcy during his term as Mayor, and demanded that the former Governor begin to pay back to Boston the judgments against him which, the Mayor said, "two Superior Court judges have rendered. . . ."

Mayor Tobin disclosed today that the Relief Station is being renovated. At a special meeting of the Trustees tomorrow a decision as to the time of the reopening will be made.

Mr. Curley's attack occurred during a halt in the parade when his car was stopped at Saratoga and Putman streets. William H. Barker, clerk of the East Boston District Court and a loyal Curley supporter, who was riding in the Curley car, began to sing for the crowd. Then he introduced Mr. Curley. The latter reviewed the improvements he said he gave East Boston during his term as Mayor, then attacked Mayor Tobin in no uncertain terms.

Events in and Around Boston Tonight

Theaters

Copley—
"Night Must Fall," by Emlyn Williams. Presented by Alan Gray Holmes. 8:30. Matinee Saturday at 2:30.

Colonial—
"The Man Who Came to Dinner," comedy by George S. Kaufman and Moss Hart. Featuring Monty Woolley. 8:30. Matinee Saturday, 2:30. (Last week.)

Wilbur—
"No Time for Comedy," by S. N. Bahrman. Starring Katharine Cornell, Francis Lederer and Margalo Gillmore. 8:30. Matinee Saturday, 2:30. (Last week.)

Plymouth—
"The Time of Your Life," by William Saroyan. Featuring Eddie Dowling and Julie Haydon. First Theater Guild production for this season. 8:30. Matinees Thursdays and Saturdays. 2:30.

Shubert—
"Too Many Girls," musical comedy by Rodgers and Hart. Presented by George Abbott. Featuring Marty Wescott, Hal Le Roy and Richard Kollmar. 8:30. Matinee Saturday, 2:30. (Last week.)

Movies

RKO-Boston—
"Two Bright Boys," featuring Jackie Cooper and Freddie Bartholomew. 9:40 a. m., 12:10, 2:45, 5:20, 7:55, 10:20. Stage: Eddie Cantor and his new radio show. "The Mad Russian." 11:05 a. m., 1:35, 4:10, 6:45, 9:20.

Exeter—
"Four Feathers." 2:50, 5:45, 8:45. Also The Jones Family in "Quick Millions." 1:50, 4:45, 7:45.

Radio—Page 14

Uptown—
"In Name Only," featuring Carole Lombard, Cary Grant and Kay Francis. 1:05, 4:45, 8:20. Also "The Man in the Iron Mask." 2:45, 6:20, 10.

Metropolitan—
"Honeymoon in Bali," with Fred MacMurray, Madeleine Carroll and Allan Jones. 10 a. m., 12:54, 3:48, 6:42, 9:36. Also "Pride of the Bluegrass," with Edith Fellows. 11:45 a. m., 2:39, 5:33, 8:27.

Coolidge Corner—
"Blondie Takes a Vacation." 1:45, 4:55, 8:10. Also "The Man in the Iron Mask," with Louis Hayward, Joan Bennett and Warren William. 3:05, 6:15, 9:30.

Keith Memorial—
"Nurse Edith Cavell," starring Anna Neagle, 9:35 a. m., 12:35, 3:45, 6:55, 10:05. "The Day the Bookies Wept," featuring Joe Penner and Betty Grable, 11:15 a. m., 2:25, 5:35, 8:40.

State and Orpheum—
Wallace Beery in "Thunder Afloat." Orpheum: 9:35. Both theaters: 12:45, 3:55, 7:05, 10:10. Also "Fast and Furious," featuring Franchot Tone and Ann Sothern. Both theaters 11:30 a. m., 2:40, 5:50 9.

Repertory—
"Kentucky," with Loretta Young and Richard Green. Also "While New York Sleeps," featuring Michael Whalen. Continuous from 12 noon to 11 p. m.

Tremont—
"Wuthering Heights," with Merle Oberon. Also "Honolulu," with Eleanor Powell. Continuous from 8:30 a. m. to 11:30 p. m.

Fine Arts—
"Port of Shadows" (French), featuring Jean Gabin, Michel Simon and Michele Morgan. 1:25, 3:28, 5:25, 7:25, 9:30. Also Walt Disney's "Practical Pig." 1:15, 3:15, 5:15, 7:15, 9:20.

Normandie—
"Great Waltz" with Luise Rainer. Also "Young Mr. Lincoln," featuring Henry Fonda and Alice Brady.

Scollay and Modern—
"The Man in the Iron Mask," with Louis Hayward and Joan Bennett. Scollay: 11:25 a. m., 2:50, 6:15, 9:40. Modern: 11:05 a. m., 2:35, 6:05, 9:35. Also "What a Life," with Jackie Cooper and Betty Field Scollay: 10 a. m., 1:25, 4:50, 8:15. Modern: 9:35 a. m., 1:05, 4:35, 8:10.

Wellesley Hills Community Playhouse—
"Bachelor Mother," starring Ginger Rogers and David Niven. Also "It Could Happen to You," with Stuart Irwin and Gloria Stuart. Daily, except Sundays, 2:30 and 7:45.

Fenway and Paramount—
"Here I am a Stranger," featuring Richard Greene, Richard Dix and Brenda Joyce. Fenway: 1:10, 4:05, 7, 9:55. Paramount: 10:30 a. m., 1:15, 4:05, 6:50, 9:35. Also "Hawaiian Nights," with Mary Carlisle and Johnny Downs. Fenway: 2:45, 5:40, 8:35. Paramount: 9:20 a. m., 12:05, 2:50, 5:40, 8:25.

Brookline Village—
"Sweepstakes Winner," with Marie Wilson and Allen Jenkins. 4:10, 7:05, 10. Also "The Man Who Dared," with Charles Grapewin. 2:20, 5:30, 8:25.

University—
"Our Leading Citizen," with Bob Burns. 3:10, 6:25, 9:40. Also Lew Ayres in "These Glamour Girls." 1:35, 4:50, 8:05.

South Station Theater—
"One Against the World," "Yankee Doodle Goes to Town," "Public Hobby Number One," latest newsreels and other shorts.

Trans-Lux—
"Stanley and Livingstone," with Spencer Tracy, Nancy Kelly and Richard Greene. 9:30 a. m., 12:30, 3:55, 6:40, 9:45. Also "Unexpected Father," with Baby Sandy and Mischa Auer. 11:10 a. m., 2:15, 5:25, 8:30.

Amusement Page

News and reviews of plays, concerts, and motion pictures appear daily in the Amusement Page, except on Saturday, when they appear in the Arts Column. In addition a Movie Guide is published in the Daily Features Page each Saturday.

Art gallery and museum exhibits and the concert calendar are listed on Mondays.

Tomorrow

Museum of Fine Arts—
Guidance tour on Christian Symbolism, by Mrs. Sayward. 11 a. m.

'Pet Ideas' In Recreation Get an Airing

Seminar of Congress in Boston gets variety of suggestions on how to promote the movement.

A seminar on "pet ideas of 1939" brought a variety of suggestions on how to furnish refreshment in work-a-day lives at little expense at the closing session of the 24th National Recreation Congress at the Hotel Statler, Boston, today.

The range was from play projects in congested metropolitan playgrounds to socializing influences in poor farm communities of the Nation's dustbowl and the central West.

In contrast to the homely means suggested at this session and technical findings at seminars on "Agency Relationships in Serving Community Needs" and "Planning and Designing Recreation Areas and Facilities," a very mellow suggestion was offered at another meeting.

This was a recommendation that opportunities be provided for relaxation as well as for exercise. It was voiced by John Rowley, Secretary of the East Orange, N. J., Recreation Commission, who said drolly:

"Just Sit and Sit"

"A great percentage of us are lazy people, and no amount of program planning is going to change us, so why not give us attractive ground where we can just sit and sit and like it?"

This sentiment was in line with the view which another delegate humorously attributed to Dr. Robert M. Hutchins, President of the University of Chicago. Dr. Hutchins, according to this delegate, declared he makes it a practice, when he feels the need of exercise, "to simply lie down until the ideas pass from his mind."

More seriously, Mr. Rowley urged that each playground and playfield be made so attractive that people will want to come both for exercise and relaxation. "Above all," he said, "plan the playground or playfield to be a credit to the neighborhood. The first step toward making it this is through beautification. This does not require extra acres of ground. Border plantings of flowering shrubs give a needed screen from surrounding streets or properties. Don't worry about destruction of these plantings. There will be a certain amount of wear and tear, but children as well as adults unconsciously react to beauty and attractiveness.

Grass Is Needed

"Grass is a requisite. You might better struggle to keep the turf up than to keep the dust down."

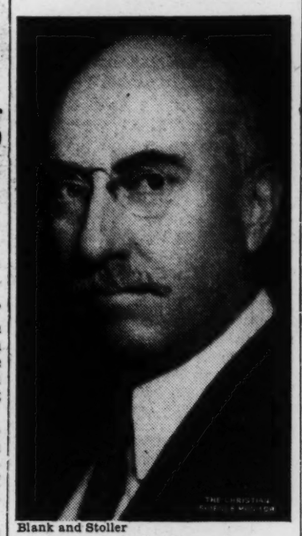
At the session on "pet ideas," presided over by Otto T. Mallery, President of the Playground and Recreation Association of Philadelphia, Jonathan Fax, leisure-time specialist, brought applause for an outline of a county program being used around Virginia (St. Louis County), Minn.

Mr. Fax said this was a low-income community settled some 30 years ago, principally by Finns and Swedes. His program of carrying recreation to these racial groups was designed to bring color into their lives, he said. For community dinners, his Association rents for 25 cents a refreshment-table service kit, a copper urn, attractive pottery plates, a net table cloth, and candelbra, all of whose color and design are based on the beautiful handwork of their homeland. Similarly, garden awning kits are furnished for fete days on school grounds.

The Association even goes so far as to advise these people of the value of antiques and heirlooms which city purchasers try to buy at prices below their real value.

Among the "pet ideas" suggested by the delegates were trips around the world by free, commercial motion pictures illustrating travel, sports, safety, and the Army and Navy; bringing "camp" to city playgrounds; setting up standards in sports, as in Lincoln, Neb., by having softball players elect an all-star city honor-team on the basis of sportsmanship and skill; and conducting "fact-hunts" similar to treasure-hunts, in which the contestants increase their information of a given area and even, the speaker said, may be required to bring back verses from the Bible.

Social Worker



Blank and Stoller

Howard S. Braucher
Secretary of the National Recreation Association.

Mounted Police Capture Crowd As Horse Show Opens

One of the largest crowds ever to attend an opening night of the 110th Cavalry Horse Show comfortably filled Commonwealth Armory last night as Gov. Leverett Saltonstall launched the gala four-day event.

Surrounded by the usual splash of the Cavalry yellow and blue, not to mention equally bright rows of society boxes, the 12 scheduled events were dominated by the precision drill of the Boston Mounted Police, under the direction of Acting Sergeant William B. Dooley.

Franklin E. Gunning, riding Jerry, carried off first prize in a critically judged contest. Patrick A. Hurley, George A. Farron, and Cullity received awards in subsequent places. Special awards were also presented to Franklin E. Gunning, Francis C. Riley, Arthur G. Stockdale, last year's winner, and William A. Belzerene.

Roman Riding

Interspersed with pyramid and Roman riding by Troop E, 110th Cavalry, the other events of the evening were dominated by the unusual performance of Chester Dare Chief, of the Green Farms, Clarence, New York. Ridden by Luke Overly, the capable black gelding carried off the five-gaited stallion and gelding event with an outstanding performance that brought the strongest applause of the evening.

Idle Terry of the Potomska Stable in New Bedford, owned by Mark W. Duff, took a leading place in the hunting events by capturing the model hunter class and the Novice Hunter Class.

Moreland's Choice, belonging to the Leo Boyle Stables in South Natick, also carried off two events in the saddle horse class. The tall chestnut gelding took a long lead in a field of several horses in both the Model Saddle Horse and Novice Saddle Horse events, judged for handling and conformation. Leo Boyle's Arletha's Dream, a bay mare, also won the Novice Saddle Horse event for horses under 15.2 hands in height.

Little Squire, a favorite with Boston Horse Show audiences, carried off the difficult Open Jumping elimination round, entering the field as the last contestant and turning in a faultless score.

Tonight's program will open with judgment on pair jumping, followed by lightweight hunters, saddle and harness ponies, five-gaited mares, and saddle ponies. The Copley Plaza Challenge trophy will be awarded for Lady Hunters.

Poll Taxes: 100,000 Held Uncollectible

Boston Chamber group calls for some solution of problem which has faced city for years.

Because of an "unwholesome tradition of non-payment," 100,000 Boston citizens will fail to pay their poll taxes this year, the Committee on Municipal Finance of the Boston Chamber of Commerce predicted today.

"Political opposition" to any measure to force payment was described as being at the bottom of the situation.

Collection since 1932 has not averaged 50 per cent of the yearly warrants, the committee, of which Fred A. Dakin is chairman, finds. "Several other large cities in the State experience similar difficulties," it was said, but "most other communities are able to collect as much as 90 per cent of their warrants."

Solution Urged

Suggesting application of some solution in the range between "complete elimination of the poll tax . . . and drastic collection methods," the committee holds that recent legislation "has apparently solved the question of collection of motor vehicle excise taxes. . . ." The law, which provides for suspension of automobile registration of delinquents, was passed last year.

The bulletin said in part:

"Last spring all delinquent taxes on poll tax warrants earlier than 1936, totaling over $1,400,000, were abated and charged to the proceeds of the funding loan. This was a wise move, for these taxes were uncollectible and it was useless to continue to carry them as 'accounts receivable' on the city's books. But in the absence of any effort to improve collections there is nothing to prevent a new accumulation of delinquencies and further wholesale abatements within a few years. . . .

"The present arrangement is peculiar. All males 20 years of age or over are assessed the tax of $2. But upon request, abatements are granted to welfare recipients, certain veterans and persons over 70 years of age. Of the 250,000 persons assessed a poll tax this year, about 25,000 are entitled to exemption although most of them will not bother either to request it or to pay the tax. Judging by recent experience, about 125,000 in all will pay the tax, while 100,000 will refrain from doing so. . . .

Issue Important

"This is an important question for city authorities to consider. The existence of a tax law on which there is continuous and widespread delinquency despite ample legal authority to correct it, is an unhealthy condition. Solutions range from complete elimination of the poll tax or adjustment of alleged over-severe collection charges upon delinquents, to drastic collection methods, even involving disqualification of delinquents from voting."

The poll tax situation was one of "two sources of city revenue in a chronic condition of delinquency" when Mayor Tobin took office, the report said. The problem of the second source, motor vehicle excise taxes, was cleared up by the enactment of the 1938 law, strongly supported by Mayor Tobin, which provided for the suspension of the motor vehicle registration of delinquents commencing with the 1938 tax, the committee noted.

"The older motor vehicle excise taxes were not affected by this law and the City Collector is understood to be about to start an intensive effort to collect them, together with delinquent personal property taxes.

Tandem Has Become 'Just a Memory'

Time has a tendency to slip backwards at the Horse Show. Sometimes when the band plays an old tune that sets the mood, and the hoofs thud out their rhythmic song of days that used to be, you can lean back in your chair, sort of half close your eyes and imagine what it was like in those mellow times about the turn of the century when families debated moving into one of those "newfangled" apartment houses, and the young folks were as much impressed with a tandem as we are today with a bechromiumed convertible.

Your tandem was the real rig for a young gentleman, a wealthy young gentleman. His father might go riding in the park in a four-wheel gig with a footman beside him wearing livery to match the upholstery. But the son would have a tandem, two beautifully matched horses, the wheel horse a mite bigger than the leader, high steppers, a little spirited, enough so to impress the young ladies with the driver's skill in managing his chargers. And what a race track they made of the road around Chestnut Hill reservoir!

Today's young driver has a jack and tire wrench under the seat, and a canvas tarp for the rumble; but your well furnished tandem carried a nice robe, and safety pins to make it snug, a waterproof poncho, horse brush, horse shoe nails, a small hammer and wrench, a whisk broom and a leather punch.

The fashion of the tandem was so appealing that it continued in vogue for some years after the horses could face the automobile with a degree of equanimity. You will find a few even today, but they are only items of mild curiosity to the young men and women who make their way toward the 110th Cavalry Horse Show these evenings.

The fact seems to be that the tandem, the lady's phaeton, the park gig and those other vehicles belong to the first age of the horse, the age when he was a utilitarian friend. Today, we are in the second age of the horse, the age when he is a companion of sport, and fun, but not an essential cog in the gear of transportation.

The horse is ridden and jumped, but just on the farm or bridle path. A few carriage houses may still have a nice roadster, with its dash clock to time the run, doubtless New England still boasts a few gigs, but young folks don't drive them to be fashionable any more.

Rather than a conservative, waging opposition to the machine age, a driver of a tandem today would run the risk of being considered a show-off out to attract a little attention . . . but the young women would still doubtless prefer the convertible, and after all they are the ones to be served.—R. R. M.

Advertising Men Combine

Two nationally prominent advertising men, Louis Glaser and Allen C. Gottschaldt, have joined forces to form the Glaser-Gottschaldt National Advertising Agency. Mr. Glaser, President of the Boston Advertising Club, and active in New England advertising circles for 18 years, will be President, and Mr. Gottschaldt, who was formerly head of his own agency in Atlanta, Ga., will be executive Vice-President.

Providence Charter Election Arousing Only Mild Interest

The Week in Rhode Island

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Oct. 13—Special elections in Providence seldom bring out more than a fraction of the eligible voters. The special election coming Nov. 7 apparently will be no exception.

The issue this time is a new City charter, but there has been no particular activity and no campaign to stir interest among the voters. On the basis of the little interest evoked so far, the assumption is a small proportion of the voters will decide the fate of the charter.

The Providence Charter League and the Providence Journal and Evening Bulletin, the City's only newspapers, have criticized parts of the proposed charter, but are supporting it because they believe it represents an improvement over the present charter.

Proposed Provisions

Under the new charter the City would have a "strong Mayor" type of government with a single-chamber Council of 26 members, two to be elected from each of the City's 13 wards. The charter provides for establishment of a civil service system, similar to the State's system, by 1941.

Principal criticism of the proposed charter is that the Council is too large—a single chamber of seven to nine members had been widely urged—and also that the new plan keeps the City's ward system intact.

Columbus Day found the issue of the Fascist salute again before the people of Rhode Island. The issue was raised when Angelo Martela, Chief Marshal for the Columbus Day parade, maintained Italian war veterans should be entitled to use the salute. The State Commander of the American Legion, Gordon T. Miller, promptly took a strong stand on the other side.

There was no unanimity among Italo-American organizations. Novello A. Mancini, National Commander of the Italian World War Veterans of America—and a resident of this City—supported the stand taken by the American Legion.

"I believe the salute should be done away with in this Country," Mr. Mancini said.

The group headed by Mr. Martela and calling for use of the upraised arm salute is called the Federation of Italian World War Veterans' Associations of America. All its members are men who actually served with the Italian armies in the last war.

Squabbles over the Fascist salute are nothing new in Providence. Dispute occurred some years ago when an Italian-American group gave the salute to the reviewing stand during a holiday parade and a City official returned it, also in Fascist style.

New Air Commission

Gov. William H. Vanderbilt, aware that Rhode Island is becoming increasingly air-minded, has appointed a special commission to study the aviation situation in this State and report to him before the next Legislature meets with recommendations for increasing air safety and stimulating interest in aviation.

Liquor Shop Sites Issue Is Revived

More stringent control of liquor licensing near places of religious worship loomed in Boston today as the Rules Committee of the City Council voted to lay the question of such licenses before the Council at its meeting Monday.

This development came somewhat as a surprise to City Hall circles where it was recalled that Councilor Perley Dyer Chase had asked the Council to restrict issuances of licenses near churches, but was sidetracked when the Council voted 19 to one to refer it to the Rules Committee, which has a reputation for tabling controversial questions of this type.

R. I. Barbers Seek To End 'Chiseling'

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, R. I.—Because "too much chiseling" is permitted under the present law, Rhode Island union barbers have voted to seek an amendment at the next session of the General Assembly, which would permit State regulation of hours and prices among barber shops, according to sections.

The barbers would have the law amended so that if 70 per cent of the trade in Woonsocket, Pawtucket, Newport, West Warwick or this city signed a petition requesting the State to establish hours, prices and other conditions, such regulations would apply to all barbers within the section specified.

Once established, the regulations would not allow any barber or shop to charge less than a minimum price for shaves and haircuts or operate for longer than a maximum number of hours.

Non-union shops have been cutting rates in recent years, the union officials say. Prices for haircuts range from 15 cents in the barber school to 35 cents in other shops. Shaves can be had at 10 and 15 cents, it was pointed out.

Bumper Cranberry Crop

Persons who want to celebrate two Thanksgiving Days—one a week earlier than usual with President Roosevelt, the other on the traditional date—can count on plenty of cranberry sauce. A bumper crop of 450,000 barrels—125,000 more than in 1938—was forecast today for Massachusetts, this country's biggest cranberry-producing area, by the United States Department of Agriculture.

Variable Star Observers Guests Of Harvard Group

By the Natural Science Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

Harvard Observatory is host today and tomorrow to 75 members of the American Association of Variable Star Observers and celebrates at the same time the 100th anniversary of the purchase of Dana House in Harvard Yard, bought to be the first home of the college astronomy department.

Dr. Annie Jump Cannon, Harvard's famous woman astronomer, will tell of her recent tour of the observatories of the western United States at the opening general meeting of the Association at the Observatory tonight.

According to Daniel C. Norman of the Observatory staff who is to give the principal address at Dana House tomorrow, the Harvard Corporation had first conceived the idea of an astronomical observatory for Harvard at the end of the 18th century and purchased the residence originally owned by Edmund Dana for that purpose.

Aided by Adams

"Under the stimulus of John Quincy Adams, then Secretary of State, and Josiah Quincy, President of the University," he said, "interest was kept alive until careful preliminary studies of European observatories and instruments were made, sufficient funds raised, and William Cranch Bond appointed Astronomical Observer to the University.

"Part of the Dana House became the residence of Mr. Bond and his family. A dome was constructed in one of the cupolas and a room set aside for astronomical instruments. An adjacent building was built for a transit room, a massive foundation built into it to support the transit telescope, and a meridian mark set up on a stone pier some distance away on Great Blue Hill. Several additional rooms were built to accommodate magnetic apparatus, and the adaption of the house to observational purposes was complete.

"The new observatory inherited the astronomical apparatus of the college, instruments mainly useful for teaching. Its most valuable equipment was that brought by Mr. Bond himself from his private observatory.

"After four years in Dana House, the expanding observatory was moved in 1843 to new and more commodious quarters on the present site on Garden Street. Here few funds, instruments and workers made more elaborate research programs possible and raised the observatory to its present position."

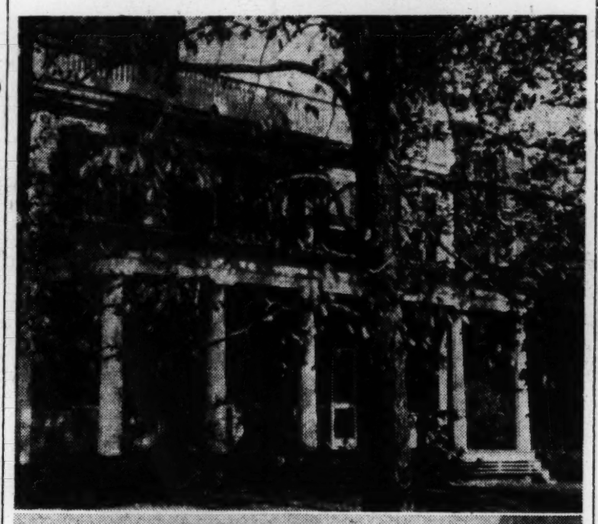
House with Hole

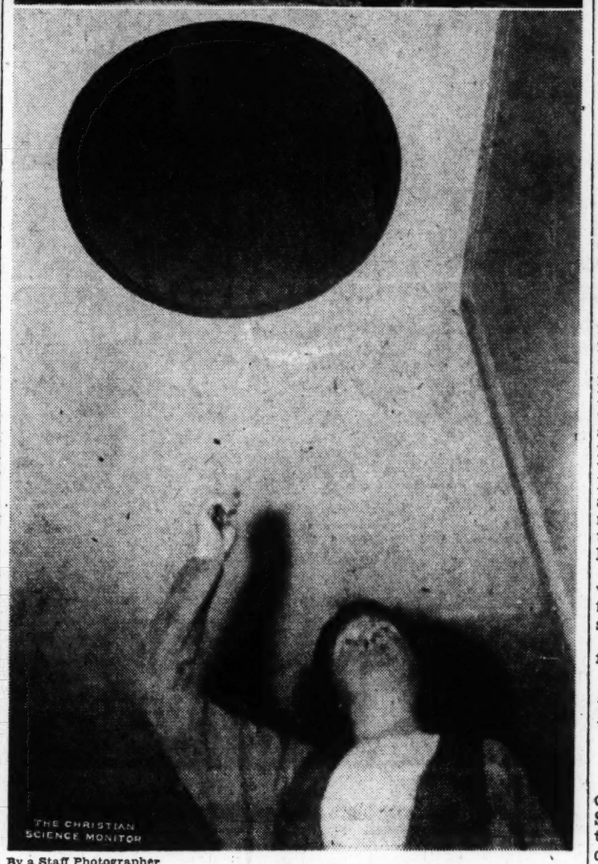
Chairman of the Harvard Committee on Admissions, Dana House, now the residence of Dr. Richard M. Gummere, is also known as "the house with a hole in it," for when the Observatory was moved to Observatory Hill in North Cambridge and it was necessary to establish a new base line with Blue Hill Observatory as a basis for astronomical measurements, it was found that Dana House was right in the line of vision. Rather than move the house or accept a less conspicuous landmark, a hole was cut through the building to make observation possible.

Variable stars, which are the hobby or main study of the society members, are stars the total light of which varies in brightness, usually with more or less regularity and over periods ranging from a few hours to 50 years or more. There are so many of these long and short term variables that should be watched and their periodicity recorded that the professional astronomers as a rule do not feel able to tie up time and expensive equipment in the project. That is why they have enlisted the volunteer services of interested amateurs, men and women who last year turned in a record of 53,000 observations.

Headquarters of the Society is at Harvard where Leon Campbell of the Observatory Staff acts as recorder of data collected. The members are recruited from all types of people. Some are manufacturers, housewives, professors, lawyers, butchers, toy makers, bakers and even a master plumber.

'The House With a Hole in It'





By a Staff Photographer

Edmund Dana House in Harvard Yard

Harvard is celebrating the 100th anniversary of its purchase by the University to house the Harvard Observatory. The hole was cut through the building in order to establish a base line between Blue Hill and Observatory Hill as a basis for accurate astronomical observation. Below is Mrs. Richard M. Gummere, wife of Harvard's Chairman of the Committee on Admissions, present occupant of Dana House, pointing out the long shaft cut through the building to facilitate observations.

Auto Show Ready To Greet Public On New Location

(Continued from Page 1)

timers in perspective back to the pioneering days of the automobile when a few courageous dealers showed their wares for the first time in joint display at Horticultural Hall in 1902. Those were the times when a few "jittery" persons went to the Show on bicycles or behind the clop-clop of horses hoofs to see what sort of new-fangled contraptions the motor dealers had "up their sleeves."

First to Symphony Hall

The next year, 1903, the Show moved to Symphony Hall and thence to Mechanics Building where it had remained ever since.

There is something reminiscent, however, in the removal of the Show to Commonwealth Avenue, for here are concentrated most of the largest automobile dealers in New England, representing practically every make of automobile. How they came to settle along the Avenue is another story dating back to the time when automobile stores were being operated on Massachusetts Avenue in direct competition with bicycle shops along Columbus Avenue. One by one, business expansion compelled removal of the auto dealers to Commonwealth Avenue for some space. And now the Show has followed them for the same reason.

Tomorrow, most of the display rooms will be enshrouded in banners, with various forms of entertainment including music and motion pictures. Monday will be known as Governor's Day when Gov. Leverett Saltonstall will issue a proclamation commending the purpose of the Show. Mayor's Day will follow on Tuesday, when Mayor Maurice J. Tobin will issue a proclamation and a parade of new cars will wind through all the towns and cities of Greater Boston.

Thursday will be Ladies' Day when flowers will be given away to every feminine visitor to the showrooms.

Hours of the show will run daily from 9 a. m. to 9 p. m.

Beverly Scot Heads Order of Clans

The fifty-ninth annual Grand Clan convention of the Order of Scottish Clans came to a close yesterday with the election of officers. Past Great Chief John Malcolm of Everett, assisted by a team of the Cambridge clan and the Clan Farquharson No. 54 of South Boston, performed the installation ceremonies.

The new officers are Charles Dallas of Beverly, Grand Chief; John Reid of Dorchester, Grand Tainist; George Wilson of Arlington, Grand Chaplain; Robert Matson of Waltham, Grand Secretary; George Leeds of Allston, Grand Treasurer; William Coutts of Chestnut Hill, Grand Henchman; George Anderson of Milford, Grand Warder, and Guy Cameron of Somerville, Grand Sentinel.

The Monitor's Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)

590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
5:00 Dramatization	'Name It and It's Yours':	"Girl Alone": drama	Sport reports	"Comic Page Club"
5:15 Eddie Lee	children's quiz	"The O'Neills": sketch	Ireene Wicker, songs	Sport reports
5:30 Dramatization	Dance Interlude	"Jack Armstrong": sk.	Sport reports	Sport reports
5:45 Scattergood Baines	"Tom Mix": sketch	"Little Orphan Annie"	Sport comment	News Service
6:00 News; Edwin C. Hill	News; music; weather	News Service	Dinner Concert	Italian Radio Review
6:15 Bill Elliot, songs	Fire talk; news	"Football Roundup"	Richard M. Russell	Italian Radio Review
6:30 Sports Rendezvous	Dinner Dance	Talk; "Musical Rendezvous"	News Service	Sport comment
6:45 Talk; war news	Lowell Thomas, news		Sport reports	Political talk
7:00 "Amos 'n' Andy"	Will Bradley's Orchestra	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Fulton Lewis, Jr.	Jack Melvin's Orchestra
7:15 "Lum and Abner"	Political talk	"I Love a Mystery"	Political talk	Political talk
7:30 "Professor Quiz"	The Revelers	"Inside of Sports"	"The Lone Ranger"	"Voice of Israel"
7:45 questions; answers	Bob Evans, sports	"Names in the News"	dramatic sketch	"Voice of Israel"
8:00 Kate Smith Hour;	Order of Adventurers:	Lucille Manners, so-	Dance Music	Leighton Gray's Orch.
8:15 Constance Bennett;	true tall tales	prano; Frank Black's	Political talk	Fire Prevention Week
8:30 Abbott and Costello; orch.; news	Carson Robinson and His Buckaroos	Orch.; Grantland Rice, football forecast	WOR Symphony Or.; N. Berezowsky, conductor	Leo Mack's Orchestra "Dukes of Rhythm"
9:00 Johnny Green's Orchestra; sketch	"Plantation Party": vocalists; orchestra	"Waltz Time": Frank Munn; Abe Lyman's Or.	Political talk	"Pages From the Classical Album"
9:15 H. C.-Georgia game	Reggie Child's Orchestra	George Jessel Variety	Edwin C. Hill	
9:30 "First Nighter";	"Harvey and Dell"	Program: guests; orch.	Col. Lindbergh, talk	"Pages From the Classical Album"
9:45 dramatization	"Cafe Rouge"		Orchestra; soloists	
10:00 "Grand Central	George Harris' Orch.	Guy Lombardo's Orch.	Raymond Gram Swing	News Service
10:15 Station": drama	"Moonlight Sonata"	Guy Lombardo's Orch.	News Service	Leighton Gray's Orch.
10:30 "Young Man With	Horace Heidt's Orch.	"Business Frontiers"	Fulton Lewis, Jr.	Leo Mack's Orchestra
10:45 a Band"	Horace Heidt's Orch.	Mrs. F. D. Roosevelt	Johnny Davis' Orchestra	Jack Melvin's Orchestra
11:00 Paul Sullivan	News; sports; weather	News Service	Lang Thompson Orch.	"Sportoscope"
11:15 Weather; news	Weather Service	Weather Service	Rep. Celler, New York	Al Sack's Orchestra
11:30 Sport news; Shep	"Music You Want"	Emery Deutsch's Orch.	Alvino Ray's Orchestra	Bert Hirsch's Orchestra
11:45 Fields' Orchestra	"Music You Want"	Emery Deutsch's Orch.	Alvino Ray's Orchestra	News Service

Saturday's Programs

590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
7:00 Top o' the Morning	News; Hillbilly trio	Organ recital	"Musical Clock"	
7:15 Top o' the Morning	"Musical Clock"	News Service	"Musical Clock"	
7:30 Music; news	"Musical Clock"	"George and Dixie"	News Service	
7:45 News; weather	News; weather	"Red River Dave"	"Young America Speaks"	
8:00 Today in Europe	"You Name It": musical	News Service	"Musical Almanac"	Five Star Flashes
8:15 Shopping talk	comedy program	Local news; weather	"Morning Watch"	Five Star Flashes
8:30 "Jimmie and Dick"	"You Name It": musical	"Musical Roundup"	"Jacobson's Rhythms"	Five Star Flashes
8:45 "Musical Clock"	comedy program	"Musical Roundup"	"Jacobson's Rhythms"	Five Star Flashes
9:00 "Food Magician"	News; "As You Like It"	"Variations"	"Merry-Go-Round"	Studio speaker
9:15 Eddie Lee	"As You Like It"	Food news	"Merry-Go-Round"	Studio speaker
9:30 "Saturday Serenade"	"Breakfast Club"; soloists; orchestra	Network speaker	"Merry-Go-Round"	"Songs of Italy"
9:45		Concert Internationale	Jane Withers	"Songs of Italy"
10:00 Studio speaker	Morin Sisters, songs	"The Wise Man"	Studio program	Scandinavian Melodies
10:15 "Bull Session"	"What Is It?"	"No School Today"	Studio program	Scandinavian Melodies
10:30 National Hillbilly	Barry McKinley, songs	"Bright Idea Club"	"The First Offender";	"Shopping With You"
10:45 Champions	"The Child Grows Up"	"Bright Idea Club"	dramatic series	"Shopping With You"
11:00 War news; Cincinnati Conservatory	Charioteers Quartet	Ross Trio	Studio Radio Club	Studio speaker
11:15 of Music; A. von	Sports School	Ed McConnell, songs	Studio Radio Club	"Rubin's Discoveries"
11:30 Kreisler, conduct'r	Weather; music; talk	"Hilda Hope"; drama	U. S. Army Band	"Rubin's Discoveries"
11:45	"Hits and Bits"	"Hilda Hope"; drama	U. S. Army Band	Five Star News
12:00 "About Us"	News; 'Noonday Review'	Walter Kidder, baritone;	News Service	Italian Airs
12:15 News Service	Noonday Review; stocks	organ; violin	Agricultural talk	Italian program
12:30 Man on the Farm	National Farm and	Massachusetts Federa-	Italian music program	Sports; weather; tide
12:45 Man on the Farm	Home Hour	tion of Women's Clubs.	Italian music program	'Monitor Views the News'
1:00 N. E. Conservatory	National Farm and	News Service	Women's Club News	Al Rawley's Wild Azaleas
1:15 of Music	Home Hour	Marimba Melodies	Merchants Program	Al Rawley's Wild Azaleas
1:30 Music; football	News Service	The Gridiron Parade	Merchants Program	Short Story Club
1:45 "Campus Jamboree"	University of Michigan	Yale-Pennsylvania foot-	Navy-Dartmouth football	Music; sports
2:00 "Campus Jamboree"	vs. University of Iowa	ball game	game	"Musical Mailbox"
2:15 "Professor Quiz"	football game	Yale-Pennsylvania foot-	Navy-Dartmouth football	"Musical Mailbox"
2:30 "Football Parade"	University of Michigan	ball game	game	Jack Melvin's Orchestra
2:45 Holy Cross-Georgia	vs. University of Iowa	Yale-Pennsylvania foot-	Navy-Dartmouth football	News Service
3:00 football game	football game	ball game	game	Sport reports
3:15 Holy Cross-Georgia	University of Michigan	Yale-Pennsylvania foot-	Navy-Dartmouth football	Sport reports
3:30 football game	vs. University of Iowa	ball game	game	Sport reports
3:45 Holy Cross-Georgia	football game	Yale-Pennsylvania foot-	Navy-Dartmouth football	Sport reports
4:00 football game	football game	ball game	game	Violin soloist
4:15 Holy Cross-Georgia	Michigan versus Iowa	Yale-Pennsylvania game.	Harvard-Univ. of Chi-	Sport reports
4:30 football game	Club Matinee: variety	Notre Dame-S. Methodist	cago football game	Sport reports
4:45 Holy Cross-Georgia	Club Matinee: variety	football game	Harvard-Univ. of Chi-	Sport reports
5:00 football game	Reggie Child's Orchestra	Notre Dame-S. Methodist	cago football game	Sport reports
5:15 H. C.-Georgia game	Reggie Child's Orchestra	football game	Harvard-Chicago game	Sport reports
5:30 Eddy Duchin's Or.	Benny Carter's Orch.	Dance Orchestra	Sport reports	Sport reports
5:45 Eddy Duchin's Or.	Benny Carter's Orch.	Dance Orchestra	Sport program	News Service
6:00 News; "Headlines"	News; music; weather	News Service	"Dinner Concert"	Italian Radio Review
6:15 Dance Orchestra	News; sports	"Football Roundup"	"Dinner Concert"	Italian Radio Review
6:30 Sports Rendezvous	"Renfrew of the Mounted"; dramatization	Talk; music	News Service	Sport comment
6:45 Talk; war news		Dramatization	Football results	Political talk
7:00 People's Platform:	"Message of Israel"	"People's Quiz"	Sport reports	Jack Melvin's Orch.
7:15 informal discussion	"Message of Israel"	"People's Quiz"	Elliott Roosevelt	News Service
7:30 "Gay Nineties Review"	Uncle Jim's Question Bee	"Art for Your Sake";	Political talk	Leighton Gray's Orch.
7:45	Uncle Jim's Question Bee	Dr. Bernard Myers	Mayor Tobin	Political talk
8:00 Bluegrass Brevities	Dance Orchestra	Concert Orchestra	Dance Orchestra	Kerry Dances
8:15	Dance Orchestra	Concert Orchestra	Dance Orchestra	Fire Prevention Week
8:30 "Let's Join the	"Brent House": dra-	"Stop Me If You've	"Hawaii Calls": native	Leo Mack's Orchestra
8:45 Band"; news	matic series	Heard This One"	Hawaiian music	Texas Ramblers
9:00 Your Hit Parade:	Natoinal Barn Dance:	"From Hollywood To-	Mickey Alpert's Orch.	"Pages From the Classical Album"
9:15 vocalist; quintet;	Henry Burr; Hoosier	day"; variety	"Sons of the Pioneers"	
9:30 M. Warnow's Or.	Hot Shots; Maple City	"Death Valley Days";	"Rhythm Rascals"	"Pages From the Classical Album"
9:45 "Saturday Night	Four; comedy; orch.	dramatization	"Fiesta Time"	
10:00 Serenade"	NBC Symphony Orches-	Benny Goodman's Orch.;	"Tropical Serenade"	News Service
10:15 Judith Arlen, songs	tra; Arturo Toscanini,	vocalist	News Service	Leighton Gray's Orch.
10:30 Sports; news	conductor	Arch Oboler's Plays:	"Music by Moonlight"	Leo Mack's Orchestra
10:45 Music; weather	NBC Symphony Orches-	"The Word"	"Music by Moonlight"	Jack Melvin's Orchestra
11:00 News report	tra, Arturo Toscanini,	News Service	Johnnie Davis' Orch.	"Sportoscope"
11:15 L. Noble's Orch.	conductor	Weather Service	Jack McLean's Orch.	Rollo Hudson's Orchestra
11:30 Tommy Reynolds'	News; sports; weather	Horace Heidt's Orch.	Teddy Powell's Orchestra	Ben Pollack's Orchestra
11:45 Orchestra	Dance Orchestra	Horace Heidt's Orch.	Teddy Powell's Orchestra	News Service

'The Monitor Views the News'

For Saturday, Oct. 14

12:45 WMEX 1500kc
1:00 WORL 920kc

Shortwave

6:00 WRUL 6.04mc

Mother Church Radiocast

For Sunday, Oct. 15

10:45 a. m.—WORL, Service of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts.

Christian Science Program

For Sunday, Oct. 15

5:00 p. m.—WRUL (11.73mc), Devotional program, auspices of the Committee on Publication.

Station WRUL

For Saturday, Oct. 14

(6.04mc-49.6m and 11.73mc-25.6m)

6:00 p. m.—Music for the Dinner Hour.
7:00 p. m.—Czechoslovakian Goodwill Program.

Shopping the Shops

By Janet Treat Hobbs

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Again we insist that we can't do a thing about our New England weather . . . hence we must tell you about rubber boots on a perfectly clear day, and about warm spats on a day when you're probably thinking about taking your bathing suit out of mothballs and going in for a coat of tan again!

However, there'll come a day when all this information will perhaps be useful, and in the meantime you can be thinking it over. The rubber boots are just one of those things that are "catching on" with the younger set; strange as it may seem to you mothers who realize only too well that if your daughter actually had to wear them she'd do everything within her power to get around it! Of course they've been glorified somewhat and are very sleek looking; stopping just below the knee, and with enough of a heel to give a bit of a lilt to the step. They come in colors, too . . . like white, rust, brown, and blue. And who thought they'd live to see the day when the girls wore colored rubber boots? Then for the benefit of the mothers who are forever asking their daughters why they don't wear high shoes or heavy stockings to football games . . . they're are the new "Ankle Cuddlers." Which is a new way of saying "spats" in two words! You can get them in a shorty size that stops right at the ankle, or the longies, that are higher. And for the girl who wears a leopardskin coat, there's one model that has nothing less than a leopard skin effect in the band around the top! The boots are $3.50, and the spats (the plain version) are $1.75 or thereabouts. And both at Jordan Marsh's.

* * *

The Early Shopper Get Best Choice

It's about time you were warned to do something about your Christmas shopping before it really descended upon you . . . so let us be the first to tell you about a doll for little Ella. For $2.98, with just about everything you can think of in her wardrobe. This one, called "Alice-Teen," seems to be all ready for Carnival Days at Dartmouth College; such is her equipment for day and night. There are even a pair of skiis! To say nothing of poles and ski boots, and a ski suit. The party dress will command plenty of attention at any Fraternity dance, and a party bag and silver slippers go with it. In fact there are three outfits for her, and she herself comes in a suitcase-like affair that also holds her wardrobe. And don't forget, she also sleeps just as little Ella does (sometimes!) and her hair and eyelashes are absolutely real!

* * *

Style Emphasis Put On Wool Jersey

After a few years of wishing somebody would bring back jersey just because we like it so well, we now find it around everywhere. And it seems to be much finer and they do even more with it. The wool jersey, we mean. Filene's have a number of interesting dresses in it for only $19.95. And the way they've handled the draping and shirring makes a soft-as-silk frock out of it. Long sleeves, high necks (for the bib necklace background) and one model fits closely at the waist and then lets go into much fullness. Incidentally we noticed that the back of the jersey is rayon, which means that it won't sag or stick to you!

* * *

P. S. A beautiful display in C. Crawford Hollidge's window features the deep glow of jewels in conjunction with Alexandra de Markoff's new Fashion Tone Make-up. Meaning that their new color tones blend (and often match!) the tones in the rubies, topaz, amethysts, emeralds, and sapphires that are so cleverly involved in the luxurious display. Perfect for the lady-like costumes forecast for winter, when we're all more serious and not quite as nonchalant as we are in the summer months. Vanity Fair nighties in rayon silk at Slattery's; with rickrack braid trimming in vivid red and blue. The nighties are white; a welcome relief from so many pastel colors sometimes. Jay's recognizes fall by displaying a huge bowl of colorful gourds right where they keep the cake of ice in the summertime . . . a nice "first greeting" as you go inside their door on Temple Place!

A Regular Monday, Wednesday, and Friday Feature

Student Strikers Facing 'Truancy'

SALEM, Mass., Oct. 13 (AP)—The Salem School Board, after considering a brief student strike at the high school, declared yesterday that all students must be at their desks Monday morning or face action for truancy. There are no classes the remainder of this week.

The Board ordered punishment for 150 pupils who renewed the strike yesterday after school officials had announced a "settlement" of the walkout, which student leaders said resulted from "too severe discipline."

"Amnesty" had been promised in that settlement to the more than 300 who walked out Tuesday but Superintendent George A. Bemis was given discretionary power to mete out punishment to the smaller group which left their desks again yesterday.

Mr. Bemis told the Board last night he had found no real basis for student charges of too strict discipline by Acting Principal James J. Murray, whose effigy was burned during a student gathering Tuesday night.

Museum Showing Homer Paintings

Because of limited gallery space, the Boston Museum of Fine Arts cannot show simultaneously its entire collection of water colors, of which it has during the years acquired many fine examples, especially by Winslow Homer, Dodge MacKnight and John 'S. Sargent. This year, therefore, it has been arranged to have quarterly water color exhibitions, showing substantial groups of works by these artists, as well as selected water colors by others.

For the next three months there will be on exhibition a group by Homer, representing various aspects of his work, and a number of New England scenes by Dodge MacKnight. There will also be included a number of Leon Bakst's designs of costumes for the Russian Ballet, a Lucien Simon wash drawing, and a selection of Italian scenes by Sargent. There will be a group of paintings by Anton Mauve, Dutch 19th century artist, who strongly influenced the early years of van Gogh; also a wall of water colors by contemporary painters, among them Agnes Abbott, Charles Hovey Pepper, Henry G. Keller and John Whorf.

Maine Industry Director

AUGUSTA, Maine, Oct. 13 (AP)—Col. Frank E. Lowe, retired Portland businessman and former State Commander of the American Legion, has been named the new director of the Associated Industries of Maine.

Today on Short Waves

BERLIN—6:00 p. m.—News and Economic Review in English. DJD (11.77 meg.), 25.4 m.

ROME—7:30 p. m.—News in English: Guest Night; Amy Bernardy, 2RO (11.81 meg.), 25.4 m.; IRF (9.83 meg.), 30.5 m.

MADRID—8:25 p. m.—News in English, EAQ (9.86 meg.), 30.4 m.

PARIS—8:30 p. m.—Variety Broadcast. TPB11 (11.88 meg.), 25.2 m.; TPA4 (11.71 meg.), 25.6 m.

LONDON—8:30 p. m.—Dramatic Sketch. GSF (15.14 meg.), 19.8 m.; GSD (11.75 meg.), 25.5 m.; GSB (9.51 meg.), 31.5 m.

TOKIO—8:30 p. m.—Jazz Songs. JZL (17.78 meg.), 16.8 m.

CARACAS—9:30 p. m.—Amateurs Program. YV5RC (5.9 meg.), 51.7 m.

BERLIN—10:30 p. m.—News in English. DJD (11.77 meg.), 25.4 m.

PARIS—11 p. m.—Leading Press Articles (in English). TPB11 (11.88 meg.), 25.2 m.; TPA4 (11.71 meg.), 25.6 m.

GUATEMALA CITY—11 p. m.—On With the Dance, TGWA (9.68 meg.), 31.1 m.

TOKIO—12:40 a. m.—Jazz Songs. JZK (15.16 meg.), 19.7 m.

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Coats casual in type. Hats—Smart adaptations of Paris originals. Hosiery by Mojud. Lingerie by Barbizon.

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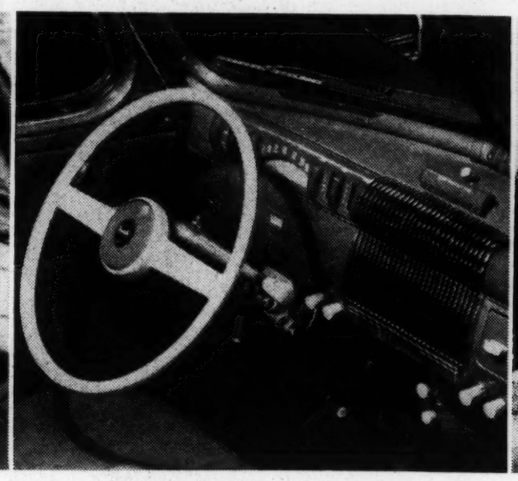
Cars of 1940 Have New Safety Features, More Room, Better Vision, and Comfort

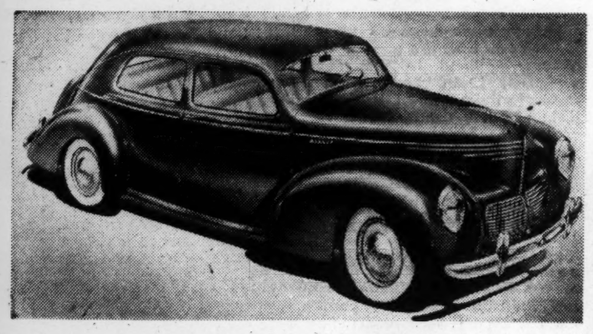
Studebaker Champion, a Six

Interior View of New Ford

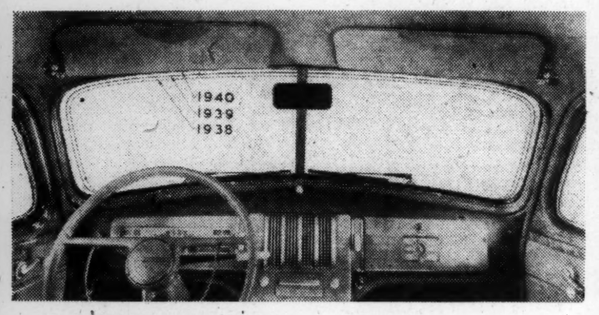


Clear Dash View in New Nash

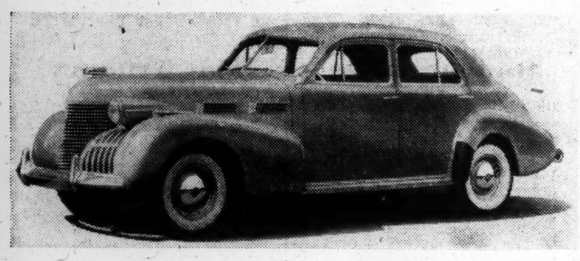
Buick Series 60 Century 4-Door Sedan



Willys De Luxe Sedan

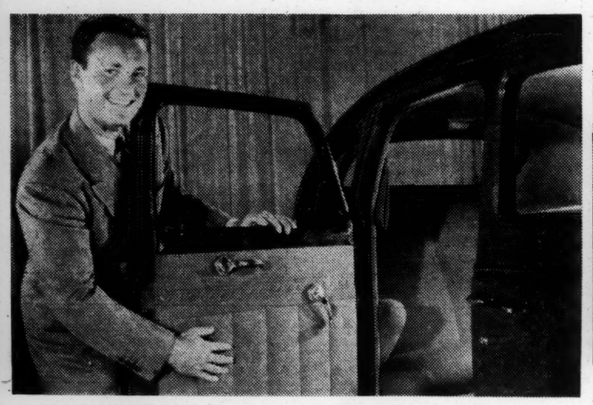


Dash and Windshield of Chevrolet's De Luxe
Showing increase in window space



Cadillac's New Series Sixty-Two

Mercury 8 Club Convertible



Windows of De Soto Sedan Go to Sill Level

1940 in Autos Means More and Still More in Value

By W. Clifford Harvey

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

The 1940 creations of automotive laboratories are aptly described by banners in dealer showrooms and automobile shows in three, tart, two-word phrases . . . more room, more vision, more light.

More room is obtained by doing away with running boards and utilizing the running board space to widen car bodies. More vision is gained by increasing the window space, both front, rear, and side, while more light is developed by a new sealed-beam headlight that picks up objects farther down the road and diffuses more light along both sides of the road than any other beam in the history of automotive engineering.

Ask automotive engineers what they consider the most forward steps this year, and most of them will say the sealed-beam headlight and the fluid-clutch drive. The former is standard equipment on virtually every 1940 automobile, an attainment in uniformity accomplished only through the co-operation of the automotive industry, state highway officials, and legislators. The fluid drive is introduced this year in three Oldsmobile models and is continued from last year in the Chrysler Crown Imperial as standard equipment and added as optional equipment in the New Yorker and Saratoga models. The features of the Chrysler lines as they appear at the opening national automobile shows are as follows:

Chrysler

Besides the fluid-drive and sealed-beam headlights, the features of the Chrysler are full-width rear doors, a 25 per cent increase in rear quarter windows, 15 per cent increase in rear window space, rotary door latches that close easily and stay shut, rubber door seals that keep out drafts and dust, an improved floating ride, and a thermostatic circuit breaker said to banish fuse trouble and will not permit the car lights to go out completely even in case of a short circuit.

Plymouth features the "luxury" ride, attained by moving passengers farther forward and completely redistributing chassis weight: Built on a bigger, 117-inch wheelbase, exterior surface alone is 17 square feet greater than 1939, opening up 10 cubic feet more body room inside. Unusually complete body "silence" is claimed through improved insulation. Plymouth engineers obtained their designed chassis this year from studying the graceful, balance-weight, tireless, effortless movements of a prize-winning wolfhound.

Increasing De Soto wheelbases to 122½ inches has enabled engineers to do a number of things beneficial to passengers in roominess and riding comfort. Rear axle is now 11 inches back of rear seat, giving passengers a "between-the-axles" ride, and also moving rear wheel housings so far to the rear that they no longer cut into the seat-room of sedans. This new axle arrangement allows for the use of square-bottom rear doors, eliminating the old quarter circle, dog-leg that prevented full opening of rear doors.

A six-footer standing close to one of the new Dodge cars asked shorter persons around him: "Have I grown taller or can you people see over the top of this car, too?" "Sure we can," was the reply, "the car is built that way." That is why the new Dodge is said to hold the road so well, and although low in style, it is roomy enough inside for a "plug-hat" with plenty of hip space and foot room. Lengthening of wheelbases from 117 to 119½ inches is attained without adding to the bumper-to-bumper length.

General Motors

Coming to the General Motors exhibits, the crowds gather first around the new Oldsmobile featuring the fluid-clutch drive that does away with the clutch pedal and enables motorists to drive 95 per cent of the time with only the throttle, steering wheel, and brake. Put the car in high gear and leave it there until you reach your destination. Brake the car without shifting out of gear. There is no stalling, no jerking and no shifting of gears.

Buick is emphasizing a new heating and air-conditioning system developed by General Motors this year. Heated air now comes out under the front seats and circulates towards the front and back compartments at the same time. Thus, the entire car attains a more uniform temperature.

The Chevrolet emphasizes three completely new models with changed styling and numerous mechanical refinements. Among the improvements are new door safety handles, new high test safety plate glass, ride stabilizer, redesigned soft seats, silent bodies, shockless steering, increased gasoline tank capacity from 14 to 16 gallons, more rigid frames, and a hood that locks down by remote control from the dashboard.

Compared with its 1939 counterpart, the 1940 Pontiac Special Six is 2 inches longer, front seat 4 inches wider, floor 4 inches lower, windshield 1½ inches wider, and rear seat 3 inches farther forward of the rear axle. The 1940 de luxe six is 3½ inches longer overall, has a curb weight of 3,340 pounds compared with 3,295 last year. Generators on all cars have a 28 per cent increased output at 35 miles an hour increasing to 50 per cent at 60 miles an hour. The famous silver streak is retained.

Important reductions of 10 to 15 per cent in fuel consumption are promised by engineers of Cadillac-La Salle lines as the result of intensive wind tunnel research. Economy is also stressed, due to a special vacuum spark advance and a minute reduction in the size of fuel metering jets in the carburetor. Driving ease has been improved by a 25 per cent reduction in required clutch pedal pressure and a 50 per cent decrease in lever resistance.

Ford

Ford cars, including the de luxe, Mercury, Lincoln Zephyr, and the Lincoln, disclose many advanced features at the shows. Emphasis on these cars is placed on increased safety equipment this year, added power, distinctive body designing, and tailored interiors. An important new feature is finger-tip gearshift mounted under a two-spoke driving wheel. This gives to Ford cars a greater degree of roominess in the front seats.

An improved transmission makes for easier and quieter gearshifting. On all Ford cars, drivers' seats are adjustable through a 4½-inch range, with the seat sliding forward without changing the angle of the back. A de luxe business coupe is added, differing somewhat from the others in interior arrangement. As much as 4 inches more leg and seat room is provided.

New steering column geershift is available on the Mercury. Soundproofing has been carried to a maximum degree. The wide, sloping windshield is said to reduce glare and increase visibility. Luggage space provides room for several bags and is automatically lighted. Doors will stay open when desired, thanks to a clever door check. Owners of the car are said to report a gasoline mileage of 20 miles to the gallon.

Always a leader in styling and driving vision, the Lincoln Zephyr this year has 22 per cent more glass space. Running boards are eliminated. Interiors are completely redesigned with all the dials and gauges grouped in front of the driver. Two striking new types are added, a club coupe and a continental cabriolet, in addition to the 4-door sedan, town limousine, coupe, and 6-passenger convertible coupe.

Hudson

When and if the hydraulic braking system fails, Hudson has a mechanical reserve brake which operates automatically from the same foot pedal. Equally simple are the safety principles of auto-poise control, Hudson's phrase for positive, mechanical force that automatically helps hold the front wheels on their course on rough roads, in heavy winds, or when a tire blows. Hudson also has a dash-locking hood, directional safety signals on front and rear, airfoam cushions, safety glass, sealed headlights, wider vision, and a new overdrive. Hudson's fluid-cushioned automatic clutch is continued as optional equipment.

Nash

Nash is still outguessing the weather with its improved "weather-eye" system of heating and air conditioning. Changes in outside weather conditions do not affect Nash passengers, it is said. With its processed filter, rain shedder, condition chamber, fan, and radiation vents, all located under the cowl, it has reached a new high comfort for both winter and summer driving. Another Nash innovation is the "overtake," which provides a fresh burst of speed in emergencies through the engaging of a fourth speed. Nash has added independent front wheel suspension.

Studebaker

The Studebaker is still featuring its Champion, which successfully crashed the small-car, low-priced market last spring. The Champion has an overall length of 188 inches, a six-cylinder engine, and weighs 600 pounds less than the average car. At 40 miles an hour, it has averaged 27 miles to the gallon. It has most of the improvements of cars much larger and more expensive.

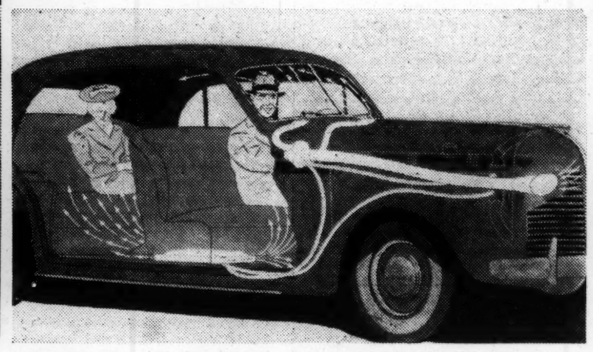
Packard

Packard is emphasizing stability. The 110, lowest-priced model, has been changed considerably in appearance with a five-inch addition to the depth of the radiator shell. Easy exit through the right hand side of the car is provided by moving the gearshift lever to the steering column, removing the tunnel drive shaft projection from the floor and widening the doors. "Econo-Drive" is the name given to a new overdrive unit available on all four lines of cars, and said to reduce engine revolutions per mile by 27 per cent. Another important feature enables the driver to lock out the overdrive regardless of the speed of the car.

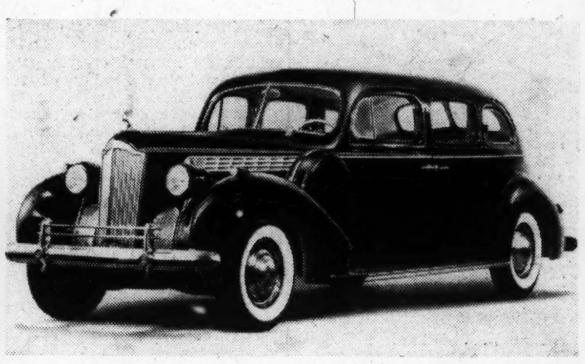
Willys and Crosley

These are two of the smallest cars in the shows, both of them making a hit with the motorized public and both emphasizing economy in gas consumption. The Willys is an enlarged automobile, being wider and longer. Willys thinks in terms of the 24,000,000 families in the United States earning under $2,000 a year. New hydraulic brakes are said to have the largest braking power per pound of any car in the world. It is capable of 75 miles an hour with a 61-horsepower engine.

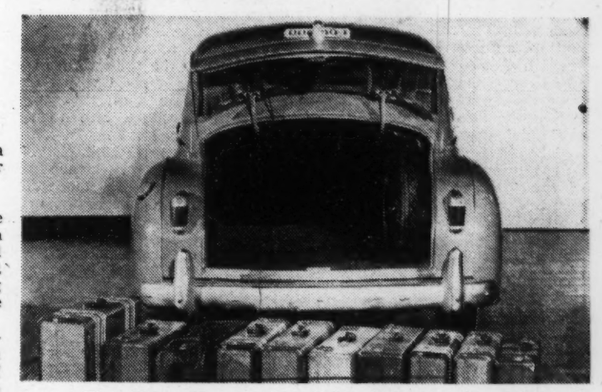
On the Crosley, running boards have been eliminated, permitting increased widths. Power is supplied by a 2-cylinder engine aircooled and hence minus radiator, water pump and hose, saving weight and making for economical operation. It has a wheelbase of 80 inches, and weighs 925 pounds. Despite the size, the cars have ample room for the six-footer.



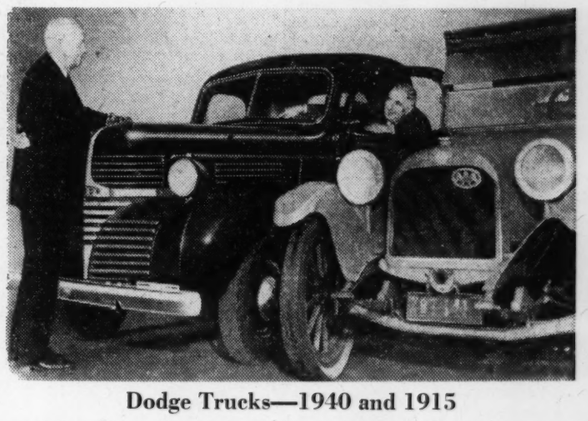
Underseat Heater and Windshield Defroster



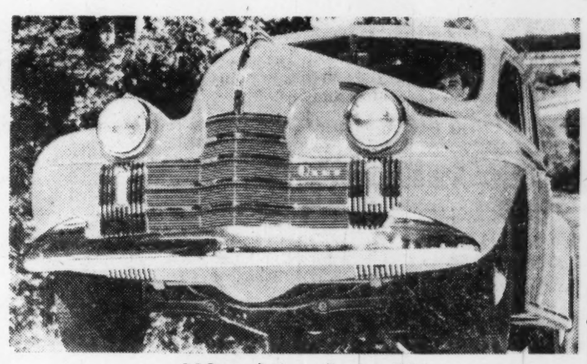
Custom Super Eight Packard Sedan, Model 180



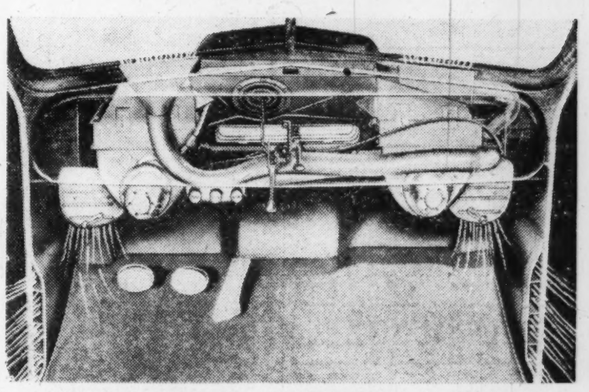
Ten Bags Shown Can Go in Chrysler Trunk



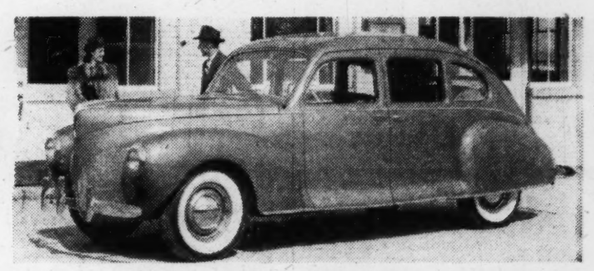
Dodge Trucks—1940 and 1915



Oldsmobile—Series 70



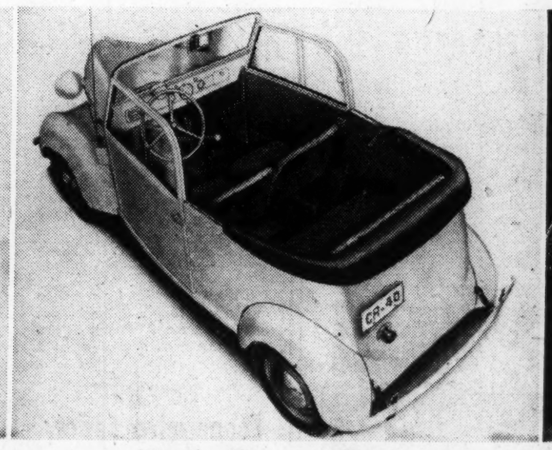
View of Plymouth's All-Weather Air Control



Four-Door Lincoln-Zephyr Sedan

Pillowy Seats in Hudson Country Club

Pontiac's Torpedo Eight 4-Door Sedan



Crosley Passenger Car

Room for Three on New Front Seats

New Stock Company at Copley—Toscanini Resuming Radio Concerts

'Night Must Fall' to Start Series of Plays in Back Bay

A new stock company, the first in several seasons to venture into Boston, opened the Copley Theater last evening with an able performance of Emlyn Williams' English play, "Night Must Fall." The piece has previously been done in New York, and it has been produced as a film. But apparently there are many who have not seen it before, for an audience which filled most of the house remained until 11:30 last night to hear the conclusion.

On the stage the play does not seem so much a mystery play as a melodramatic study of a murderer. A brief prologue spoken from behind the lowered curtain—not so audible last evening as might have been hoped—gives the clue to what is to be expected. For the greater part of the evening the audience is watching the unfolding of events between two crimes, one that has been committeed and one that is in preparation. The identity of the murderer is not long in doubt. The dramatic suspense and the horror, which is a part of the playwright's purpose, lies in the steady approach to the second crime.

Much of the success of the production lies in the acting of Erford Gage as the central figure, a page boy who leaves his place of employment for the greater opportunity which he sees as the favorite of a woman of wealth but testy disposition in a lonely English country house. Mr. Gage has a jauntiness of manner that suits the over-confident, not-to-well balanced, youth that he is supposed to be. He suggests both the craftiness and the shallowness of the character.

The other roles are more conventionally played. Katherine Cosgriff is the intended victim. She might have made the woman even less sympathetic and have been within the presumable intention of the author. Miss Joan Croydon has a difficult task as her niece, who curiously found herself sympathizing with the criminal and seeking to shield him. Miss Alice Wiley has a comparatively simple role but does it well as a matter-of-fact outspoken housekeeper. Miss Vola Blakely is attractive in a minor part as a maid whose unfortunate affair with the page serves to introduce him to the household.

The play is somewhat slow in getting under way. Particularly in the first act, there is more talk than action. The pace of the production is deliberate. But before the evening is ended there is an abundance of tension—almost too much—but that presumably is what the audience came expecting to find. E. F. M.

'Night Must Fall'

Night Must Fall—At the Copley Theater, play by Emlyn Williams, staged by Erford Gage in a stock production by Alan Gray Holmes. The cast:

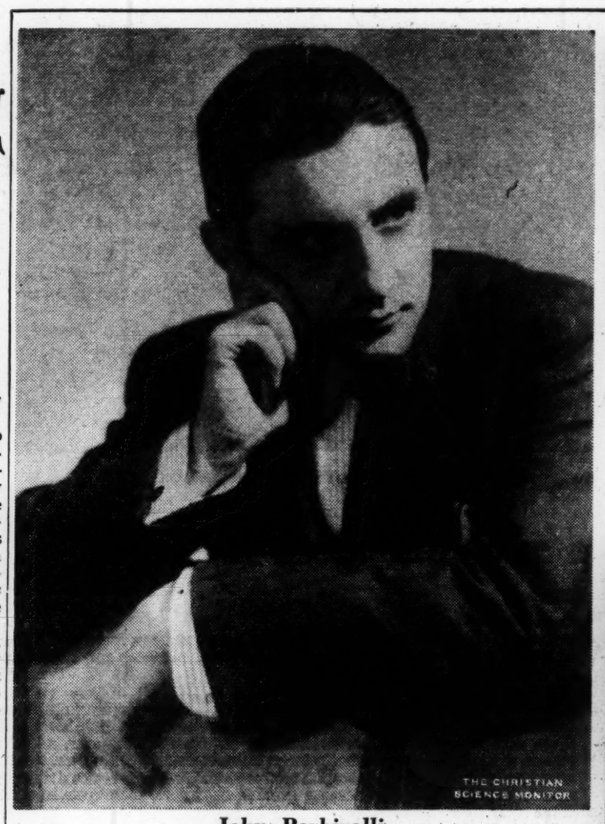
THE LORD CHIEF JUSTICE	Wendell Corey
MRS. BRAMSON	Katherine Cosgriff
OLIVIA GRAYNE	Joan Croydon
HUBERT LAURIE	Frank Daly
NURSE LIBBY	Helen Walker
MRS. TERRENCE	Alice Wiley
DORA PARKOE	Vola Blakely
INSPECTOR BELSIZE	Harry Hanlon
DANNY	Erford Gage

Saxophone Virtuoso To Play With Symphony

For the first time at the concerts of the Boston Symphony Orchestra, a virtuoso of the saxophone will appear in numbers written especially for the instrument, Friday afternoon and Saturday evening, Oct. 20 and 21. The artist is the Danish musician, Sigurd M. Rascher. He has played with the symphony orchestras of the principal European cities, and in recitals in Berlin, Paris, London, Amsterdam, Milan, Warsaw, Prague, Stockholm and Geneva.

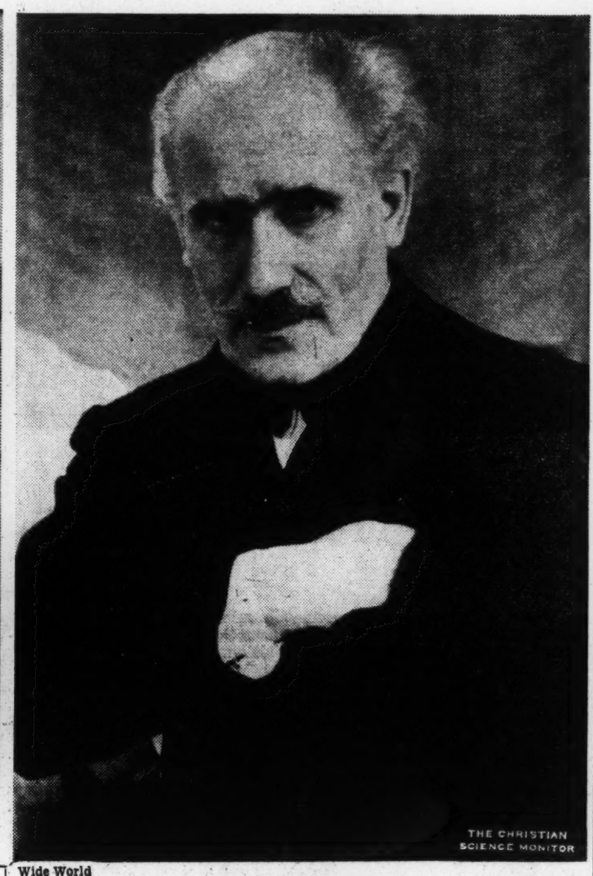
At the coming concerts he will present for the first time, with the instrument for which it is written, Debussy's Rhapsody for Orchestra and Saxophone. The Rhapsody, composed for Mrs. Richard J. Hall in the early years of the present century, was performed at these concerts in 1932 with English horn. The other number is a Chamber Concertino for Saxophone and Eleven Instruments by Jacques Ibert. The Concertino was dedicated to Mr. Rascher and has been performed by him in Paris and London. He will introduce the work to America.

Dr. Koussevitzky will open the program with Berlioz's Overture to "Benvenuto Cellini." The concerts will conclude with the Seventh Symphony of Anton Bruckner, last heard here two seasons ago.



John Barbirolli

His New York Philharmonic-Symphony radio concerts begin Sunday afternoon.



Wide World

Arturo Toscanini

Beginning his series of radio concerts tomorrow evening.

New Films in Boston

"Here I Am a Stranger," now at the Paramount and Fenway is one of those pictures which just seem to miss the mark. It has some fine earnest moments. It has the suggestion of a theme. It is not without players of talent. But one feels that its potentialities are only hinted at.

Not being among those who read Gordon Malherbe Hillman's story, we cannot say how much has been altered or left out. But we did have the feeling, in watching "Here I Am a Stranger," that there were too many gaps of character development which should either have been more thoroughly explained or not attempted at all.

Perhaps part of the responsibility must be laid at the door of young Richard Greene. Director Roy Del Ruth must also make some accounting for the fact that in only one scene does he suggest that the hero is a snob who must redeem himself. The story itself, of a father whose irresponsibility and drinking drive his wife and baby son away and whose son later returns to cause the father's reformation, has not been too well told. And yet there are enough hints to indicate that, with more sensitive handling, "Here I Am a Stranger" might have been a thoroughly appealing, human story. Wandering around the present plot, however, one is likely to feel that he is a stranger here himself.

Richard Dix plays the father with that honest, homely quality which rises to its best proportions during the father-and-son reunions. Roland Young makes an amusing character of the professor whose affection for the father brings about the reunion. Brenda Joyce, the professor's daughter, is so far not much more than a pretty girl. Gladys George plays with restraint and feeling the mother who marries wealth to give her son everything and then discovers that the son is drawn back to his real father. Russel Gleason, as a hayseed working his way through college, contributes some entertaining bits.

'Honeymoon in Bali'

There's very little of Bali—just a glimpse here and there—in "Honeymoon in Bali"—now at the Metropolitan. But there is heavy emphasis on the theme—"a woman's place is in the home"—which many scenarists seem to feel is "sure-fire" for average movie audiences.

They believe that housewives glow inwardly at the spectacle of "career women" being drawn back into their own ranks, and that ordinarily meek husbands are thrilled by the sight of "the cave-man type" bringing about the change.

In this case Madeleine Carroll is the highly successful New York executive who finds the rough charm of Fred MacMurray just too much for her ambitions.

The atmosphere of the whole thing is studiously nonchalant, and there is a great striving for the effect all too frequently advertised as "frothy."

Akim Tamiroff is a window washer in the rain. Allan Jones and Helen Broderick add their distinctive touches, and Carolyn Lee "twines baby fingers" around various hearts.

The second feature, "Pride of the Bluegrass," is fresh entertainment dealing with Southern Colonels, fine horses, mortgages on homesteads and stables—and especially the understanding between a boy and horse, which has become blind. Between them, through kind and patient training, they win a steeplechase.—D. M.

Cantor in Person

By noon yesterday, about 2,000 people were waiting to squeeze into the RKO-Boston Theater for the second of the day's five appearances of Eddie Cantor and his Radio Revue—and apparently even those who waited the longest seemed to think it well worth while.

Exuberant applause greeted Cantor the singer, the gagman, the staunch patriot, the radio star—and the youthful-looking link with yesterday's musical comedy successes and the heyday of the Ziegfeld Follies.

His revue, too, provided excellent and well balanced fare. In adagio it is hard to beat the Stuart Morgan Dancers; Sidney Wields, the "Mr. Guffy," and Bert Gordon, "the Mad Russian" of the radio program, are leaders in their particular variety of comedy; a Miss Dupont tap danced satisfactorily; Joyce Hunter sang briefly and Leni Lynn—a new Cantor schoolgirl soprano discovery—warbled at greater length.

The greatest applause greeted Eddie Cantor's singing of "Let Them Keep It Over There," with its strong neutrality appeal.

The screen part of the program was also above average. A Technicolor cartoon reminded of approaching Halloween, with a haunted house and a big-eyed Negro infant who refused to be scared. The feature, "Two Bright Boys," presented the fast-growing Jackie Cooper and Freddie Bartholomew in a story of the oil fields, ending with the bringing in of a gusher just in time to save the old farm for Jackie's widowed mother—from the clutches of an unscrupulous oil operator, Alan Dinehart and Melville Cooper are convincing as the crook and a repentant associate.—D. M.

Alfred Wallenstein

His new Bach cantata season starts Sunday evening.

Films of Merit In Suburban Theaters

Second Fiddle — Hyde Park (Hyde Park).

Stanley and Livingstone—Arlington (Capitol), Needham (Paramount), West Newton (West Newton), Melrose (New Melrose), and Somerville (Capitol).

Bachelor Mother—Everett (Capital) and Roslindale (Bellevue).

The Wizard of Oz—Cambridge (University), Saturday morning children's preview at 10 a. m.

Captain Fury — Somerville (Davis Square).

Andy Hardy Gets Spring Fever—Quincy (Quincy).

Mikado—Winchester (Winchester).

Boston Museum Concerts To Begin in November

The Sunday afternoon concerts at the Boston Museum of Fine Arts are scheduled to begin the first Sunday in November. They will be given at 2:30 p. m. every other Sunday afternoon from November to June, with one program each in June, July, and August, 1940. As last year the program will be devoted largely to early music ranging from plainchant and polyphony through eighteenth century chamber music. Early instruments will be used almost exclusively.

Miss Le Gallienne's Cast

When Eva Le Gallienne makes her only Greater Boston appearance in her own version of "Hedda Gabler" at Alumnae Hall, Wellesley College, on Thursday evening, Oct. 26, she will be supported by Earle Larimore as Eilert Lovborg and a New York cast which includes: Marion Evensen, Alice John, Matthew Smith, Katherine Squire and James Spotswood.

Films to Make People Happy, Pasternak's Advice to Screen

Hollywood Letter

By Frank Daugherty

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HOLLYWOOD, Calif. — With most of the rest of Hollywood pondering the production problems arising out of the war, Producer Joe Pasternak thinks the situation will not become very complicated if the studios keep on making pictures designed to make people happy.

In line with this reasoning, he has just put the newest of the Deanna Durbin pictures into work, calling this one "First Love." Mr. Pasternak's judgment, so far as the Durbin pictures are concerned, is already established. He has followed Miss Durbin's growth with pictures tailored to just about every change in her career; and to please those who liked her as a little girl and can't see her that way any more, he has groomed young Gloria Jean for a series of pictures which, if the first of them is any indication, promise to be as popular as the Durbin films.

Mr. Pasternak's formula for this success isn't very complicated. In the last of the Durbin pictures it became apparent enough; and it's almost in neon lights for "First Love." Just as a hint: Miss Durbin, playing a poor, but worthy, miss, is invited to a big ball, but hasn't any suitable clothes to wear to it. Somehow that shortcoming is overcome. Miss Durbin then leaves the ball at the stroke of midnight, leaving her slipper on the stair. She is traced by the Prince—I mean by the hero—whose only means of identifying her is the slipper. Has a familiar ring, hasn't it?

But Mr. Pasternak isn't bothered by the transparency of his method. His purpose is to make people happy. If he succeeds, the method is right. Of course, if he shouldn't, it might be time enough then to try a new method.

* * * *

I asked him if there was any rivalry between Mis Deanna and Gloria Jean, and walked right into his trap by blurting out that I still liked Deanna's voice the better. He laughed.

"Some people like Deanna, some like Gloria Jean," he said. "I get hundreds of letters on both sides. If I can keep people in that frame of mind, how can I lose. I have two stars instead of one."

But the problems of the two singing stars he has developed do not take all of Joe Pasternak's working effort. About two years ago he announced that he was going to make a super-Western picture. In common with many other Hollywood workers, he considers the Western the most staple product the industry has ever had. He even thinks the shoot-'em-up Westerns which play the small towns would draw big in the cities if they were shown there. But anyway, he announced his Western.

Shortly following his announcement of "Destry Rides Again," the Hollywood air resounded with the gunshots of cowboys and Indians, cops and robbers, as such epics of the west as "Jesse James," "Union Pacific," "Dodge City," "Wells Fargo," and some others got under way. They weren't, incidentally, called Westerns. Each was an epic of a railroad, a Robin Hood of the plains, a winning of the West, etc. But Mr. Pasternak continued with his plans to make a simple, down-to-earth Western. His was to be no spectacle from history, but a judicious mixture, merely, of gun-shooting, villain-defying, heroine-rescuing ingredients, such as have gone into all the successful Westerns from the beginning of Hollywood.

* * *

He had trouble about casting at first. He wanted Jimmy Stewart, but couldn't get him. When he finally did, a few weeks ago, after Stewart had completed his role in Capra's "Mrs. Smith Goes to Washington," he had a better leading man than he had bargained for. He determined to go out for still bigger game. He telephoned Marlene Deitrich in Paris and asked her to play in his picture. She laughed at him at first, but finally agreed. It will be her first Western. And she is only one of a cast which includes Stewart, Brian Donlevy, Charles Winninger, Mischa Auer, Una Merkel, Irene Hervey, Allen Jenkins, and half a dozen other top names.

In a way, I suppose, this is a test for Miss Dietrich's re-entry into American pictures. She played out her first term here in the Von Sternberg pictures. Her return to the Hollywood screen in "Destry" will be watched with interest.

Musical Programs on Air

The Week-End Dialer

By the Radio Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

Resumption of radio's best musical programs marks this week-end's dial entertainment. The Toscanini concerts, the Philharmonic concerts, the Bach Cantata Series, the Curtis Institute recitals and the Rochester Orchestra begin their winter schedules.

Erno Rapee is also starting a Rachmaninoff festival while in prospect is a Beethoven festival by Toscanini.

* * *

Tonight

Variety:

Constance Bennett of the screen is guest of Kate Smith Hour, in specially written drama, regular "Snow Village" sketch, Abbott and Costello, and musical features, CBS-WEEI, 8.

Benny Goodman and his orchestra trace history of playing styles with "Jazz Me Blues," "When My Baby Smiles at Me," "Sing Sing Sing," in "Young Man with a Band," CBS-WEEI, 10:30.

Saturday

Serious music:

Arturo Toscanini chooses Schubert's "Unfinished" Symphony, Richard Strauss' tone poem, "Don Juan," Haydn's Concertante for Violin, Oboe, Bassoon and Cello, Op. 84, and Respighi's setting of Bach's Passacaglia and Fugue in C Minor, for first concert with NBC Symphony Orchestra, NBC-Blue-WBZ, 10.

Neutrality talks:

Average citizens in "People's Platform, CBS-WEEI, 7.

Norman Thomas, Socialist, CBS-WEEI, 10:45.

Drama:

Edmund O'Brien, young Irish actor, plays lead in "The Word," a fantastic situation story, in Arch Oboler series, NBC-Red-WNAC, 10:30.

* * *

Sunday

Serious music:

Erno Rapee inaugurates Rachmaninoff festival with First Concerto, Henrietta Schumann, piano soloist; also Smetana's Overture to "The Bartered Bride," and Sibelius's Seventh Symphony, NBC-Blue-WBZ, 12 noon.

World premiere of Nicolai Berezowsky's Introduction and Waltz, first performances of Frank Black's arrangements of Two Choral Preludes of Bach; also Weiner's Divertimento for String Orchestra, by NBC String Symphony, Frank Black, conductor, NBC-Red-WNAC, 2.

John Barbirolli programs Berlioz's Overture to "Benevenuto Cellini," Mozart's Symphony No. 34, in C Major, first radio performance of Jaromir Weinberger's Variations and Fugue on "Under the Spreading Chestnut Tree," an Old English Tune, and Franck's Symphony in D Minor; Deems Taylor will handle the program commentaries, CBS-WEEI, 3.

Second season of Alfred Wallenstein's Bach Cantata Series, with four soloists, chorus and orchestra, doing a new group some of which it is said have never been heard outside the two churches in Leipzig for which Bach wrote them, MBS-WAAB, 7.

Helen Traubel, soprano, sings the "Hail, Hall of Fame" aria, from Wagner's "Tannhäuser," and the "Liebestod" from "Tristan," also "I Dreamt I Dwelt in Marble Halls," from Balfe's "Bohemian Girl" and Ilgenfritz's "Blow, Blow Thou Winter Wind," in Sunday Evening Hour, CBS-WEEI, 9.

Drama:

New season of "Great Plays," NBC's "Damrosch of the Drama" series, opens with Sophocles' "Antigone," NBC-Blue-WBZ, 2.

Screen Guild period is used as tryout, in lieu of Boston or Philadelphia, for new play, "None Shall Part Us," starring Joan Crawford and Ronald Colman, which, if successful, may go on the Broadway boards, CBS-WEEI, 7:30.

Galsworthy's "Escape" is Orson Welles' vehicle, with Wendy Barrie in support, CBS-WEEI, 8.

Neutrality talks:

"International Law—What Is It?" subject of University of Chicago Round Table, NBC-Red-WNAC, 2:30.

William Allen White, in favor of President Roosevelt's revision plan, CBS-WEEI, 1:40.

Special features:

History of Hawaiian music traced, in relay direct from Honolulu, in Sixth World Concerto of International Broadcasting Union, NBC-Ble-WBZ, 11:15 a. m.

Ted Malone, radio book reviewer, begins a "Pilgrimage of Poetry" visits to the homes of America's greatest poets chosen by college questionnaire; tour begins at Poetry and Drama Wing of Library of Congress which is sponsoring jointly with NBC, NBC-Blue-WBZ, 1.

* * *

Monday

Serious music:

Rochester Civic Orchestra, Guy Fraser Harrison, conductor, begins Rochester series with Prelude to "Die Meistersinger," Wolf's "Italian Serenade," Berlioz's "Dance of the Sylphs" and Wagner's "Huldigungsmarsch," NBC-Blue-WBZ, 2:30.

Curtis String Quartet opens Institute series with recital of Haydn's Quartet No. 5, in D Major ("Lark"), second or andante, movement of Schubert's Quartet in A Minor, third movement, allegro, of Ditterdorf's Quartet in E Flat Major, CBS-WEEI, 4.

Rosa Tentoni, Metropolitan soprano, first soloist in new evening "Columbia Concert Hall" series, sings program of Stradella's "Pieta, Signore," "Ritorna Vincitor," from "Aïda," songs of Ronald, Giannini and Rossini, CBS-WEEI, 10:30.

Drama:

"If I Were King," story of Francois Villon, stars Douglas Fairbanks, Jr., Frances Dee and Sir Cedric Hardwicke in Cecil B. DeMille's Theater period, CBS-WEEI, 9.

Popular:

Alec Templeton and Tommy Dorsey, trombonist, join in a bit of musical nonsense in Mr. Templeton's period, NBC-Red-WNAC, 9:30.

Murillo Canvas Believed Discovered in Mexico

MEXICO, D. F. (AP)—The National Gallery of Fine Arts said that a painting which it attributed to Murillo, seventeenth century Spanish master, had been discovered in a pile of junk. The picture, entitled "A Rest in the Flight to Egypt," will be added to the National Gallery's collection.

Cohan for Howard Play

According to information in New York, George M. Cohan will have the leading part in "Madam, Will You Walk," play by the late Sidney Howard which the Playwrights Company expects to bring to Boston next month for a try-out engagement. Wilfred Lawson and Leslie Banks had previously been cast for the part but were obliged to withdraw because of the war.

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National League Needs More Managers of the Type Developed by John McGraw

Frankie Frisch May Be Man To Stop Powerful Yankees

NEW YORK, Oct. 13 (AP)—The National League may have acquired a solution to that American League monopoly in the signing of Frankie Frisch as manager of the Pittsburgh Pirates.

There has been some criticism of the docile attitude of the Cincinnati Reds in the recent World Series; that they went on the field filled with awe for the Yanks instead of muttering: "Aw, the Yanks."

Yankee Reputation

There may have been a certain defeatist attitude. We couldn't say, and if there was, we wouldn't blame Deacon Bill McKechnie, who did a grand job of holding the team together in the stretch run. The Yankees already had the reputation of a super-team. And the Reds would have been a little less than human if they didn't experience a slight sinking sensation in their presence.

Frisch never has been a man to get a hollow stomach and folding legs in the presence of any man or group of men. He was trained in the old John McGraw school, which had as its main course a study of the various methods of expressing contempt for any and all opposition.

Managed Cardinals

He managed the last National League team to win a world championship—his 1934 Cardinals defeated Detroit four games to three. He has been in eight World Series—four with the Giants and four with the Cards—and came out with a 50-50 record.

A manager isn't a ball team, but sometimes he can imbue his players with a little of his own fire and brimstone. Nobody ever accused Frisch's Cardinals of playing patty-cake baseball.

Naturally the new Pirate boss must take care of the little detail of winning a National League pennant before he can march up to the Yankees (that's taken for granted) with a chip on his shoulder. That's not going to be so easy, considering that the Pirates finished this year marching very bravely on their shoulderblades.

Durocher Spark

And if Frisch doesn't eventually do it, it may be the other half of the Brooklyn-Pittsburgh axis that does, and Brooklyn is managed by another hot potato who wouldn't know an inferiority complex from a dish of spinach.

Leo Durocher, who led the amazing Dodgers out of the second-division wilderness in his first year as pilot, played on Frisch's 1934 Cardinals, and his fiery leadership unquestionably had much to do with Brooklyn's success this year. In fact, more than a few critics believe that had the Dodgers a little more "luck" with pitchers, they, and not the Reds, would have been the party of the second part in the Series.

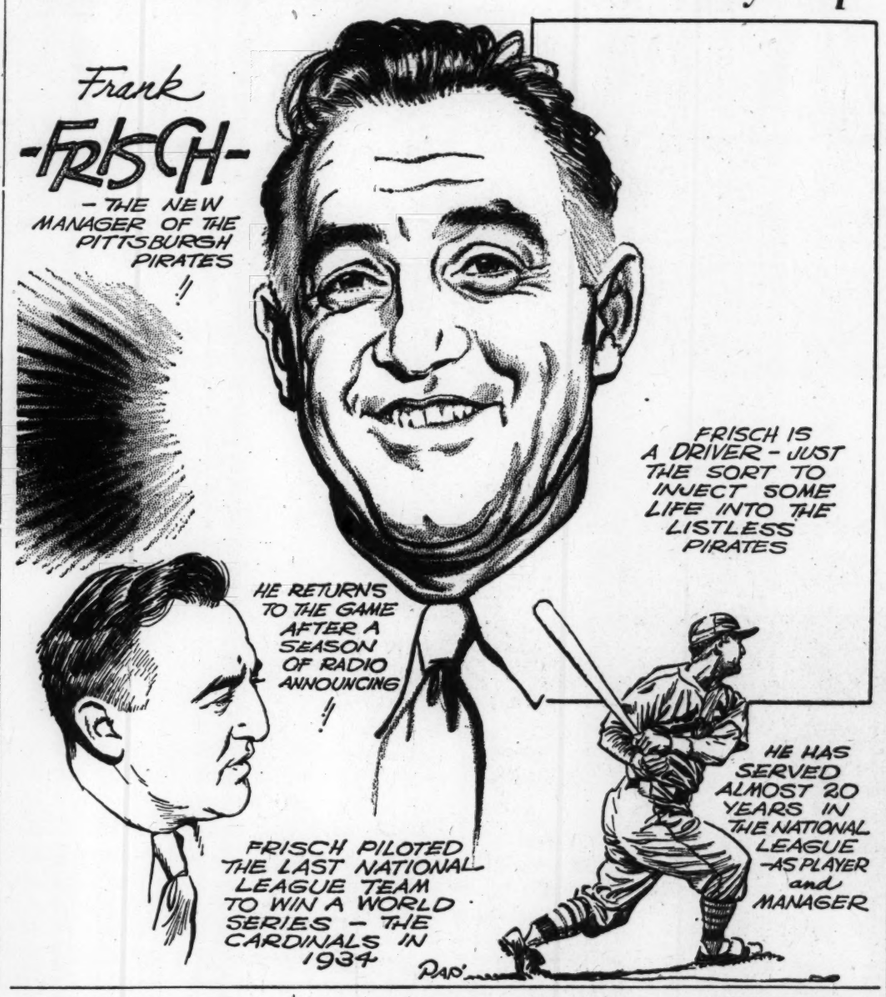
A Good Sign

All this, naturally, isn't by any means trying to steal any credit away from the Yanks, who unquestionably rank as one of the greatest, if not the greatest, teams of all time.

But the reappearance of the manager who piloted the last National League club to win a world title, and whose lifetime World Series record shows he's never beaten until the last man is out in the last game, is at least a good sign for the strangely quiet National League fans.

If Frisch's team gets into a World Series, his players may experience that same wide-eyed awe for their opponents as the Reds possibly experienced this year. But little Frankie will challenge the first man who shows it. If they can't deliver, they at least can drive up in the wagon and make a bluff at it.

Back on the Bench —By Pap'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- THE NEW MANAGER OF THE PITTSBURGH PIRATES !!
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HE HAS SERVED ALMOST 20 YEARS IN THE NATIONAL LEAGUE -AS PLAYER and MANAGER
FRISCH PILOTED THE LAST NATIONAL LEAGUE TEAM TO WIN A WORLD SERIES - THE CARDINALS IN 1934
PAP'

Rangers Select Five Amateurs For Training

WINNIPEG, Oct. 13 (AP)—Manager Lester Patrick of the New York Rangers hockey team announced he had selected five players for his organization from his annual amateur hockey school as the sessions closed.

Patrick's new recruits are Vic Myles, Moose Jaw, Sask., Bob Pentland, Calgary; Bud Foley, Edmonton; Frankie Parker, Port Arthur; and Len Loree, Sudbury, Ont.

Positions the new men would fill with the Ranger outfit were not announced although it was expected the majority of them would go to the New York Rovers of the Eastern United States Amateur League.

Twenty-five stars attended the sessions.

Three Dual Meets Highlight Ohio's Harrier Schedule

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

COLUMBUS, Ohio—Three dual meets at home highlight the Ohio State 1939 cross-country schedule as announced by William D. Heintz, Buck coach.

Heintz, former Ohio State trackman who is starting his second year as cross-country coach, has two lettermen returning from last year's team. They are Jack Spellicy, Perry, N. Y., and Ernie Williams, Celina. The 1938 Scarlet harriers copped third place in the Western Conference championship meeting. The appointment of Heintz last year marked the return of Ohio State into regular cross-country competition.

Two lettermen graduated last June. They are Jim Whittaker and Darwin Keye. A third letterman, Nelson Price, who would have been available for competition, failed to return to school.

Biggest gap on the squad was made by the loss of Whittaker whose record was one of the finest ever compiled by an Ohio State distance man. Last season Whittaker took a second in the Big Ten meet and a third in the National Collegiates (N. C. A. A.). In the N. C. A. A. meet Jim beat out Mel Trutt, Indiana's distance ace, who had previously defeated Whittaker in the Conference meet. Whittaker holds the present university two-mile record of 9:15.5.

Best of the new crop of cross-country candidates is Les Eisenhart, Columbus, who was the leading middle distance runner for the Bucks last spring. Promising sophomores include Bill Bazler, Columbus, Ken Hodson, Columbus, Richard Dick, Columbus, Gene Kiracofe, Camden, Mike Inverso, Dover, Ernie McGeorge, Kent, Jack Smeltzer, Canton, Gene Drexel, Galion.

Following is the complete schedule:

Oct. 28—Miami. Nov. 4—Indiana; 11—Wisconsin; 20—Big Ten Meet (Chicago, Ill.); 23—Thanksgiving Road Race (Cincinnati); 27—N. C. A. A. Meet (East Lansing, Mich.).

Drake and Oklahoma Meet Tested Teams in M. V. Race

Missouri Valley Standing

	W.	L.	Pct.	Pts.	O.Pts.
Tulsa	1	0	1.000	21	14
Washburn	1	0	1.000	26	20
Drake	0	0	.000	0	0
St. Louis	0	0	.000	0	0
Okla. A. & M.	0	0	.000	0	0
Creighton	0	1	.000	14	21
Washington	0	1	.000	20	26

Games This Week

Friday night—Washburn vs. Colorado College at Topeka, Kan.; St. Louis vs. Wichita at St. Louis, Mo.

Saturday afternoon—*Tulsa vs. Oklahoma A. & M. at Tulsa, Okla.; Washington vs. Missouri at St. Louis, Mo.

Saturday night—*Drake vs. Creighton at Omaha, Neb.

*Denotes conference games.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DES MOINES, Iowa, Oct. 13—Another pair of super-special Missouri Valley Conference football games is coming up Saturday, with Drake and Oklahoma A. & M. appearing against already-tested Creighton and Tulsa, respectively.

Tulsa's conquest of much-ballyhooed Creighton last week makes the Hurricane a favorite, but the steadily-improving Punchers could make things interesting, especially if their sophomore punter and runner from Mississippi, Tate Ott, has a good day.

First-Year Runner

Tulsa, too, has unveiled a first-year runner who stole the glory from his experienced mates in the Creighton game. He is Malcolm Strow, 175-pound 6-footer from Ada, Okla., who tallied 12 of the 21 Tulsa points at Omaha.

Vee Green, Drake coach, figures to catch Creighton on the rebound Saturday night and expects the worst. The Drakes were under wraps in their 13-0 victory over Grinnell and the Bulldogs, who also have conquered Kansas, plan to shoot the works this week. The two lines are big but Creighton's weight advantage in the backfield gives the Nebraskans the heavy end of the odds in this test of double wingback vs. Rockne style.

Valley teams should take two out of three non-Conference games booked this week to maintain their advantage in these engagements. Of the dozen non-loop games played, eight have been won, three lost, and one tied.

Washburn vs. Colorado

Washburn, winner of three straight games, figures to trim Colorado College, while St. Louis is expected to beat Wichita. Washington, strong in pre-season forecasts but beaten in its first two contests, will be the underdog against Missouri.

SCORING—Co-Capt. Thelf Fisher, the little Drake halfback who comes from Oklahoma, has scored 18 points to tie Malcolm Strow, Tulsa sophomore, and Wally Schroeder, Washburn's ace triple threater, for the scoring leadership, including all games . . . Tate Ott and Jack Wuntz of Oklahoma A. & M., Johnny Knolla and Al Truscott of Creighton each have crossed rival goal lines twice . . . Strow's 12 points against Creighton give him the early lead in scoring in Conference games only . . . Not a field goal has been made in the Valley yet this season.

VALLEY NOTES—It's about all set for Chet Benefiel and his Tulsa gridders to fly to Washington, D. C., for the game with Catholic University Nov. 4 . . . Two American Airlines planes probably will haul the party of 37 . . . Morris White, Tulsa's great halfback of the past three years, suffered an injury recently when a piece of oil field equipment crushed his foot . . . Drake has picked up a star lineman in the juhior college graduate, Jay Cox, a guard . . . The Bulldogs have their best line since Vee Green signed on at the Iowa school . . . Sophomore Bud Schwenk, the much-heralded Washington sophomore, got off to a good start in his first college game with a 64-yard touchdown sprint . . . The play fooled the Maryville oppositions, as it was run without a shift.

Punts and Passes

By the Associated Press

SOUTH BEND, Ind. — Watch out when the Irish "S" boys get loose! Harry Stevenson booted the field goal that gave Notre Dame last week's 17-14 victory over Georgia Tech; Bob Saggau scored one touchdown; Steve Sitko held the ball on Stevenson's placement and Ben Sheridan showed to advantage as a runner in the brief time he was in.

MILWAUKEE, Wis. — Marquette's gridders will take their football instead of war. Polled on whether they'd enlist in a European war only 17 said "yes" while 29 yelled "no." Practically all, however, added that they'd go to war if this country was involved. And they all added they'd like a crack at Michigan State—in the starting line-up, preferably.

DETROIT, Mich. Although Detroit U, in the past two years has not had any trouble beating Catholic U. of Washington, D. C., the Titans have had lots of trouble with Carmen and Rocco Pirro, Cardinal aces. They are rated by the Detroit players as two of the best foemen encountered. Carmen is a tackle and Rocco a fullback.

HANOVER, N. H.—Maybe more rooting sections should go in for "Special Days." At Dartmouth some friends of Buford Hayden, senior half, decided to hold a "Hayden Day" when the Green played St. Lawrence. Hayden got so steamed up over the reception he got from the stands that he's been a first stringer ever since.

PHILADELPHIA—The fact that Jack Odle, Texas Christian's ace passer, hurt his hand against Arkansas and won't be able to play in the Temple game gives little solace to Coach Fred Swan. When told of Odle's mishap, he grumbled: "That doesn't help us much, they still have two or three other good passers."

MANHATTAN, Kan. — How times change! Colorado U., Rocky Mountain champion two years ago and Cotton Bowl contestant with the great Whizzer White as No. 1 man, has slipped. Coach Wes Fry of Kansas State indicated today he would use the "scrubs" against the Buffaloes in their intersectional game! Colorado has lost two straight so far.

COLUMBUS—At least the dropkick hasn't been entirely forgotten. Word comes from the camp of the Ohio State Buckeyes that Campbell Graf, a guard, is booting 'em between the uprights from distances up to 30 yards.

Hutson Passes Blood Record

NEW YORK, Oct. 13 (AP)—Brilliant offensive play during the first month's campaigning promises an orgy of record breaking in the National Pro Football League 1939 season.

Already one mark has been tied and one broken. Don Hutson, Green Bay end, has caught 11 passes this season to bring his total to 135, one greater than the old mark held by John Blood. Ace Parker of Brooklyn completed 15 passes against Washington to tie the mark set by Pat Coffee of the Chicago Cardinals in 1937.

Other records definitely are in danger. Jack Manders of the Chicago Bears, scoring 16 points, boosted his lifetime mark to 320, only four less than Ken Strong's record total.

Ace Gutowsky of Brooklyn is now within seven yards of Cliff Battles' ground-gaining record of 3,398 yards, and Jim Benton of Cleveland has scored five touchdowns in four games and seems a cinch to better the record of nine for one season held by Don Hutson.

Averaging 7.7 yards in 41 attempts, Joe Maniaci of the Chicago Bears is setting a sizzling pace in ground gaining. Bill Osmanski of the same team, with a 5.6 average in 38 attempts, is second.

Parker Hall of Cleveland has tossed 75 passes, completing 41 of them for 544 yards and an efficiency average of .546 to lead in that department, with Ace Parker, batting .500 in 64 tosses, in second place.

Jack Manders of the Bears tops the field goal kickers with two out of three, the longest 38 yards. Bill Smith of the Chicago Cardinals leads in total points with 34, the result of four touchdowns, four conversions, and two field goals. Benton is second, and incidentally leads in touchdowns, with 30 points.

Hockey in London

LONDON, Oct. 13 (AP)—Despite the war, London will have organized hockey this year.

An experimental London Cup competition will start play Oct. 31 and run until Dec. 25 with four teams enrolled—Earl's Court Rangers, Harringway Racers, Harringway Greyhounds, and the Streatham Lions.

College Football

Results Oct. 12

Bethany 13, Salem 13.
Winona Teachers' 7, Eau Claire Teachers 6.
Upsala 12, Panzer 0.
Duluth Teachers 19, Hibbing Junior College 7.
Virginia (Minn.) Junior 0, Duluth Junior 0.

American Football Association

Paterson Panthers 14, Providence Steam Roller 7.

And Talking of . . . Enthusiasts

By R. Maillard Stead

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Sporting Figures, These

LONDON—Today many well-known sporting figures are absent from the English scene, owing to the calls of National Service in one or other form. So I propose to introduce a few English sporting figures that are not so well known. Though they are big and round (no personal allusion intended) and impressive. And most students of sport will be interested to see them, I think, since they reveal the nation's preferences in the matter of outdoor winter athletic pursuits.

Now, the first thing that these figures tell us is something which probably most people know already. Namely, that Soccer Football is the most popular game of all here. Not only as a spectacle for the entertainment of the public, but as a pastime for the recreation of the individual.

Though the 5,000 or so professionals attached to the League clubs are the people who enjoy nearly all the limelight in Soccer—in normal times they attract about 25,000,000 spectators to watch them in action each season—they are a very small handful compared with the 750,000 or more devotees of the round ball in membership with the 43,000 clubs affiliated to the Football Association, controlling body for the sport.

Another popular winter-time diversion here (though more to play than to watch) is Rugby Union Football, in which an oval ball is handled as well as kicked. This is a rigidly amateur proposition, and it has come more and more into prominence as the amateur side of Soccer has been more and more overshadowed by the professional. Ever since the World War, meaning the conflict of 1914-1918, we have seen the Rugby Union game gaining fresh adherents. Many schools have given up Soccer in order to play it, and the number of clubs has consequently multiplied.

But, even so, the Rugby Union of England has on its books only 1,000 clubs. Which looks rather insignificant alongside the total for Soccer. It would not be right to infer from this, however, that Soccer players outnumber the Rugger men by 43 to 1, because, with the fixtures arranged simply on a "friendly" basis and not in connection with League or Cup competitions, Rugby clubs average more teams per club than the Soccer folk do. Some turn out as many as 10 "Fifteens" on a Saturday afternoon. I refer, of course, to times of peace. In the present disturbed days, they have an acute shortage of man power. In spite of which they are doing their best to "carry on" for the benefit of those who find themselves free to play. Particularly men on leave from service with the fighting forces.

Although the fact may not be generally realized, there are in England just about as many clubs for Field Hockey as there are for Rugby Union Football. If we include women's clubs there are, indeed, three times as many, for the Women's Hockey Association has 2,000 clubs in membership with it. This represents about 250,000 players of the fair sex and provides a striking illustration of the scale of things in women's sport of various kinds these days.

For women's team games, a central authority has been formed called the Women's Team Games Board. Comprised of delgates from the four major national governing bodies for women's field games in England—the All England Women's Hockey Association, the All England Ladies Lacrosse Association, the Women's Cricket Association, and the All England Women's Association for Netball and other Hand Games—the Board was founded in September, 1937, and today it represnts about 500,000 people who take their games seriously.

Another winter game that ladies here play with much vim and gusto is lacrosse, which in Britain has only a very small male following compared with what it has in Canada, where it is a national field game, and the United States. Because Lacrosse is played extensively in girls' schools, there is a steady flow of recruits to the game, and it is estimated that there are some 84,000 regular players among women and girls at the present time.

After the Football players and the Hockey players, in the scale of English outdoor winter pastimes rated according to the number of devotees they can claim, comes cross-country running, which takes a good many thousand "harriers" out into the countryside—up hill, down dale, over plowed fields and ditches and so forth—on Saturday afternoons.

What else do the English do out of doors during the winter? The answer to that, I suppose, is that, in normal times, they do nearly all the things they do in the summer—lawn tennis, golf, rowing, for example—but they do them comparatively gently as if to pay faint respect to the traces of what used to be considered the "close" season. In addition, they do a great number of things indoors, such as playing Squash Rackets, and Badminton. But that, quite literally, is another story.

Bear Cats Beaten

PORT ARTHUR, Oct. 13 (CP)—Port Arthur Bear Cats fired a total of 41 shots at Goalie Charlie Rayner Wednesday night but the Allan Cup hockey champions found the young Kenora, Ont., boy almost invincible and amateurs attending New York Americans' training camp beat Bear Cats 6—3 in an exhibition game.

Thatcher Wins in Bermuda

BERMUDA, Oct. 13 (AP)—George A. Thatcher of Boston and Bermuda, with a low gross of 76, yesterday won the first fall golf tournament held under the auspices of the Bermuda Golf Association.

Valuable Piece of Wood

Wide World

FREDERICK, Md.—Charles Keller, New York Yankees outfielder and batting star of the recent World Series between the Yanks and the Cincinnati Reds, shows Mrs. Keller how he manufactured those three home runs, a double, a triple and two singles in 16 trips to the plate for a batting average in the series of .438. It was Keller's first World Series and climaxed his first season in the big leagues. The above photo was taken at the star's home soon after his arrival here recently.

Redskins Looking For New Backfield Groups

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 13—Minus the services of Sammy Baugh, Don Irwin, Jay Turner and Bob McChesney for the Brooklyn game here Sunday, Coach Ray Flaherty is looking for new backfield combinations to combat the Dodgers great triple threat back, Ace Parker, who probably takes rank with the outstanding all-around backs in National League history.

Besides Parker, the Dodgers, under Coach Potsy Clark, will have Ralph Kercheval, long distance kicker, at right halfback. In the left halfback position Ray Carnelly or Pug Manders will probably start against the Redskins, while Boyd Brumbaugh or Ace Gutowsky, who saw service at Detroit under Clark, will be at fullback.

This combination is formidable with a capital "F."

Parker last season led all passers in the National League in the matter of distance gained on passes, while his quick kicks, long runs and general all around field generaling ability leaves little to be desired. Parker is considered by many to be the best all around back in the National League.

That Virginia and North Carolina are well aware of Parker's ability is evidenced by the number of ticket requests for the game from these two states. A Portsmouth boy, Parker attended Duke University and was chosen an All-America back. More than 800 persons in and around Norfolk, Newport News and Portsmouth are expected to attend the game Sunday at Griffith Stadium.

Meanwhile, Coach Ray Flaherty is prepping Dick Todd and Big Jim Meade, two rookies who have seen only sparce service, for the big test Sunday. Brooklyn's only loss is to the strong Detroit Lions, while the Redskins' record is unmarred, although they battled the champion New York Giants to a scoreless tie last week.

Christians Lacking Drive

DALLAS, Oct. 13 (AP)—Something vital is missing from Texas Christian's football team.

Not so much the physical presence of Davey O'Brien, Ki Aldrich and the rest of those undefeated 1938 workmen, but, more likely, their drive and spirit.

Talent is still at hand. The Christians, a surging power that never stood still last year, are still a good football team. They have lost their first two games, but only by a total of five points.

Statistically, T. C. U. is still a power. Against U. C. L. A. and Arkansas the Christians moved around for 32 first downs and 636 yards from scrimmage, while the enemy managed only 23 first downs and 416 yards. The old aerial game that winged them to national supremacy last season hasn't faltered.

Not when they completed 33 of 64 passes in both games and actually gained 287 yards by air against Arkansas.

Where does the trouble lie? Coach Leo (Dutch) Meyer, tugging his hat brim after Arkansas scrapped back in the fourth period and pulled out a 14-13 victory, muttered:

"I'm afraid they outfought us. I had no complaints after the U. C. L. A. game. The boys played fine football. But against Arkansas—yes, they outfought us." (U. C. L. A. won 7-3).

Strange talk to link with a team that was stopped only once inside the 10-yard stripe in '38.

Holes that once opened wide for the jarring thrusts of Fullback Connie Sparks are still being opened—but they close too quickly. The All-Conference fullback was stopped cold by Arkansas.

The famed reverses of Earle Clark, Logan Ware and Woodrow Duckworth gained, but not consistently. Holes opened in the line, but there the blocking stopped.

Junior Jack Odle isn't the passer that Sam Baugh or Davey O'Brien was, but far better than average. The old receivers—Don Looney, Durwood Horner and Clark, are still around and good as ever.

Texas Christian won 12 straight games in '38 on skill and hustle.

Perennial slow starters, T. C. U. teams usually pick up the gait in October. Perhaps this statistical "wonder team" will pick up the thread of the '39 bunch.

But it hasn't found it yet.

Whole Hog

DENVER, Colo. (AP)—The tactful Denver University football team is steering clear of any controversies—it has scheduled two Thanksgiving games.

It will go to Boulder Nov. 30, the date selected by Gov. Ralph L. Carr for Colorado's Thanksgiving, for the annual game with the State University. Nov. 23, the Thanksgiving Day selected by President Roosevelt, Denver will play Idaho here.

College Soccer

Ithaca College 0, Worcester 0.

Americans Begin Hockey Practice

PORT ARTHUR, Oct. 13 (AP)—The New York Americans of the National Hockey League opened training here yesterday as Manager Mervyn (Red) Dutton sent them through skating practice.

Among the players were four former Toronto Maple Leafs—Chuck Conacher, Harvey Jackson, Doc Romnes and Buzz Boll.

Dutton sent home all the amateurs who attended the preparatory school except Goalie Charlie Rayner of Kenora, Ont., Pete Slobodzian of Regina, a defenseman; and forwards Sid Brown and Bill Benson. They are expected to be absorbed into the Americans' farm system.

Orioles Train at Aiken

AIKEN, S. C. (AP)—Charles H. Knapp, Jr., a director of the company owning the Baltimore Orioles of the International League, has announced the Orioles will have a spring training camp here next year.

Sports Mirror

By the Associated Press

Three Years Ago

Charles (Chuck) Dressen signed to manage Cincinnati Reds for 1937. Jimmy Wilson signed to pilot Phillies.

Five Years Ago

Horton Smith with 286 won $5,000 Louisville open tourney by three strokes over Craig Wood. Tommy Armour, 290, third.

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Terriers Meet Red Cats at Fenway Park Tomorrow—Hazardous Guessing on Results

B. U. and Western Reserve Take Local Grid Spotlight

By Gordon Campbell
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Chances that one of the local college elevens might go through the season undefeated diminished by just 20 per cent yesterday, when a tenacious Florida team brought the high-flying Eagles of Boston College to earth with a 7-0 defeat.

With Northeastern already out of the running, only Harvard, Tufts, and Boston University were left with records intact. And when darkness has settled over the stadia tomorrow, it seems likely that of the five original hopefuls only Harvard will be left.

Red Cats Here

Boston University, Tufts, and Northeastern are all facing tough assignments on the morrow. The Terriers take on the Red Cats of Western Reserve, who were pushed off their undefeated post on the back-fence last Saturday and are howling to get back up; the Jumbos are in Amherst facing a band of Lord Jeffs who are determined that their third start shall bring their first win; and the Huskies are up in Lewiston where the Bates Bobcat has been sharpening its claws after a 20-0 dulling by Harvard.

Hopes ran high in the Boston University camp that the Terriers could pull a second upset victory in a row. Last Saturday they sent a favored Franklin and Marshall eleven home to Lancaster, Pa., on the short end of a 19-7 score, when they pulled the game out of the fire with a two-touchdown rally in the last three minutes of play. Again this week, the B. U. boys are playing a favored opponent, one which not only has the advantage in team play, but which also has the drive of a thoroughly aroused squad.

Veteran Line

Had the Red Cats defeated Ohio University last week end, they would have loped into Boston with a 14-game victory streak in tow. Possibly over-confident, they might have met their match. As it is, however, any break-down in their play must come by virtue of the B. U. play, itself. Coach Pat Hanley plans to start a veteran line to offset the greenness of the Terrier backfield, which contains three sophomores. The lineup: Lanata and McDonald at end, Captain Sullivan and Giannotti at tackle, Hartley and Cremens at guard, Needham at center, and Connearney, Williams, Thomas, and Wedemeyer in the backfield. The last three are the second-year men.

In Amherst, Tufts will probably meet more than its match. Beaten in its only two starts by Vermont and Brown, the 59-man Lord Jeff squad is thirsting for victory and may lead the Medford Jumbo around by the trunk to achieve it. Coach Lew Manly will have his squad at full strength, and has announced he will start the same team which produced the upset win over Middlebury last Saturday. This finds Smith and Hannabury at end, Sherry and Haselton at tackle, Nalband and Lorette at guard, Bournazos at center, and Captain Griffin, Harrison, West, and Patterson behind the line.

Reserve Problem

Manly's greatest trouble at Amherst will be with his reserves. Although the bulk of the team played the full 60 minutes against Middlebury, it is probable that reserves will be in great demand tomorrow, particularly at end where the first-string wingmen tip the scales at about 160 pounds. He hopes that Bob Rutter and Everett Kimball, newly converted to the end squad, can fill the bill.

The Northeastern mission to Bates was probably the least savory of any of the local college dishes. The Huskies, with several players on the injured list and smarting from two defeats in a row, are considered hardly able to meet the challenge of the Bobcats, who gave a good exhibition against Harvard. With Ken Harding still out, the backfield remains the same—Caswell, Gurney, Tubbs, and Yetten. In the line will be Colantonio, in place of the injured Capt. Connie Sullivan, at left end, Williams, Abend, Anderson, DeNapoli, Sanford, and Johnson.

Harvard at Chicago

The Crimson was due to arrive in Chicago this noon to conclude its home-and-home series with the University of Chicago at Stagg Field tomorrow afternoon, and barring unforeseen occurrences, should return to Boston the victor. In fact, so confident is the Harvard coaching staff that it plans not to use Capt. Torbie Macdonald unless necessity demands. Torbie injured his leg in practice last week and it has not fully recovered. Coach Dick Harlow would prefer to rest his star halfback for the all-important clash with the University of Pennsylvania one week from tomorrow.

Incidentally, it is the consensus that Penn will afford Harvard the stiffest competition this season, and that should the Crimson pass the Quakers successfully, their chances for an undefeated season would assume a tremendous upswing. Following Penn, Harvard meets Dartmouth, Princeton, Army, New Hampshire, and Yale. At the present writing, Princeton seems the most formidable of the last five opponents.

Cleveland Barons Buy Joe Jerwa As Rebuilding Move

CLEVELAND, Oct. 13 (AP)—The Cleveland Barons Hockey Club today started the rebuilding of its roster, somewhat riddled after the sale of five players in recent weeks.

The Barons announced acquisition of Leroy Goldsworthy, right winger with 12 seasons' experience, and Joe Jerwa, defense man, from the New York Americans of the National Hockey League.

Their purchase brought the Barons' roster to 24 players.

Jerwa entered professional hockey with the Vancouver club in 1928. His purchase gave Coach Bill Cook four defense men, the others being Freddie Robertson, Dick Adolph and Harold Jackson. Jackson played with the Providence club last season.

The Barons also announced today sale of Goalie Bill Beveridge to the Syracuse Stars, leaving Moe Roberts to carry on for Cleveland in front of the cage.

Other players sold by the Barons included Yip Foster, Art Berlett, Mickey Blake, George Patterson, Phil Hergesheimer and Les Cunningham.

Bruins Signed Young Goalie

VANCOUVER, Oct. 13 (CP)—Trail Smoke Eaters' clever goaltender, Duke Scodallero, has signed for a trial with Boston Bruins of the National Hockey League this season, Guy Patrick, owner of Vancouver Lions, has announced.

Patrick revealed he attempted to pick up Scodallero for his Pacific Coast Hockey League team but was too late. The goalie of the Kootenay team which holds the world's amateur title had already been approached by Boston.

Proposed expansion of the coast loop to include several Southern California teams in addition to the regular clubs, Spokane, Seattle, Portland and Vancouver, was given by Patrick as one reason for wanting Scodallero.

Guy said that because of the expansion his veteran Lion goalie, Percy Jackson, might go to Portland to replace Andy Aitkenhead. Scodallero, he thought, would have filled Jackson's place.

B. U.'s Sophomore Hopefuls

By a Staff Photographer

Coach Pat Hanley is depending a lot on sophomores this year at Boston University, both for present results and for a foundation for next fall's eleven. Here are four sophomore backs: (left to right) Jim Sullivan, Carl Erickson, John Wedemeyer, and Frank Provinzano. Wedemeyer is slated to start against Western Reserve at Fenway Park tomorrow.

Sports Around the Hub

Football Fans a Fickle Lot

There is no depending upon the tastes of football fans. If a team is certain to be a winner, the crowds may stay away; if opponents appear certain to defeat the local lights, the crowds will stay away. Yesterday, with the whole local field to itself, a team that previous to the game had been spoken of as an Eastern power and reasonably sure of victory, only 12,000 attended the Boston College-Florida game.

Strange to say regarding that Boston College-Florida game, it was in the line play that the 'Gators had the edge. The Eagles are coached by Frank Leahy, who gained fame as line coach of Fordham when the "Seven Blocks of Granite" were nationally known. The visitors had the lift and jump on the Eagles all day and never permitted them to get set offensively or defensively.

Montgomery Absent

While the absence of their colored star, Lou Montgomery, took from the running game somewhat, the blocking of the Eagles was decidedly below par and would have failed to shake loose any back. Charley O'Rourke, Eagle passer, was hurried and harried all day by the fast-charging Florida line, and cross blocking by the Eagle linemen was conspicuous by its absence. Battista, guard; Johnny Piombo, end, and Tommy Harrison, 158-pound back, were too much for the local eleven.

The way the local teams are toppling before the opposition so far it looks as if the first of November will find no undefeated teams to rave about.

* * *

Local hockey fans will be interested in the sale of Joe Jerwa, ex-Cub and Bruin defenseman, from Americans to Cleveland. The rangy veteran is not likely to enjoy the prospects of a return to the minor leagues. It is also interesting to see that Moe Roberts, Somerville boy, goalie for the Barons has survived the wholesale shifts in the rebuilding program.

* * *

Possibilities that the Junior Olympics, "farm" team for the Boston Senior Olympics, may enjoy another successful hockey season are definitely within reach when it becomes known that at least three former high school stars have signified their intentions of playing. Mort Buckley, former Cambridge Latin center and left wing, is expected to step into the place vacated by Stoneham's Cliff Thompson, whose outstanding ability saw him promoted to the Seniors and earn a tryout with the Bruins, which he declined. Normie Leger, captain last year at Rindge Tech, and Bob Bingham of Stoneham, will be on hand to bolster the defense.

* * *

Although the Juniors have not filled many dates as yet, the following are definite: Nov. 22, St. Nick's at New York; Dec. 9, Yale at New Haven; Feb. 7, Harvard at Boston Garden; and Feb. 14, Dartmouth at Hanover.

* * *

Gene Kelley of the Newton Y. M. C. A. took the play away from such stars as Tarzan Brown, Johnny Kelley, and Les Pawson, when he won a 10-mile road race in East Boston yesterday. Brown, with a six-and-one-half minute handicap finished 10th, Pawson finished 12th, while Kelley was forced to retire after the two-mile mark.

Robinson to Canadiens

MONTREAL (CP)—Earl Robinson, veteran National Hockey League right-wing, has been purchased from Chicago Black Hawks in a straight cash deal, Manager Jules Dugal of Montreal Canadiens announced. The price was not disclosed.

Dartmouth Heads For Navy Contest

Dartmouth admits pointing for Navy in Baltimore and considers that the Midshipmen will mark the first major test on the Dartmouth schedule. Navy scouts report that the Indians are keyed to strategy of the ever-constant offense. Dartmouth believes in getting possession of the ball and keeping it. The Big Green squad is impressive despite pre-season and synthetic pessimism to the effect that Coach Blaik felt doubtful of being able to muster eleven men on the field. For this Saturday, Earl "Red" Blaik can muster three good teams with sufficient power and ability to keep anybody busy during a fall afternoon.

Last Saturday Navy gave evidence of decided improvement in comparison with the opening game the week before. Scouts who at first stated that the chief thing they noted about Navy was the vast amount of work still awaiting Coach Larson, were inclined to agree that Navy is a powerhouse of dangerous possibilities—despite its need of smoothing out.

In blocking two points after touchdown and scooping in several fumbles, big, blond Dick Opp stood out as the hero of Navy's line last Saturday. Another feature that escaped general notice was Wood's improved punting and field generalship.

The only time Navy has ever played Dartmouth was on Nov. 30, 1929 at Philadelphia, with the final score 13 to 6 in favor of Navy.

Other Sports on Page 18

Minor Leagues' Class AA Clubs In Annual Draft

DURHAM, N. C. (AP)—Baseball's Class AA draft opened recently with four players promoted through the selection system.

Toronto, of the International League, was successful in its bid for Catcher Milton Gray, from Memphis, of the Southern loop. Gray spent the past season with Williamsport, of the Eastern League, and batted .303.

Two for Toledo

The Toledo Mud Hens, of the American Association, got two players from the Texas League, Outfielder Milton Byrnes from San Antonio and Pitcher Boyd SoRelle from Dallas. Byrnes batted .259 for the Missions and SoRelle won 14 and lost the same number for Dallas.

Buffalo, of the International League, selected the contract of Pitcher Jim Trexler, veteran left-hander, of Richmond of the Piedmont League. Trexler had a great year, winning 19 and losing nine. He formerly played for Atlanta.

Claim Invalidated

Due to the fact that only one player can be drafted annually from the higher class clubs, Buffalo's claim for Outfielder Dan Hafey of Memphis was invalidated, when Gray was taken from the Chicks.

Los Angeles, of the Pacific Coast League, lost out on the draft of two players for the same reason. The Angels filed claim for Pitcher Henry Nowak, from Houston, and Pitcher Robert Uhle from Dallas. Houston had previously lost a player in the major draft and Toledo won the right of selection of Pitcher SoRelle from Dallas by another draw by lot from a hat.

Rangers Sign Bright Prospect

WINNIPEG (CP) — Frankie Parker, sensational young hockey player from Port Arthur, has taken the first step towards his ambition—to play in the National Hockey League.

Lester Patrick, manager of the New York Rangers hockey organization, announced at the close of his four-day amateur school here that he had chosen Parker as one of five selections to join his farm system. The announcement did not say what club the 19-year-old star would join but the Manhattan mentor classes him as a real prospect.

Parker was a left-winger with Geraldton (Ont.) Gold Miners last year, and accepted the Rangers boss' invitation to attend the camp this fall.

National prominence came to the colorful youngster six years ago when he scored 108 goals in 14 league games as a defenceman with Port Arthur MacDonald Cartier Midgets.

He continued his phenomenal scoring feats in juvenile ranks the next two seasons, jumping to the Port Arthur Juniors for the last game of the Thunder Bay finals with Fort William in 1935. Port Arthur lost 2-1 but Frankie scored his team's only goal.

The next year found him with the junior Port Arthur Tricolors and in 1937 he was the key man of Port Arthur West End Juniors who were defeated by Winnipeg Monarchs, Canadian titlists that year, in the Memorial Cup playdowns.

After the series he turned down offers from professional clubs, saying he was determined to play at least three more years with the amateurs.

"I'd sooner play in my own class until I get more experience," was his reply to N. H. L. scouts.

"My big aim, of course, is to be up in the National League, but I'm not taking the jump till I've learned the angles from the amateur's standpoint."

Eli Back Returns

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Oct. 12 (AP)—Yale's varsity football team engaged the jayvees yesterday in a lengthy scrimmage which was featured by the return to action of Hal Whiteman, regular halfback, who had been out with an arm injury.

Indications were that Whiteman would be ready by Saturday in time to face the University of Pennsylvania eleven in the Bowl. Fred Burr's passing and Sophomore Hovey Seymour's running were highlights of the contact drill.

Manero Beats Thoren

MANCHESTER, N. H., Oct. 13 (AP)—Tony Manero, Salem, Mass., golf professional and former U. S. open champion, defeated John Thoren of the Woodland Golf Club, Newton, Mass., 71 to 78 here yesterday to win the New Hampshire open championship.

The match, a play-off, was at the Manchester Country Club, the pair having finished even in the State open on Aug. 14, each scoring 143 for the 36-hole match.

Gedeon Changes Plans

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ANN ARBOR, Mich.—Elmer Gedeon, former University of Michigan three sport man who now plays with the Washington Senators, has called off plans for a winter of baseball in Puerto Rico and will work in Cleveland until spring training starts.

Scottish Football

GLASGOW, Oct. 13 (CP)—Opening games in Scottish football under the proposed regional plan will be played Oct. 21, a week later than originally suggested. Competitions arranged in England along similar lines will start on the same date.

Two regional tournaments each with 16 clubs have been set up in Scotland.

39 Straight

HULL-DAISETTA, Texas, Oct. 13 (AP)—Hull-Daisetta High School, claiming the longest winning streak in Texas schoolboy football, made it 39 straight with a 31-6 conquest of Liberty. The string started late in 1935.

Charlie Keller Feted as Hero In Home Town

FREDERICK, Md., Oct. 13 (AP)—Charlie Keller doesn't like it very much, but he's a hero to a lot of people who want to shake the hands that knocked two home runs in a World Series game.

Keller, six years from the Middletown High School team, came home Wednesday with only a rough idea of what his public planned for him. If he had any hope for a rest after the Yankees' anti-Cincinnati campaign, he found he had reckoned without his hosts—the ones who wanted to give him dinners.

The town bands planned a parade to escort him from his new house to the banquet the city gave, but he would have none of it. He drove to the hotel like going to lodge, and got some dinner after a lot of handshaking. There were speeches by his University of Maryand coach, Burton Shipley; University President H. C. Byrd, and Keller.

Keller didn't talk very much, but he said he was grateful for the automatic shotgun the home folk gave him. He used to like to hunt—in the days when he had some leisure.

Last night he was Exhibit A at the State-wide dinner of the Future Farmers of America—they called him "Future Farmer No. 1." He was a member of the farm boys' organization when he lived in Middletown, and he hopes to get back to farming some time. After his first year with Newark in the International League he went back to the University and took his degree in agriculture.

Next Thursday is Charlie Keller Day at the University of Maryland at College Park. He will be guest of honor at a military review and an undergraduate rally.

He has a brother, Hugh, a junior at the University now. An inch shorter, Hugh is stocky like Charlie. And like Charlie, who led the World Series batting with a .438, Hugh bats better than .400.

Tallest Player

University of Detroit claims the tallest football player in the country. He is Lucius Ryan, Negro freshman end candidate, who stands 6 ft. 8 in. in his bare feet. He played with Hamtramck High School, one of the strongest teams in Michigan, before entering the University of Detroit. If he is eligible for the varsity next season, Coach Dorais ought to figure out some passes to him that nobody else on the field could bring down with a shotgun.

Local Football Game Tomorrow

Boston University vs. Western Reserve at Fenway Park. 2 p. m.

Football Selector Plunges Ahead With Week-End Games

By Herb Barker
Associated Press Sports Editor

NEW YORK, Oct. 13—Ready to blame it all on Friday-the-13th, this football corner hazards the following guesses on the outcome of this week's program:

Notre Dame-Southern Methodist: These Mustangs are really hard to ride, as Oklahoma would be ready to testify. They have speed and a clever attack. Notre Dame barely squeezed past Purdue and Georgia Tech, but the point is the Ramblers did get by. We'll take Notre Dame, freely admitting it's largely through force of habit.

Pitt-Duke: Nothing has come close to stopping either so far. The Pitt offense is much more deceptive than usual and Duke is generating much greater scoring power than Wallace Wade's great outfit of 1938. This is no spot for experting, so the coin is flipped . . . and says Pitt.

Tulane-Fordham: The Rams should show to better advantage than they did against Alabama, but the nod must go to Tulane.

Southern California - Illinois: Can't see how any of Bob Zuppke's slyest tricks can save the Illini. Southern California.

Texas Aggies: Class this as being unfair to organized selectors. Taking Texas A. and M. with due warning to watch out for Nick Basca.

Temple-Texas Christian: Temple's tight defensively but has revealed no scoring punch, explaining this ballot for T. C. U.'s Horned Frogs.

North Carolina-New York University: The Violets are dangerous again, but this vote goes to North Carolina.

Georgia-Holy Cross: Both soundly whipped last week, which is no particular help. Out of the hat, Holy Cross.

Minnesota-Purdue: This represents real trouble. Purdue is rested and ready. This hunch on Minnesota is based on the assumption the Gophers' defeat by Nebraska brought them down to earth.

Ohio State-Northwestern: The same reasoning might go for Northwestern, but we'll string along with Ohio State.

Texas - Oklahoma: Unquestionably a case of doubt. Texas definitely has returned to the first flight, but Oklahoma's achievements thus far entitle the Sooners to the nod.

Michigan-Iowa: A great back in Nile Kinnick and a great end in Erwin Prasse make the Hawkeyes a threat, but the choice is Michigan.

Chicago-Harvard: Harvard rates the edge.

Wisconsin-Indiana: Indiana on what seems to be superior scoring power.

Navy-Dartmouth: Probably very close. Taking Dartmouth.

Yale-Penn: Ditto this one. The coin says Penn.

Princeton-Cornell: Dave Allerdice's passes probably will worry the Ithacans but Cornell, nevertheless.

Columbia-Army: Both may be sub-normal this year, making this a case of eenie, meenie . . . Army.

Manhattan-Duquesne: Duquesne in another close one.

Colgate-Brown: The ballot goes to Brown.

Syracuse-Georgetown: Georgetown.

Catholic-Detroit: Even-Stephen. Detroit.

Louisiana State-Rice: and still it's tough going. L. S. U.

Auburn-Mississippi State: The choice is State.

Virginia-Maryland: Virginia looks good.

Vanderbilt-Virginia Military: We haven't guessed right on Vanderbilt yet. Reproachfully, Vanderbilt.

North Carolina State-Wake Forest: Not much to choose. Wake Forest.

Michigan State-Marquette: A timid nod toward State.

Iowa State-Nebraska: Nebraska, handily.

Baylor-Arkansas: Maybe the Razorbacks can put together two good games in a row. Arkansas.

Californa-Oregon: The Webfeet are hot. Oregon.

Stanford-U. C. L. A.: Looks like more trouble for Stanford. U. C. L. A.

Washington-Washington State: Taking Washington but would be glad to settle for a tie.

Skipping over the chalklines otherwise: Bucknell over Albright, but close; South Carolina over Davidson; Mississippi over Centenary; Virginia Tech over William & Mary; Washington & Lee over Southwestern (Tenn.) but beware of that one; Georgia Tech over Howard; Kentucky over Oglethorpe; Tennessee over Chattanooga; Alabama over Mercer; Furman over The Citadel; Carnegie Tech over Case; West Virginia over Cincinnati; Tulsa over Oklahoma A. and M.; Missouri over Washington University (St. Louis); Kansas over Colorado State; Kansas State over Colorado; Drake over Creighton,; Penn State over Lehigh; Richmond over Rutgers; George Washington over Butler; Lafayette over Muhlenberg; Denver over Wyoming; Utah over Brigham Young.

Adamacs Win

NEW WESTMINSTER, British Columbia, Oct. 13 (CP)—New Westminster Adamacs won the Canadian senior lacrosse championship last night, defeating St. Catharines Athletics 15-11 to sweep the Mann Cup series in three straight games.

Adamacs reversed the result of the 1938 national final in Toronto when St. Catharines whipped the New Westminster team in three games.

UPTOWN Shopping Guide
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Odd Lot, Inactive Issues on New York Stock Exchange Are Published on Tuesdays and Fridays

Today's Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

Today's sales (est.) 750,000
Previous day's sales 627,690
1930 volume to date 209,126,578
1938 volume to date 214,290,613

Irregular Trend In Stock Market; Trading Is Quiet

NEW YORK, Oct. 13 (AP)—Efforts to revive the war-buying spirit in today's stock market met with opposition and early gains of fractions to 2 points were eventually chopped down or converted into declines.

Dealings, fairly active at the start, reverted to a mere dribble as the session proceeded. Near the final hour the ticker tape occasionally halted for intervals of a minute or so. Transfers were at the rate of approximately 750,000 shares.

The initial run-up was attributed principally to the overnight news from abroad indicating possibilities of a long drawn-out conflict, with resultant benefits to American industry. Considered was yesterday's speech of Prime Minister Chamberlain rejecting Hitler's peace proposals and today's word from Berlin that United States mediation was seen as the last hope of saving Europe from "the most gruesome bloodbath in history."

Intervention at the moment by President Roosevelt, however, was considered unlikely by Washington commentators.

Stocks in favor at one time or another were Bethlehem Steel, Douglas Aircraft, Westinghouse, du Pont, Allied Chemical, Santa Fe, Southern Railway, International Harvester, Montgomery Ward, Sears Roebuck and Johns-Manville.

Backward were U. S. Steel, Chrysler, General Motors, International Nickel, American Smelting, Standard Oil of N. J., Air Reduction and Phelps Dodge.

Posting modest improvement in the curb were Creole Petroleum, Lockheed and American Cynamid "B." Slipping were Electric Bond & Share, International Petroleum and American Gas.

Bonds generally slipped slightly in a slow market today.

U. S. Governments, attracting the major interest of the day, moved along uneven courses, some slipping as much as 18-32 points toward the close. Other treasuries, however, gained.

Corporates, although uneven, tended downward. Among those declining fractions were American Water Works 6s, Baltimore & Ohio convertible 4½s, Great Northern slipping as much as 18-32 point phone 5s, and Penn Dixie Cement 6s.

Most foreign loans, with the exception of a few Latin Americans, declined.

Wheat Price Close Fractionally Lower

CHICAGO, Oct. 13 (AP)—Wheat prices fell a cent or more from early highs today and closed fractionally lower than Wednesday.

This trend paralleled the action of securities prices to some extent and reflected unwillingness of many traders to take definite market positions in view of the uncertain European situation. Early buying in response to European news over the holiday and less favorable weather in the domestic winter wheat belt proved a disappointment to many would-be buyers.

Wheat closed ⅛-⅝ lower than Wednesday, December 83⅛-¼, May 82½-⅝; corn unchanged to ½ down, December 50, May 52½-⅝; oats ⅛ off to ½ up.

Foreign Markets

LONDON (AP)—A decisive upward movement got under way in the stock market today following Prime Minister Chamberlain's speech on the British attitude toward the war. British Government bonds continued strong and more interest was taken in American shares. Textile and heavy machinery issues were favored in the industrial group. Oils shoved ahead and most other commodity stocks held their ground.

Paris: Minor fluctuations on either side of the price line marked quiet bourse dealings today. Rentes closed 40 to 75 centimes lower.

Amsterdam: Buyers and sellers alike were apathetic in the bourse today. American issues were hesitant while domestic stocks moved narrowly both ways.

Liverpool: Cotton futures advanced 3 to 5 points today as light hedging was easily taken care of. Buying came from local and trade interests.

Foreign Exchange Rates

By Kidder, Peabody & Co.
12 noon, Oct. 13

	Today	Prev. Day	Parity
Europe			
Sterling: Demand	$4.00½	$4.03½	$8.2397
Cables	4.00½	4.03½	8.2397
France—franc	.0227½	.0228¾	†
Belgium—belga	.1673	.1676	.1695
Switz'l'd—franc	.2246	.2245	§
Italy—lira	.0505	.0505	.0526
Germany—mark	††	††	.4033
Holland—guilder	.5310	.5316	§
Sweden—krona	.2382	.2384	.4537
Norway—krone	.2272	.2274	.4537
Denmark—krone	.1923	.1934	.4537
Greece—drachma	.0076	.0076	.0220
Finland—finmark	.0190x	.0197x	.0426
Hungary—pengo	.1800x	.1800x	.2961
Poland—zloty	††	††	.1899
Portugal—escudo	.0372x	.0372x	.0748
Rumania—leu	.0070x	.0073x	.0101
Yugoslavia—dinar	.0230x	.0233x	.0298
South America			
Argentina—peso‡	.2360	.2360	.7187
Brazil—milreis‡	.0510	.0510	.2025
Chile—peso‡	.0350	.0350	.2060
Peru—sol‡	.1900	.1900	.4740
Uruguay—peso‡	.4000	.4000	1.7510
Far East			
Japan—yen	.2365	.2365	.8440
India—rupee	.3035	.3040	.6180
Java—florin	.5415	.5415	.6806
Hong Kong—dol	.2519	.2525	*
Shanghai—dol	.0781	.0781½	*
Straits Stlmnts—dol	.4730	.4750	.9613
Phil Islnds—peso	.4975	.4975	.5000
Canada			
Canada—dollar	.8937½	.8950	1.6931
Mexico			
Mexico—peso	.2085x	.2050x	§

*Currency in China—cents per silver dollar for Hong Kong and Shanghai. †Revaluation of gold reserve of Bank of France by French decree placed parity at approximately 3.02653 as of Nov. 12. ‡Free market. §Parity changed; new value not yet determined. ¶Paper rate. ††Not quoted. xNominal.

1939 High	1939 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
71½	53	Abbott L (1.60a)	2	69¼	69	69	— ¾
50¾	31½	Acme Steel (2)	1	50½	50½	50½	
11½	6½	Adams Ex(.10g)	24	9¾	9⅜	9½	+ ⅛
25	19	Adam-Mill (1)	1	21¾	21¾	21¾	Oct 11
27½	15⅞	Addressog (1.40)	15	18⅝	18	18	— ¼
68	45¼	Air-Reduct (1a)	19	60¾	60	60⅛	— ⅝
1¼	¾	Air-Way El Ap	2	1⅛	1	1	Oct 10
10	6½	Alask Jun (.80g)	2	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	
2	⅝	Alleghany Corp	7	1¾	1⅝	1⅝	
18	4½	Alleg pf xw	3	15	14¼	14¼	— ¾
20½	5¾	Alleg pf $30 ww	19	18	16½	16½	— ¾
18¼	4½	Alleg pf $40 ww	2	15	14¾	14¾	— ¾
23½	8	Alleg pr pf	4	19	18½	18½	—1½
28¼	14	Alleg-Lud Steel	17	25½	24	24¼	— ½
11½	6¾	Allen Ind (½g)	4	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	
200½	151½	Al Ch & Dye (6)	9	185¼	185	185¼	+11¼
14⅞	10	Allied Kid (½)	2	14	13⅞	14	Oct 11
15⅛	9½	Allied Mills(¾g)	5	13	13	13	Oct 11
11⅜	6	Allied Stores	11	9½	9⅜	9⅜	— ⅛
71	54½	Allied St pf (5)	4	63⅜	62¾	62¾	+ ¼
48⅜	18	Allis-Ch M (¾g)	7	43⅞	43¼	43¼	
19⅞	12¾	Alpha Cem (¾g)	1	15⅜	15⅜	15⅜	+ ⅜
3⅜	1¼	Amal Leather	6	2⅞	2¾	2⅞	+ ¼
21	12	Amal Leath pf	3	19	19	19	Oct 11
74½	50	Amerada Cp (2)	3	67	67	67	Oct 11
24½	16	Am Ag Ch (1g)	6	22½	22	22	— ½
36¼	16¾	Am Airlines	10	35⅞	35⅛	35⅞	Oct 11
17¾	9¾	Am Bk N (.20g)	1	14	14	14	
8	3½	Am Bosch	5	6½	6½	6½	
57¾	31¾	Am Br Sh (¾g)	3	53½	53½	53½	—1
116½	83¼	Am Can (4)	9	113½	111	111	—2⅜
179	150	Am Can pf (7)	1	160	159	160	Oct 11
39⅜	16¼	Am Car & Fdy	18	38⅜	36¾	37⅛	— ⅜
64	30¼	Am Car pf	1	59	59	59	—1¾
25	13½	Am Ch&C (.55g)	12	24	23½	23½	
115⅛	100	Am Ch&C pf (5)	1	112	112	112	
132	109½	Am Chicle (4a)	1	112	111⅞	112	Oct 6
8¾	5	Am Colortype	6	6½	6¼	6¼	— ¼
11⅞	5½	Am Com Alco	2	9½	9½	9½	+ ⅜
18¼	6¼	Am Crystal Sug	2	13⅞	13⅜	13⅞	— ⅛
5⅜	2⅜	Am Encaus Til	9	2⅞	2⅝	2⅝	
6¼	4¾	Am European	2	6¼	6¼	6¼	Oct 11
3⅝	2	Am & For Pow	1	2⅝	2½	2½	
22	10	Am & F P $6 pf	3	21¼	20⅝	20⅝	— ⅛
27½	12¼	Am & F P $7 pf	7	26	25	25	— ⅞
9¾	5	Am & F P 2 pf	3	8	8	8	— ¼
33	12	Am-Haw SS (1)	3	24¾	23¾	23¾	+ ¼
8	2⅞	Am Hide & Lea	14	7¼	6⅞	6⅞	+ ⅛
43½	25⅝	Am H&L pf (3)	2	37¾	37	37¾	Oct 10
55	41¾	Am Hom P (2.40)	8	49	48½	48½	— ¾
3⅛	1⅜	Am Ice	1	2	2	2	
25	14½	Am Ice pf	1	21	21	21	
9	3¾	Am Internation'l	3	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	— ¼
30⅜	13	Am Locomotive	14	27	26	26½	
79½	41	Am Locomot pf	2	71½	71	71	—1
15¾	11	Am M & F (.80)	•1	13⅝	13⅜	13⅝	+ ⅜
5⅛	2⅛	Am M&Metal	1	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	Oct 11
40⅛	25¼	Am Metal (½g)	12	26⅝	26¼	26⅝	+ ⅜
124½	117½	Am Met 6%pf(6)	1	120	120	120	A'g 17
7	3⅜	Am Power & Lt	2	5½	5⅜	5⅜	
50⅛	32	AP&L 6 pf (3k)	1	46¾	46¾	46¾	Oct 11
45	28	A P&L5pf(2½k)	7	40¾	40½	40½	— ¼
18⅜	8½	Am Rad & St S	72	10⅛	9¾	9¾	— ⅜
22¾	11⅞	Am Roll Mill	20	20⅞	20⅛	20⅛	— ⅜
80¼	50	Am RM pf(1¼k)	3	77½	77½	77½	— ½
15⅞	11⅜	Am Saf R (1.20)	6	11⅜	11½	11⅜	
20	9	Am Seat (½e)	8	11	11	11	— ⅛
63	35½	Am Sm & R (2g)	25	56¼	54⅝	55	— ¾
140¼	127½	Am S & R pf (7)	2	138	138	138	Oct 11
69	59½	Am Snuff Co(3a)	8	69	69	69	
41	20⅜	Am Steel Fdrs	15	39	37¾	37⅞	— ⅜
14½	8¼	Am Stores (¼g)	1	12	12	12	Oct 11
18¼	9	Am Stove(1.55g)	5	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	
34½	15¼	Am Sug Ref	7	26½	25⅛	25⅜	+ ⅝
98	75⅛	Am Sugar pf (7)	5	90¼	90	90¼	Oct 10
18½	14½	Am Sum T (1)	7	15	15	15	Oct 10
170⅛	148⅜	Am T & T (9)	19	163½	162¼	163⅛	+ ⅜
87½	73	Am Tobacco (5)	5	78¼	78¼	78¼	— ¾
89¾	75¼	Am Tob B (5)	4	80¼	80¼	80¼	
153¼	132	Am Tob pf (6)	5	141	141	141	+ ½
8⅜	4⅛	Am Type Fdrs	6	6	5⅞	5⅞	— ⅜
14⅝	8½	Am Water Wks	37	14	13½	13½	— ¼
96	78	Am W W pf (6)	3	89½	89½	89½	Oct 6
15¼	3⅝	Am Woolen	31	13¾	12⅝	13	— ⅛
64¾	28⅜	Am Woolen pf	13	56⅛	54⅛	54⅛	— ⅛
12	4	Am Zinc L & S	21	9⅛	8⅝	8⅝	— ⅛
48	24	Am Zinc pr pf	2	43	43	43	Oct 10
40	20¾	Anaconda (⅜g)	47	33¾	33⅛	33⅛	— ¼
54⅞	35	Anacon W & C	1	42½	42½	42½	—2½
27⅝	13½	Anchor H (.45g)	2	22½	22½	22½	
21	8¾	Andes Cop (¼g)	3	15	15	15	Oct 3
3⅝	1½	A P W Paper	3	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	Oct 11
37	21	Arch-D-M (¾g)	1	32	32	32	Oct 10
105	97	Arm Del pf (7)	3	101¾	101¾	101⅜	Oct 11
8¾	3⅜	Armour Ill	24	6¾	6⅜	6⅜	— ⅛
60	33¾	Armour Ill p pf	5	49	49	49	— ¼
65	50	Armour Ill pf	1	60	60	60	Oct 4
58	31¾	Arm Cork (¾g)	1	37	37	37	
13	7½	Arnold C (⅝g)	1	10⅞	10⅞	10⅞	+ ¼
10⅜	5⅜	ArtloomCorp	4	9⅛	8⅝	9⅛	+ ⅛
10⅜	5⅝	Assd Dry Goods	2	9	9	9	+ ⅛
70	70	Assd D G 1 pf(6)	1	76	76	76	Sep 28
65	41	Assd D G 2 pf	1	63	63	63	
38	30	Associates In (2)	4	34	33¼	34	Sep 27
42⅞	21	Atch T & S F	13	32⅛	31	31	
71	50	AT&SF pf(3½g)	2	63	62	63	Oct 11
30⅛	15	Atl Coast Line	2	25½	24½	24½	— ⅞
26¾	5¾	Atl G&W Indies	2	17⅛	17⅛	17	— ¾
26	9½	Atl G&W In pf	1	19	19	19	+ ½
24⅞	18⅛	Atl Refining (1)	3	24½	24	24⅛	+ ¼
110½	104¼	Atl Ref pf (4)	2	105¾	105½	105½	
9¾	7	Atlas Corp (¼g)	6	8½	8⅜	8⅜	— ⅛
48¾	43⅜	Atlas Cp pf (3)	3	45	45	45¼	— ¼
71	50	Atlas Pow (1½g)	2	64	63½	63½	— ½
8	4¼	Atlas Tack	4	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	Oct 9
5⅜	1½	Auburn Auto	1	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	+ ⅛
3⅞	2	Austin Nichols	1	3¼	3¼	3¼	Oct 11
8⅞	3⅛	Aviation Corp	30	6⅛	5⅞	6	+ ⅛
B							
21¼	9⅛	Bald Loco ct	70	19¾	18⅞	19	— ¼
8¾	3⅞	Balt & Ohio	11	8	7½	7½	— ¼
11¼	4¾	Balt & Ohio pf	3	9¾	9⅜	9⅜	— ⅛
30½	19	Bang & Ar (2)	2	22⅝	22¼	22¼	— ¾
21½	10¼	Barber Asphalt	13	17½	17	17	— ¼
13	6	Barker Bros	2	8½	8⅜	8½	Oct 11
19½	11⅛	Barnsdall Oil (1)	9	16⅞	16¾	16¾	— ⅛
25½	15¼	Bayuk Cig (¾)	26	15⅜	23⅞	25⅜	+1⅞
28	17	Beat Cream (1a)	2	25	25	25	Oct 9
106½	98	Beat pf ww (5)	1	106½	106½	106½	Sep 29
128½	104⅞	Beech-Nut (4a)	1	115	115	115	Oct 5
9½	7¼	Belding He .70)	2	9	9	9	
73½	70	BelgNRpf(3.30e)	2	72½	72½	72½	A'g 23
31⅝	16⅜	Bendix Av (½g)	25	29⅜	28⅝	28⅝	— ⅛
21½	17⅞	Ben Ind L(1.35g)	3	19⅝	19¼	19⅜	— ⅜
55⅜	48⅛	Ben IndLpf(2½)	1	52	52	52	— ½
57½	32	Best & Co(1.60a)	9	38⅞	38¼	38¼	Oct 6
100	50¼	Beth Steel (½g)	72	91	88½	89¼	+ ¼
18½	15½	Beth S 5% pf (1)	14	18	17⅛	17½	— ⅜
120⅛	99¼	Beth S 7% pf (7)	5	114	113	113	—1
29½	15⅞	Bigelow-Sanf	1	28	28	28	Oct 10
24¼	14	Black & Deck(1)	1	23½	23½	23½	+ ½
17¾	8½	Blaw-Knox	7	14⅛	13¾	13¾	+ ¼
34¾	16¾	Boeing Airplane	17	27⅜	26⅛	26⅜	+ ¼
28½	16	Bohn A&B(¾g)	1	26¼	26¼	26¼	— ¼
22	12½	Bond Strs (.80)	15	20¼	19¼	20¼	+2¼
22	16½	Borden Co (.90g)	21	21⅜	21	21	— ⅜
32	18¾	Borg-War (¾g)	18	27⅞	26¾	27	— ⅜
4⅞	1½	Boston & Maine	3	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	Oct 9
31½	19½	Bower Roll B(2)	10	32	31½	32	+ ¾
7¾	5⅛	Brew Cp A(.60g)	1	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	
15⅞	7¾	Bridgeport Br	15	14⅝	13⅞	13⅞	
31⅞	16¼	Briggs Mfg 1g)	18	24⅜	23⅝	23⅞	— ½
41	31	Briggs & Stra(3)	1	38¼	38¼	38¼	Oct 6
53	41¾	Bristol M (2.40)	1	50½	50½	50½	+2¼
2	1⅛	Bkly & Q Tr	1	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	
13⅜	5⅛	Bkly & Q Tr pf	1	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜	+ ¼
14⅛	7⅜	Bkly-Man Tr	3	11¾	11⅝	11⅝	
48½	27	Bkly-Man Tr pf	3	41½	41½	41½	+ ½
30⅛	13⅜	Bkly Un G (1¼g)	5	24¾	24⅜	24¾	Oct 11
41	31⅛	Brown Sh (1½g)	1	41	41	41	Sep 19
19½	9⅜	Bruns-Bal(1¼g)	10	19	18⅝	18⅞	— ¼
13⅛	7	Bucyrus-Erie	12	10¾	10½	10½	— ⅜
8	4	Budd Mfg	10	6⅞	6¾	6¾	— ⅛
5⅜	3	Budd Wheel	1	5	5	5	
30	15½	Bullard Co	2	26¾	26¾	26¾	+ ¾
34½	21½	Bulova Watc (2)	1	28	28	28	
19¾	11½	Burling Mills (1)	1	17½	17½	17½	
18¾	11	Burr Add (.30g)	18	13¼	12¾	12¾	— ⅜
7¾	1	Bush Terminal	15	5⅝	5¼	5¼	— ⅛
9½	5¾	Butler Br (.15g)	1	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜	— ⅛
23¾	18⅞	But Bros pf(1½)	1	20	20	20	
6¼	2½	ButteCop&Zinc	16	5¼	5	5¼	+ ¼
13¾	7	Byers (AM) Co	3	12½	12½	12½	
17⅞	11¼	Byron Jack (1)	1	15¼	15¼	15¼	— ⅛
C							
30	13¼	Calif Packing	6	25¼	24⅜	25	
53	48½	Calif p pf (2½)	2	51	51	51	Oct 10
3¼	⅝	Callahan Z-Lead	94	2½	2¼	2¼	
10⅝	4⅞	Cal & Hec (¼g)	11	8⅞	8½	8¾	+ ⅛
17¾	9⅛	Campbell Wyant	1	15½	15½	15½	
20⅜	12	Can Dry (½g)	15	15¼	14⅞	15	Oct 11
6¼	3⅛	Canad Pacific	37	5⅞	5⅝	5⅝	+ ⅛
41½	29½	Can Mills (1¼g)	4	39	38	39	Oct 9
8	4½	Capital Ad A	2	7	7	7	
33	13⅞	Carpent S (.70g)	6	28⅛	27½	27½	— ½
4	2⅜	Car & Gen (⅜g)	5	3¼	3¼	3¼	
64½	63½	Case(JI)Co (5e)	4	82½	81¼	81¼	—1¾
64½	38½	Caterpill Trac(2)	6	57¾	57½	57½	— ¼
107½	100½	Caterpil T pf (5)	1	100½	100½	100½	Sep 26
29⅛	13⅝	Celanese Corp	18	25¾	24¾	25¼	— ½
19⅛	7⅞	Celotex Corp	6	10¼	10	10	— ¼
10⅜	1⅜	Cent Aguir (1½)	13	26	26	26	Oct 11
5¼	2⅜	Cent Foundry	3	4⅛	4	4	
12¼	3¾	Cent RR NJ	1	9¾	9¾	9¾	+13⅜
14⅜	5½	Cent Violeta Sug	8	10⅜	9⅝	9⅝	— ⅝
6¾	3½	Century R M	5	6⅞	6⅝	6⅝	— ⅛
52⅞	32	Cerro de Pas (4)	18	42	41	41	— ¾
13	5⅛	Cert-teed Prod	1	7¼	7	7	Oct 11
22½	18	Chain Belt (.60g)	1	19½	19½	19½	Oct 9
30	17	Champ Pap & F	1	26½	26½	26½	Oct 11
18½	6⅝	Checker Cab	1	15	15	15	Oct 10
47¼	27	Ches & Ohio (2)	23	43⅜	42⅞	43	
95½	86	Ches & O pf (4)	3	87	87	87	Oct 10
29½	17¼	Ches Corp (1.20g)	7	27	26¾	26¾	— ¼

1939 High	1939 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
4	1⅜	Chi & E Ill pf	1	2¾	2¾	2¾	— ¼
1⅜	⅜	Chi & N West	5	1⅛	1	1⅛	+ ⅛
3⅝	1¼	Chi & N West pf	6	2¾	2¾	2¾	
4⅜	1¼	Chi Great W pf	3	3½	3	3	— ½
13½	9½	Chi MailOr(¾g)	1	12⅜	12⅜	12⅜	Oct 11
⅞	¼	Chi M St P&P	7	¾	⅝	¾	
1⅝	½	Chi M S P&P pf	6	1¼	1¼	1¼	— ⅛
20¼	10	Chi Pneu Tool	3	17¼	16½	16½	
72½	45¾	Com & Sou pf(3)	4	68	67½	68	+ ½
31⅜	25⅝	Com Ed (1.65g)	58	30	29¾	29¾	— ⅛
8⅝	5	Conde Nast	4	7¾	7½	7½	— ⅛
30⅜	19	Con-Nairn (¾g)	17	22¾	22	22	— ⅜
7	5	Congress Cigar	2	5½	5½	5½	Oct 10
28¼	15½	Cons Aircraft	21	25¾	24¾	24¾	— ¾
8⅞	5⅝	Consol Cig (¾g)	2	7½	7½	7½	Oct 11
22¼	10	Cons Cop (.30g)	19	9	8⅝	8⅝	— ¼
35	27	Cons Edison(2)	38	30¾	30¼	30½	
108½	101¾	Cons Edis pf (5)	6	105½	105½	105½	— ⅛
2⅛	1	Con Film Ind	1	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	Oct 11
12⅛	7¾	Consol F pf(¾k)	3	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	Oct 10
7⅞	4⅜	Cons Laundries	2	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	— ⅛
9⅞	6½	Consol Oil (.80)	12	8⅞	8¾	8¾	
5⅜	1	Cons RR Cuba pf	3	3	3	3	+ ⅜
9	1¾	Consol'n Coal	2	6	6	5¾	— ¼
34	8¼	Consol'n Coal pf	1	26	26	26	Oct 6
101	88	Con Pow pf(4½)	1	94½	94½	94½	Oct 7
16½	9⅛	Container Corp	15	15¼	14¾	14¾	— ¼
12⅛	11½	Cont Bak A	5	14½	14½	14½	— ½
2	1¼	Cont Bak B	6	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	
100	87½	Cont Bak pf (6k)	2	90	89¾	89¾	— ¼
51¼	32½	Cont Can (2g)	13	48	47	47	— ⅞
116	106	Cont Can pf(4½)	2	110½	110½	110½	+ ½
10⅜	5	Cont Diam Fiber	1	8¼	8¼	8¼	— ⅛
37⅜	29⅛	Cont Ins (1.60a)	5	37	36⅞	36⅞	— ⅜
4	1⅝	Cont Motors	17	3	2⅞	3	+ ⅛
31⅞	19⅞	Cont O Del (¾g)	12	28½	27⅝	28¼	— ½
32½	16⅛	Cont Steel (¾g)	2	29¾	29¾	29¾	+ ½
67½	54⅞	Corn Prods (3)	10	62	61	61	— ½
177	150	Corn Prods pf(7)	2	160	159⅞	160	Oct 11
133	105	Coca-Cola (2g)	5	112¼	112	112	— ¼
62	58	Coca-Cola A (3)	1	60	60	60	Sep 22
17¼	11½	Colgate-P (½)	7	13¾	13⅜	13⅜	— ⅛
107	101⅞	Colgate-P pf (6)	1	104	104	104	Oct 6
36¼	20¼	Collins & A(¾g)	5	34	32¾	32¾	— ⅜
24⅞	11⅜	Col Fuel & Iron	4	22½	22¼	22½	+ ⅛
24⅞	14	Col Br A (1.05g)	4	20¼	20	20¼	+ ¼
24¾	14	Col Br B (1.05g)	6	20¼	20	20¼	+1¼
9	5¼	Col Gas & El	62	7¾	7¼	7¼	— ¼
91	74½	Col G&EpfA (6)	3	83	82½	82½	— ½
15⅝	6⅝	C Pic vtc(2½%f)	3	7⅜	7¼	7¼	— ⅜
30½	16	Col Pic pf (2¾)	2	18	18	18	— ¾
94	73	Col Carb (4)	1	91	90	90	+1½
57	38¾	Coml Credit(4)	6	46½	46½	46½	+ ¼
109⅝	99	Coml Cr pf (4¼)	2	99	99	99	Sep 28
60	42	Coml Inv Tr (4)	5	52⅜	52⅜	52⅜	+ ⅞
110½	103¾	Com Tcv pf(4¼)	1	105½	105½	105½	Oct 4
16	8⅝	Coml Solvents	21	13¾	13½	13⅝	— ⅛
2½	1¼	Com'th & South	19	1½	1⅜	1⅜	— ⅛
72½	45¾	Com & Sou pf(3)	4	68	67½	68	+ ½
31⅜	25⅝	Com Ed (1.65g)	58	30	29¾	29¾	— ⅛
8⅝	5	Conde Nast	4	7¾	7½	7½	— ⅛
30⅜	19	Con-Nairn (¾g)	17	22¾	22	22	— ⅜
7	5	Congress Cigar	2	5½	5½	5½	Oct 10
28¼	15½	Cons Aircraft	21	25¾	24¾	24¾	— ¾
8⅞	5⅝	Consol Cig (¾g)	2	7½	7½	7½	Oct 11
22¼	10	Cons Cop (.30g)	19	9	8⅝	8⅝	— ¼
35	27	Cons Edison(2)	38	30¾	30¼	30½	
108½	101¾	Cons Edis pf (5)	6	105½	105½	105½	— ⅛

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

• Federal, Foreign and Domestic Bond Quotations—Curb Market •

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Threats to 'Gas' Retailers Told Monopoly Body

WASHINGTON (AP)—Two men who described themselves as "little fellows" in the giant oil industry produced a sensation before the Monopoly Committee by testifying that the head of a national gasoline retailers association had tried to prevent their appearance as witnesses.

Senator Joseph O'Mahoney (D-Wyo), chairman of the committee which now is in the midst of hearings on the vast petroleum industry, promptly issued a subpoena for appearance of Wilmer Schuh, of Milwaukee, Wis., President of the National Association of Petroleum Retailers.

Mr. Schuh had been identified by L. A. Hartley, Secretary, and W. W. Hewett, President of the "Rebel" Petroleum Retailers Association of Kansas City, Mo., as the man who threatened to "destroy" their local association unless Messers. Hartley and Hewett refrained from testifying before the Monopoly Committee and also quit battling the "major oil companies."

The Kansas City gasoline service station spokesmen said they secretly placed a "stenographer in the next room" during their conference with Mr. Schuh in January of this year, in order to get an exact record of the threats and ultimatums."

Both witnesses insisted that the National Retailers' Association was "subsidized" by major oil companies as part of the latters' efforts to control the prices of gasoline and other petroleum products.

They testified that the major oil companies maintained "identical tank wagon prices" to service station operators in their area and then "dictated prices for the public."

Chairman O'Mahoney, after closely questioning both witnesses about the asserted threats against testifying, asked what their reply was to Mr. Schuh.

"We let him go clear through and then we told him to jump in the lake, the way we do down there, or the Kaw River, or something," replied Mr. Hartley, whitehaired secretary of the Kansas City group who earlier had said he was "an old school teacher who had got down to where all he could do was work in filling stations."

Mr. Hewett, President of the Kansas City association which broke from the national association, confirmed Mr. Hartley's testimony as to their reply to Mr. Schuh.

Committee officials said they had telephoned Mr. Schuh at Milwaukee and that he had agreed to appear here Monday to answer any questions of the committee.

H. J. Dowd Resigns From SEC Position

NEW YORK (AP)—Hector J. Dowd, assistant regional administrator of the New York area of the Federal Securities and Exchange Commission, has resigned to become controller of the Certain-Teed Products Corp., manufacturer of building supplies.

He has been with the SEC more than four years, joining it after extensive brokerage and banking experience.

Metal Prices

NEW YORK, Oct. 13 (AP)—Copper steady; electrolytic spot 12.50; export tinquoted. Tin steady; spot and nearby 55.00n; forward 48.00. Lead steady; spot, New York 5.50-55; East St. Louis 5.35. Zinc steady; East St. Louis spot and forward 6.50. Pig iron, aluminum, antimony, quicksilver, platinum, Chinese wolframite and domestic scheelite unchanged.

Quotations to 2:00

United States Government Bonds

(Dollars and Thirty-seconds)

Treasury

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
6 3⅜s '43-40 June	102.23	102.23	102.23
5 3¼s '41	105.13	105.13	105.13
7 3¼s '45-43	107.31	107.31	107.31
1 2¾s '47-45	105.12	105.12	105.12
51 3s '48-46	106.5	106.5	106.5
1 2¾s '51-48	107.2	107.1	107.2
25 2s '47	100.19	100.19	100.19
1 2¾s '51-48	103.22	103.22	103.22
4 2½s '48	102.31	102.31	102.31
107 2½s '43-49	101.10	101.3	101.10
14 2½s '52-50	101.8	101.8	101.8
7 2¾s '54-51	102.16	102.4	102.16
69 3s '55-51	105.	104.20	105.
32 2⅞s '60-55	102.6	102.	102.
1 2¾s '59-56	101.7	101.7	101.7
22 2¾s '63-58	101.	101.	101.
30 2¾s '65-60	101.9	100.28	101.9

Federal Farm Mortgage

5 3s '47-42	104.	104.	104.
25 2¾s '47-42	103.18	103.18	103.18
7 3s '49-44	104.19	104.10	104.19

Home Owners Loan

7 2¼s '44-42	103.18	-03.14	103.18
3 3s '52-44	104.14	104.8	104.14

Corporation Bonds

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
2 Ala Gt Sou 5s '43	107¾	107½	107½
3 Alb&Sus 3½s'46	81	81	81
1 Alb P Wrap 6s '48	49	49	49
1 Alleghany cv 5s '44	78	78	78
2 Alleghany cv 5s '49	73¾	73	73¾
19 Alleghany 5s '50 st	46¼	45½	45½
1 Allis Chalm cv 4s '52	109⅞	109¾	109¾
37 Am&For P5s 2030	59½	59¼	59⅜
19 AmIGChem 5½s'49	100¾	100⅜	100⅜
1 Am Int 5½s'49	102⅜	⅝	102⅜
13 Am T&T 5½s '43	109	⅝	109⅝
21 Am T&T 3¼s '66	102¼	102	102⅛
4 Am T&T 3¼s '61	102¾	102⅜	102⅜
2 Am WW&E 6s '75	106	105⅞	105⅞
1 Anaconda Cop 4½s '50	106¾	106¾	106¾
1 Ang C Nitra deb '67	34	34	34
13 Armour Del 4s '39	99¾	99½	99¾
6 Arm Del 4s '55	96	95⅞	96
22 AT&SF 4s '95	103⅜	103	103⅜
1 AT&SF 4½s '48	102¼	102¼	102¼
3 A C Line cit 4s '52	68½	68½	68½
4 A C Line 4½s '64	66	66	66
3 Atl Gu & WI 5s '59	68⅝	68½	68½
2 Atl Refin 3s '53	103	103	103
2 Aub Auto cv 4¾s '39	25¾	25¾	25¾
1 Austin & NW 5s '41	80¼	80¼	80¼
2 B&O rfg 6s '95	33	32	32
2 B&O rfg 5s '95 ct	32½	32½	32½
1 B&O 1st 5s '48	69¾	69¾	69¾
1 B&O rfg 5s '95 ct	29½	28¾	28¾
7 B&O 5s '96 P	29½	29¼	29¼
9 B&O 5s '96 P	29	28¾	28¾
21 B&O cv 4½s '60	21¾	20¾	20¾
37 B&O cv 4½s '60 ct	20	19½	19½
36 B&O 1st 4s '48	69⅞	69¼	69¾
1 B&O PLE&WV 4s '41 ct	61	61	61
1 B&OPLE&WV 4s '41 ct	61	61	61
1 B&O S W 5s '50	50½	50	50½
2 Bell T Pa 5s '48 B	115⅝	115⅝	115⅝
1 Bell T Pa 5s '60	127	127	127
12 Beth Stl 4¼s '60	105¼	105	105
25 Beth Stl 3¾s '66	99½	99¼	99½
25 Beth Stl 3¼s '70	110½	110½	110½
15 Beth Stl 3¼s '59	97¼	96¾	97⅛
25 Boston&Me 5s '67	41½	41	41
5 Boston&Me 4¾s '61	37⅝	37⅝	37⅝
1 Boston&Me 5s '55	42	42	42
3 Bkly City RR 5s '41	57½	57½	57½
2 Bkly Edis 3¼s '66	103¾	103¾	103¾
14 Bkly Man Tr 4½s '66	72¾	71⅞	72
2 Bkly Un E 1st 5s '50	80⅝	80¼	80¼
3 Bkly U Gas 5s '50	91¾	91½	91¾
3 Bkly Tr 4 3200 '78 B	101¾	101¼	101¾
2 Buf R&P 4½s '57	44	43¾	44
1 Bush Term 5s '55	47⅞	47⅞	47⅞
3 Bush T Bldg 5s '60	55½	55½	55½
2 Cal Ore Pow 4s '66	98⅛	98⅛	98⅛
17 Can Nat 5s '60 J1y	100⅛	100¼	100¼
16 Can Nat 5s '52 Oct	101⅜	101⅜	101⅜
5 Can Nat Ry 4¾s '55	99½	99½	99½
32 Can Nat Ry 4½s '51	97½	96¾	96¾
5 Can Nat Ry 4½s '56	97	97	97
20 Can Nat Ry 4½s '57	97	96¾	96¾
5 Can Nor 6½s '46	108	108	108
5 Can Pac 5s '54	101¾	101¾	101¾
5 Can Pac 5s '54	79	79	79
9 Can Pac 4½s '60	68½	67½	67½
16 Can Pac 4s erp	58¾	58½	58½
5 Caro C & O 6s '52	107⅝	107½	107½
2 Carriers & Gen 5s '50	95	95	95
1 Cen of Ga 5½s '59	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞
5 Cen N Y Pow 3¾s '62	105¼	105¼	105¼
7 Cen Pac 5s '60	56⅝	56⅝	56⅝
11 Cen Pac 1st 4s '49	73¼	73¼	73¼
1 Cen RR NJ 5s '87	21	21	21
2 Cen RR NJ 5s '87 reg	17	17	17
8 Certain-td 5½s '48	74	74	74
4 Ch P&P 4¾s '50	102½	102½	102½
2 C & O 4½s '92	119½	119½	119½
3 C & O 3½s '96 D	94¾	94¾	94¾
4 Chi & Alton 3s '49	12⅝	12⅜	12⅜
11 Chi&Erie rfg 5s '77 A	92¼	92¼	92¼
5 CB&Q gen 4s '58	93¾	93⅜	93⅜
3 CB&Q 4s Ill '49	102⅜	102¼	102¼
3 Chi & E Ill 5s '51	19¼	18⅝	18⅝
3 Chi Gt West 4s '59	22½	22	22
9 Chi Ind & Sou 4s '56	65	64½	65
3 CMSP & Pac 5s '75	9	8¾	8¾
8 CMSP&P aj 5s 2000	3	2⅞	2⅞
3 CM&SP 4½s '89C	28¾	28	28
10 Chi&NW 4½s '36	16¾	16⅜	16⅜
11 Chi&NW cv 4¾s '49	5	4¾	4¾
11 Chi & NW 4s '87	15	15	15
5 CRI & P 4½s '52A	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞
2 CRI&P cv 4½s '60	3¼	3	3
2 C R I & P 4s '88	15	15	15
7 CT Hte & SE rfg 5s '60	66½	66½	66½
5 Ch Un Sta 4s '63D	104⅝	104¼	104⅜
2 Ch Un Sta 3¾s '63	104½	104½	104½
5 Ch Un Sta 3½s '51	102	102	102
1 Ch & W Ind 4¼s '62	93½	93½	93½
1 Ch & W Ind 4s '52	91	91	91
6 Childs Co 5s '43	59	59	59
5 Cinn Gas & El 3¼s'66	103	103	103
56 CCC&StL 4½s '77	60	59¼	59¼
14 ClevUnTerm 5½s '72	91¾	91½	91¾
3 ClevUnTerm 5s '73	83½	83¼	83¼
2 Col F & I 5s '43	102½	102½	102½
6 Colmbia G 5s '52 Ap	103¾	103¾	103¾
5 Colmbia G 5s '52 May	103½	103¼	103½
9 Colmbia G 5s 1961	101¾	101½	101½
5 Comwlth Ed 3¼s '58	104¾	104½	104⅝
39 Comwlth Ed cv 3½s'58	120	119½	119½
1 Con Edis 3¼s '46	105⅜	105⅜	105⅜
8 Con Edis 3½s '48	106¼	106½	106½
1 Con Edis 3½s '56	103½	103½	103½
13 Con Oil cv 3½s '51	102¾	102¼	102¼
4 Consol'n Coal 5s '60	63	63	63
2 Consum Pow 3¾s '65	105½	105½	105½
5 Consum Pow 3½s '70	103¼	103¼	103¼
5 Consum Pow 3½s '67	103½	103½	103½
2 Container 5s '43	99	99	99
21 Contin'tal Oil 2¾s' 48	112½	112¼	112¼
5 Crucible Stl 4½s '48	100½	100¾	100¾
5 Cuba No Ry 5½s '42	33½	34⅝	34⅜
6 Cuba RR 5s '52	38½	38½	38½

New York Bonds

Quotations to 2:00

Dow-Jones Averages

	30 Ind	20 Rails	15 Util
Today's close*	150.94	33.68	25.42
Net change	—.40	—.27	—.10
Previous close	151.34	33.95	25.52
1939 high	155.92	35.90	27.10
1939 low	121.44	24.14	20.71

*Preliminary

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
22 Del & Hud rfg 4s '43	64¼	63⅝	64⅛
10 D & R G 4s '46	11	10½	10½
1 D & R G W 5s '55 asd	3¾	3¾	3¾
2 D & R G West 5s '78	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞
27 Det Ed 4½s '61	113	113	113
5 Det Ed 3½s '66	106¼	105⅞	105⅞
10 Det T Tun 4½s '61	97	97	97
7 Dul.Missabe&IR 5s '62	140½	104½	104½
11 Erie rfg 5s '67	16⅞	16⅛	16⅛
12 Erie rfg 5s '75	16⅞	16⅛	16⅛
10 Erie gen lien 4s '96	25½	25½	25½
1 Fed L & T 1st 6s '42	103¾	103¾	103¾
13 FirestoneT&R 3½s '48	104⅜	104	104⅜
15 Fla S Cst 5s '74	9¼	9¼	9¼
1 Francis Sug 6s '56	51⅞	51⅞	51⅞
25 Gen Cable 5½s '47	102	101¾	102
5 Gen Mot Accp 3¼s '51	106¼	106	106
7 Gen Stl Cast 5½s '49	75¼	74	74
1 Ga & Ala cn 5s '45	20¼	20¼	20¼
1 Ga Car & Nor 6s '34	22	22	22
4 Goodrich 4½s '56	102½	102⅛	102⅛
10 Gt Nor Ry 5½s '52	98⅝	98½	98⅝
4 Gt Nor 5s '73	89	89	89
1 Gt Nor 4½s '76D	82⅞	82⅞	82⅞
2 Gt Nor 4½s '77D	83½	82⅞	83½
10 Gt Nor 1st 4¼s '61	101½	101½	101½
13 Gt Nor 4s '46G	106¾	105½	105½
27 Gt Nor 4s '46H	93⅜	92	92
2 Gt Nor 3¾s '67	74¼	74¼	74¼
3 Gulf St Util 3½s '69	102⅝	102⅝	102⅝
3 Harlen Riv&P 4s '54	56	56	56
1 Houst Oil Tex 4½s '54	96	96	96
16 Hudson Coal 5s 62A	40¾	40¼	40¾
2 Hud&Man rfg 5s '57	48¾	48½	48½
11 Ill Tell T 3½s '70B	107¾	107⅛	107½
2 Ill Cen 4s '52	56	55½	55½
1 Ill Cen 4s '56	50¼	50¼	50¼
6 Ill Cen 4¾s '66	53	52	52
1 Ill Cen Louis 3½s '53	65	65	65
16 IC&CSL&No 5s '63A	55½	55¼	55¼
9 IC&CSL&NO 4½s '63	51¾	51½	51½
Indus Rayon 4½s '48	96¾	96¼	96½
5 Inland Stl 3¾s '61	107	106¾	107
1 Interb R Tr 7s '32	63½	63½	63½
2 Interb R Tr 7s '32	62	61⅝	61⅝
24 Interb R Tr rfg 5s '66	64	63¾	63¾
12 Interb R Tr rfg 5s '66	63	63	63
7 Interlake Ir cv 4s '47	94	93¼	93¼
67 Int Gt Nor 1st 6s '52	19	18½	18⅝
1 Int Hyd El cv 6s '44	70	70	70
5 Int Paper 6s '55	93¼	92¼	92¼
1 Int Paper 5s '47	97	97	97
5 Int T&T 4½s '52	47¾	47¾	47¾
20 Int T&T 5s '55	52⅝	52¼	52¼
4 JamesP&Clea 4s '59	56½	56½	56½
3 Jones&Lau St 4¼s '61	94¾	94¾	94¾
1 KCP&SMem 4s '36	34	34	34
5 KC South 5s '50	68¼	68¼	68¼
1 KC South 3s '50	64	64	64
1 K C Term 4s '60	106¼	106¼	106¼
5 Kans G&E 4½s '80	104¼	104¼	104¼
1 Ky Ind 1st 4½s st	80½	80½	80½
2 Koppers Co 4s '51	100	100	100
1 Kresge Found 4s '45	104	104	104
1 Kresge Found 3½s '47	102	102	102
4 Lac Gas 5½s '53	51¾	51¼	51¼
2 Lac Gas 5½s '60 D	51	51	51
1 LS&MS 3½s '97	83½	83½	83½
3 Lautaro Nit inc '75	31½	31½	31½
1 Leh Val 4½s 2003	20¾	20¾	20¾
15 Leh Val 4½s 2003 asd	19¾	19½	19½
1 Leh Val 4 2003	20¼	20	20
6 Leh Val 4s 2003 asd	19½	19	19
4 Liggett & M 7s '44	124¾	124¾	124¾
5 Liggett & M 5s '51	121¼	121¼	121¼
4 Loews 3½s '46	97½	97½	97½
10 Long Isl rfg 4s '49 st	85⅝	85⅝	85⅝
5 Louisia & Ark 5s '69	82¼	82	82¼
3 Lou & N 5s 2003 D	97¾	97¾	97¾
1 Lou & N 4½s 2003	89¾	89¾	89¾
1 Louis & N 3¾s 2003 D	79	79	79
1 Louis Gas&El 3½s '66	105¼	105¼	105¼
4 Manati Sug 4s '57	39½	39¼	39¼
3 Manhat Ry 4s '90	65½	65	65
9 McCrory Strs 5s '51	106	105⅞	106
12 Mead Corp 6s '45 A	103	103	103
5 Mich Con Gas 4s '63	97	96¾	97
1 Mil&Nor 1st4½s'39	50	50	50
8 Minn Gas 4s '56	8	8	8
3 Mo-Ill 5s '59	60	60	60
16 M-K-Tex 5s '62	26½	26	26⅛
15 M-K-Tex aj 5s '67	11⅝	11⅜	11⅜
8 M-K-Tex 1st 4s '90	37½	37⅛	37⅛
1 Mo Pac cv 5½s'49	3½	3½	3½
12 Mo Pac 5s '77 F	17	16⅞	16⅞
6 Mo Pac 5s '78 G	16¾	16½	16½
3 Mo Pac 5s '80H	16¾	16¾	16¾
3 Mo Pac 5s '81 I	17	17	17
3 Mo Pac gen 4s '75	5¼	5¼	5¼
20 Mob&Ohio 5s '38	31¼	31¼	31¼
2 Mob&O 5½s '77	27¾	27¾	27¾
1 Mohawk&Mal 4s '91	59	59	59
1 MonWPa Pub Sv 6s'65	106½	106½	106½
7 Mont Pow 3¾s '66	96¾	96	96¾
9 Mord&Essex 4½s'55	45⅝	45½	45½
2 Mount St'Ry 3½s '68	103	103¼	103¼
5 Nash Cha&StL 4s '78	70	70	70
4 Nassau El 4s '51	42	41¾	41¾
16 Nat Dairy 3¾s '51ww	104¾	104½	104½
5 Nat Distil 3¼s'49	100	100	100
5 Nati Steel 3s '65	99	99	99
2 New Eng T&T5s'52	122¾	122	122
5 N O Pu Sv2s'52A	105⅛	105	105
9 NO Tex&M 5½s'54	37	36⅞	36⅞
13 NYC rfg 5s 2013	68½	68½	68½
40 NYC 4½s 2013 A	62	61½	61⅞
31 NYC cn 4s '98	66⅛	65½	65½
21 NYC 3¾s '46	80½	80½	80½
5 NYC cv 3¼s '52	71½	71¼	71¼
17 NYC&HR 3½s '97	79½	79⅛	79⅛
32 NYCh&StL 5½s'74A	69⅛	68½	68½
24 NY Ch & StL 4½s '78	60½	60¼	60¼
5 NY Ch & St L 3½s '47	83⅛	83⅛	83⅛
1 NY Dock cv 5s '47	56¼	56¼	56¼
9 NY Edis 3¼s '65	103¾	103½	103½
13 NYNH&H cv 6s '48	17¾	17¼	17¼
1 NY NH & H cv 6s '48reg	17	17	17
7 NYNH&H 4½s '67	18¼	17¾	17¾
1 NYNH&H 4s '57	8	8	8
11 NYNH&H cv 3½s '56	14¼	14¼	14¼
2 NY O & W rfg 4s'92	8½	8½	8½
5 NY O & W gen 4s'55	4½	4½	4½
6 NY Ry 6s '58 st	105	105	105
5 NY Steam 3½s '63	99¼	99¼	99¼
5 NY W&Bst 4½s'46	3½	3½	3½
6 Niagara FallsP3½s'66	106½	106¼	106½
2 NL&O Pow 5s'55A	108¼	108¼	108¼
4 Niagara Sh cv 5½s'50	100⅝	100⅝	100⅝
1 Norfolk & Sou 5s'41	51	51	51
10 Norf Sou 5s'61ct	11	11	11
10 Norf Sou 5s'61A	13	13	13
2 Norf&W 4s'98	117	117	117
6 Nor Am Co 4s'59	105½	105½	105½
8 Nor Am Co 3¼s'54	103¾	103½	103¾
10 Nor Am Co 3½s'49	103¼	103¼	103¼
Nor Pac 6s 2047	64¼	64½	64½
15 Nor Pac 5s 2047C	57	57	57
3 Nor Pac 5s 2047D	57½	56½	57½
6 Nor Pac 4s'97	71	70½	70½
3 Nor Pac 3s 2047	46¼	45¾	45¾
4 Nor Sta Pow3½s '67	102½	102¼	102¼
2 Ohio Ed 4s '65	106½	106¼	106¼
5 Ohio Ed 3¾s'72	101½	101½	101½
3 Oklahoma G&E 4s'46	105	105	105
2 Ont Pw N Falls 5s'43	103	103	103
6 Or-Wash RR&N 4s'61	103	102½	103
2 Otis Steel 4½s'62A	78½	78¼	78¼
4 Pac Gas&El 3½s'66	102⅞	102⅝	102⅞
4 Pac G&E 3¾s'61	105⅞	105⅞	105⅞
13 Pac Gas&El 4s'64	108½	108⅛	108½
3 Parmelee T 6s'44	50	48	48
4 Pen Co 4s'52E	101	101	101
1 Pen Co 4s'62	100½	100½	100½
3 Penn-Dix 6s'41A	93¾	93¾	93¾
1 Penn Gl Sand 4½s'60	105⅛	105⅛	105⅛
40 Pen P&Lt 3½s'69	104	103⅝	104
12 Pen P&Lt 4½s'74	104¼	104	104¼
5 Pen RR gen 5s'68	105½	104½	104½
25 Pen RR gen 4¼s 65	99¼	99	99¼
6 Pen RR 4½s deb'70	85	84½	84½
7 Pen RR 4s '48	109½	109½	109½
3 Penn RR 4s'48st	109⅛	109⅛	109⅜
12 Pen RR 3¾s70	86⅛	85¾	85¾
47 Pen RR 3½s'52	90	89½	89½
1 Peo GL&C Chi 6s43	112½	112½	112½
13 Peoria & E 1st 4s '40	61⅝	61	61
2 Pere Marq 4½s '80	70½	69¾	69¾
1 Pere Marq 4s '56	67¾	67⅝	67¾
2 Phelps Dodge 3½s '52	113¼	113	113
1 PhilBal&W 4½s '81D	103½	103½	103½
18 Phila Co 5s '67	104¾	104¾	104¾
10 Phil Elec 3½s '67	106⅞	106⅝	106⅝
2 Ph Read C&I cv 6s '49	53¾	53¾	53¾
17 Phillips Pet 3s '48	114⅛	114⅛	114⅛
1 PCC & SL 5s '57 G	105	105	105
1 PCC & SL 5s '75 B	103⅞	103⅞	103⅞
1 PCC ¾ SL 5s '57 G	105	105	105
3 Pitt Coke & Ir 4½s '52	100	100	100
4 Pitt & W Va 4½s '59B	51	50¾	50¾
22 Porti Gen E 4½s '60	75⅞	75¾	75⅞
1 Porto Ri A Tob 6s '42st	32	32	32
7 Postal Tel&C 5s '53	17⅝	17½	17½
1 Pressed Stl C 5s '51	80½	80½	80½
10 Republic Steel 5½s '54	111½	111	111
1 Republic Stl 5½s '61	112¾	112⅝	112¾
1 Rio Gr West 1st4s'39	93¾	92¾	93¼
3 Roch G&E 3¼s '69	101	101	101
4 Rutland 1st 4½s '41	9½	9½	9½
3 Saguenay Pow 4¼s '66	89½	89	89
9 StLPeoria&NW 5s '48	20½	20¼	20½
1 StLRM&Pac 5s '55 st	60	60	60
5 St L S F 4½s'78	11¼	11⅛	11¼
7 StLSF4½s'78ctf st	11	11	11
5 St L S F 4s'50 A	11⅞	11½	11½
7 St L S F 4½s'50 A ct	11¼	11¼	11¼
1 St L SW 5s'52	17¼	17¼	17¼
5 St L SW rfg5s'90	11	10⅞	10⅞
3 SeabA L cn 6s'45	8¾	8⅝	8¾
3 Sea A L 6s'45 ct	8	7¾	7¾
10 Sea-AllFla 6s'35 A ct	4⅛	4	4
14 Shell Un 2½s'54	93½	93	93
7 Skelly Oil 4s'51	102¾	102¾	102¾
22 Socony Vac Oil 3s'64	100⅞	100½	100¾
5 So Cal Edis 4s'47	104½	104½	104½
1 Sou Nat Gas 4½s'51	104½	104½	104½
14 Sou Pac 4½s'68	54¼	53¾	53¾
20 Sou Pac 4½s'81	54¼	53¾	53¾
39 So Pac 4½s'69	54½	54	54
21 So Pac rfg 4s'55	54¼	53¾	53⅞
11 So Pac cit 4s'49	54½	54	54
2 So Pac 3¾s'46	62⅞	62⅛	62⅛
13 So Pac 4½s Ore '77	55¼	54¾	54¾
4 South Ry 6½s'56	83¼	83¼	83¼
5 South Ry gen 4s'56	78	78	78
35 South Ry gen 4s'56	62	61⅜	61¾
21 S W Bell Tel 3s'68	101¼	101¼	101¼
13 Stand Oil N J 3s'61	101¼	101	101¼
8 Stand Oil N J 2¾s'53	100	99⅞	99⅞
12 Studebaker cv 6s'45	92½	92	92
8 Swift & Co 3¼s'50	107	106½	106½
6 TRRA St L 4s '53	105¼	105¼	105¼
3 Tex Corp 3½s'51	107	106¾	107
23 Tex Corp 3s '59	99⅞	99¾	99⅞
5 Texas&P 1st 5s 2000	111	111	111
5 Texas&Pac 5s '79C	80	80	80
177 Third Ave aj 5s '60	14⅞	13⅞	14⅛
3 Third Ave 4s '60	49½	48½	49½
3 Tl Bat&Ak 5s 2008	113	112	113
11 Un Pac 1st 4s '37	111½	111	111
6 Un Pac rfg 4s 2008	103	102½	103
1 Un Cig-Wh Strs 5s52	71	71	71
12 Unit Drug 5s '53	78	77⅝	78
3 US Steel 5s '51	104⅜	104⅜	104⅜
3 Un Stockyds 4¼s '51	88⅝	88⅝	88⅝
5 Utah Lt&Trac 5s '44	98¾	98	98¾
24 Utah P&L 5s '44	100	99⅞	100
2 Util P&L 5½s '47	77½	77½	77½
2 Vanadium 5s 41	111¾	111	111¾
5 Va El & Pow 3½s '68	104¼	104⅛	104⅛
34 Virginian Ry 3¾s '66	103	102¾	103
1 Wabash rfg 5½s'75	12	12	12
1 Wabash 5s '80 D	12¼	11½	12¼
6 Wabash 5s '76B	12¼	12	12¼
16 Wabash 4½s '78C	12¾	11¾	12
1 Warner Bros 6s '48	82	82	82
5 West Pen P 3½s '66	108	107¾	107¾
1 Western Md 4s '77A	84¾	84½	84¾
11 Westn Md 4s '52	20	20	20
8 Western Un 5s 51	74¾	74½	74½
2 Western Un 5s 60	73½	73¼	73¼
4

Commerce and Finance

State Department Aims to Maintain Old Principles of Trade

Business and Industry

Warns Business Against Piling Up Inventories

WASHINGTON (AP) — Secretary of Commerce Harry Hopkins coupled a report of accelerated business recovery with a warning against over accumulation of inventories and premature price rises in anticipation of a war boom.

"The spurt in production," said a department of commerce statement, "has not been matched to date by greater consumption by the public or in capital expenditures by business for plant expansion and equipment.

Exports Outlook

"Futhermore, American business cannot be assured of an immediate expansion of exports as a result of the war. Price rises at this time undoubtedly would invite a reaction.

Business statemanship dictates policies aimed at higher profits based upon larger volume rather than the pursuit of ephemeral profits through price advances."

Underscoring the Federal Reserve Board's report this week that industrial activity in September reached the highest index level since the 1937 slump, Mr. Hopkins reported that by the month's end there was a major increase in production and in employment.

An advance in purchasing during the first week of the war, the report said, "was probably of record size for so short a period of time."

Mr. Hopkins reported, however, that buying fell off toward the end of the month.

His statement added that "extension of the current industrial advance after the existing backlog of orders is reduced to more usual proportions will depend on development of new dynamic demand factors, such as heavier exports or a pickup in business expenditures for durable products."

Commodities Higher

Reporting that the "most spectacular" reaction of the war was an upward spurt of basic commodity prices resulting from heavy buying in anticipation of rising prices and the possibility of restricted deliveries, Mr. Hopkins pointed out these signs of recovery:

Manufacturing output was the largest for any month since September, 1937.

Durable goods output also advanced.

Automobile production increased at the usual rapid rate for September with the change-over to new models.

The railroad equipment industry showed a modest improvement.

Fuel output increased.

The war apparently did not deter awarding of construction contracts.

Heads Cocoa Mart

I. Henry Hirsch

Commodity importer and merchant, elected President of the New York Cocoa Exchange at the annual election. He succeeds Carlos A. Scholtz, who served three terms. Charles H. Butcher was elected Vice-President.

Ball and Associates Sued by Creditors Who Charge Fraud

INDIANAPOLIS (AP)—Charging fraud, 11 general creditors of the Cleveland Terminals Building Company sought through a Federal Court suit today to obtain profits they said had been made off the insolvent firm.

The suit, filed Wednesday, was against George A. Ball and F. B. Bernhard and the George and Frances Ball Foundation. Mr. Ball is a glass jar manufacturer and Mr. Bernard a banker in Muncie, Ind.

Plaintiffs said the two men had made millions on collateral security on defaulted notes of the company. They asked an accounting judgment for these profits and appointment of a receiver for the trust estate of the terminal firm.

The company was a key holding in the railroad empire of O. P. and M. J. Van Sweringen of Cleveland. Mr. Ball nominally controls this empire.

The suit says the Terminals Building Company and a subsidiary, the Vaness Company, owed J. P. Morgan & Company on notes for $23,500,000 and $16,000,000 and that they defaulted on these notes after the company became insolvent in August, 1935.

The Van Sweringen brothers and Charles L. Bradley, who had been officers of the company, became its trustees, the suit says.

The plaintiff charge the three conspired with Messrs. Ball and Bernard to buy the collateral on the notes for a "nominal grossly inadequate consideration."

The suit says the trustees, Mr. Ball and Mr. Bernard organized the Mid-America corporation and on Sept. 30, 1935, bought the securities for $318,000.

"The listed collateral alone then had a market value of $2,134,068.75," says the complaint.

Canadian Savings Deposits Increase

OTTAWA (CP)—Further increas in notice (savings) deposits in Canadian chartered banks on Aug. 31 compared with June 30 and Aug. 31, 1938, was shown in the monthly statement released by the Finance Department.

At the end of August deposits amounted to $1,701,886,610 compared with $1,697,240,089 on June 30 and $1,634,654,979 on Aug. 31, 1938.

Call loans in Canada dropped to $49,106,766 from $51,239,956 and $70,533,480 while current loans were $826,351,734 compared with $813,947,295 and $781,010,385.

Investment Trust Abuses Cited In A Report by SEC

WASHINGTON (AP)—A report charging abuses and deficiencies in the organization and operation of management investment trusts and investment companies was delivered to Congress by the Securities and Exchange Commission.

The material transmitted to Congress was a section of its overall report on investment trusts and companies made under the supervision of Commissioner Robert E. Healy with Paul P. Gourrich as director of the study.

One portion was devoted to open-end management investment companies, that is, companies which are required to redeem their shares at approximate asset value upon demand of stockholders. Such companies, it noted, developed after the 1929 crash, and invest principally in well-known common stocks, under the sponsorship of security salesmen or firms.

Finds Hidden Charges

The report stated that, in addition to the published commissions on shares which usually range from 6 to 10 per cent, investors in open-end companies have been subjected to various hidden charges.

In addition some companies charge a published redemption fee. The report indicated that distributors of shares of such companies have at least four means of increasing profits above the amount indicated by the published charges.

The report also said that the method of computing offering prices of open-end company shares is a system "which permits of riskless trading profits in the shares by principal distributors, dealers, or insiders to the pecuniary injury of the investors."

Hits Method of Bidding

In a declining market, the commission explained, the dealer can sell to the public on one day at a price based on the previous day's market close but can wait until the next day to take down the shares for the investment company at a price lower than at which they were sold to the public.

On a rising market, the commission added, the distributor can purchase shares at the previous day's closing price and sell at a higher price. In other words, said the report, the company sometimes bids for its shares at a price higher than that at which it is offering them.

In some cases, said the commission, the distributor in a rising market can purchase the shares at the previous day's market close, offer those shares to the investment company the same day, and receive a redemption price based on that day's closing price, which may be higher, and receive a substantial profit "with a resultant dilution of the equity of the remaining security holders."

Belgium Industry Shows Improvement

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BRUSSELS—Industrial activity in Belgium, which at first showed some falling off, has somewhat improved.

In some industries activity has again increased. At the moment a factory in Charleroi is at work on an order from the Russian Government for 1,300 anti-mine-gas motors.

The match factories in Brabant and East Flanders are working full time, and it is stated that they have had large orders from England. Boot and textile factories are hard at work carrying out orders for the army.

Department Store Sales Rise 14 P. C.

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Federal Reserve Board estimated that department store sales in the week ended Sept. 30 were 14 per cent larger than in the corresponding week last year.

In the preceding week, the gain over last year was 3 per cent, and for the four weeks ended Sept. 30, the average gain was 6 per cent.

Increases over last year were recorded for each of the 12 Federal Reserve districts last week, as follows: Boston 17, New York 7, Philadelphia 1, Cleveland 12, Richmond 7, Atlanta 9, Chicago 22, St. Louis 10, Minneapolis 41, Kansas City 39, Dallas 8, and San Francisco 18 per cent.

Grant Sales Up 7.8 P. C.

NEW YORK (AP)—W. T. Grant Co., chain store operators, reported September sales of $8,235,329, an increase of 7.8 per cent over the $7,640,446 of September, 1938. The sales total for the first nine months of this year was $66,444,335 compared with $61,709,966 in the like period last year.

U. S. Is Arranging Treaties To Keep 'Liberal Commerce'

WASHINGTON (AP) — As the war plays ducks and drakes with the world's trade, the Administration is quietly arranging a campaign of negotiating commercial treaties to keep alive the principles of "liberal commerce."

Quiet apart from the trade agreements, which are devoted to tariff concessions on specified articles of trade, the commercial treaties will simply lay down in black and white the rules of unrestricted economic intercourse.

Recently Secretary Cordell Hull assigned to the trade agreements division of the State Department the additional task of negotiating commercial treaties.

Controlled Economy Spreads

The idea behind the promotion of the commercial treaties may be stated thus:

With the outbreak of war the very thing the Administration fought against in the case of Germany, namely a controlled economy, has come to pass in the so-called democratic countries of Britain and France. Moreover, certain neutral governments have assumed control over their foreign commerce and a few require governmental licenses for every export.

When the war is over, the Administration wants to be on record, along with as many other countries as possible, as favoring a return to the old principles of trade. Otherwise, it fears that, once government control is imposed, it may be years before it can be lifted.

The principles which Mr. Hull seeks to perpetuate in the commercial treaties are, generally:

1. As low tariffs as possible.
2. Most-favored-nation treatment, which means one nation must accord to another with which it has a treaty as liberal treatment as it accords to any other, as long as the other nation does likewise.
3. As few restrictions on trade as possible.

Commiteee Set Up

The Administration's intention was foreshadowed in the inter-American deliberations at Panama City concluded last week. An economic committee was set up in Washington and one of its purposes was stated to be:

"To study and propose to the governments the most effective measures for mutual co-operation to lessen or offset any dislocations which may arise in the trade of the American republics and to maintain trade among themselves, and as far as possible, their trade with the rest of the world, which may be affected by the present war, on the basis of those liberal principles of international trade approved at the seventh and eighth international conferences of American states and the inter-American conference for the maintenance of peace.

"These principles shall be retained as the goal of their long-term commercial policies in order that the world shall not lack a basis of world-wide international trade in which all may participate after world order and peace may be restored."

The importance to the rest of the world of the above declaration lies in the last sentence.

Political Considerations

The commercial treaties the United States has in mind, however, are to be negotiated not only with Latin American countries, but also with countries of other continents. Many of the existing commercial treaties date back 20, 30, 40, even 60 years.

In the cases of both Japan and Italy, however, political considerations enter into any possible negotiations for such treaties. The present commercial treaty with Japan was denounced by Mr. Hull in July and the denunciation opens the way for an embargo proposed by Senator Key Pittman.

A new commercial treaty with Italy has been under negotiation for several years but is being held up indefinitely by the refusal of the United States to permit the treaty to be signed in the name of Vittorio Emanuele, King of Italy and Emperor of Ethiopia, since it is felt that acceptance of the last title would signify recognition of Italy's conquest of Abyssinia.

Californian 'Sunkist' Co-operative Growing Seen Making Rapid Strides

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LOS ANGELES—S. R. Smith, economist for the Agricultural Adjustment Administration, recently told the California Fruit Growers Exchange here that its "Sunkist" program of co-operative growing and marketing is the "furthest advanced of any district in the United States."

Mr. Smith had just come from Florida and Texas citrus districts and reported that Florida growers "are now analyzing the fundamentals of co-operative marketing which you learned years ago, and are investigating means of applying co-operative marketing methods to their local problems.'

The Sunkist membership, embracing three-quarters of the citrus growers in the world's heaviest production area (California and Arizona) for citrus, heard Mr. Smith's report on what the other major areas are doing.

In praising the Sunkist method, Mr. Smith said: "A marketing agreement program predicated on volume regulation is an advanced stage of co-operative marketing," and he urged "California growers to be more patient with those in Florida. Heretofore the Florida grower has kept in the background and has felt that he could afford to be an individualist; but now, as a result of competitive problems, the Florida growers are becoming more active and more interested in the marketing phases of their industry."

The AAA economist predicted that Florida would greatly profit from California experience even if the difference in problems did prevent Florida from completely following suit.

Tobacco Men Vote Production Control

ATLANTA (AP)—Their income slashed about one-third by low prices for this season's record-breaking tobacco crop, growers of cigarette type leaf tonight voted by an overwhelming majority to clamp a Government brake on 1940 production.

In six states where the "makings" for the bulk of America's cigarettes are grown, farmers voted 205,409 for control production and 23,016 against, an average of 89.9 per cent on the basis of virtually complete returns.

U. S. September Gold Imports $326,088,889

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Commerce Department said that $326,088,889 worth of gold was imported into the United States in September, the first month of the European war. Weekly statistics available since then, however, indicate a sharp reduction recently.

The September figures compared with $259,933,867 in August and $520,907,282 in September last year.

September imports included $162,450,744 from England and $120,850,372 from Canada.

Silver imports, totaling $4,639,311 or about the same in the previous month, included $1,059,284 from Canada and $2,326,328 from Mexico.

Export totals were $15,110 for gold and $1,292,160 for silver.

Chicago Firm Buys Int'l Machine Tool

CHICAGO (AP)—The Clearing Machine Corporation of Chicago, manufacturer of steel presses for metal stamping, announced its acquisition of the entire common stock of the International Machine Tool Company of Indianapolis.

Operations at the Indianapolis plant, the announcement said, are expected to be continued, with Clearing Machine Corporation's officers occupying the same positions in the new subsidiary company.

United Air Lines Business Up 35 P. C.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—Sky-way travel on the United Air Lines has increased 35 per cent over 1938, its President, W. A. Patterson, announces, and $870,000 has been budgeted for new planes next year. Seven new Douglas Mainliners have been ordered for delivery by April 8, bringing the number of United's twin-engined transports up to 60.

Of the new Mainliners, five will be 21-passenger planes, and two will be sleepers. They will have a top speed of 220 miles an hour, and a cruising speed of 190, with engines operating only 60 per cent.

When the new sleepers are put into service, United Air Lines will operate five sleepers nightly between the East and the Pacific Coast, Mr. Patterson states. And the new 21-passenger planes will increase the frequency of between-city flights.

Taking into account an expected increase in air travel, Mr. Patterson predicts the United's 60 planes will travel nearly 20,000,000 miles in 1940.

During the last five years the company spent an average of $2,000,000 annually for new equipment and engines, he states.

Trans-Pacific War Risk Rates Halved

NEW YORK (AP)—Marine underwriters have announced halving of war risk rates on trans-Pacific cargoes carried by neutral vessels other than those of the United States, and on belligerent ships.

The rate on trans-Pacific cargoes to and from points east of Suez on other neutral vessels were dropped to 50 cents per $100 worth of cargo, the same as had prevailed for United States flag vessels. The new rate compares with $1 per $100 previously.

Rates on belligerent vessels on the same voyages were reduced to $1 per $100, from $2 per $100.

Perkins Sets Munition Wages

WASHINGTON (AP)—Secretary Frances Perkins ruled employees in the small arms ammunition, explosives and related products industries should be paid from 42½ to 57½ cents an hour for work on government contracts after October 19.

Anderson States Big War Boom In U. S. Is Unlikely

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DELMONTE, Calif. — Benjamin M. Anderson, Professor of Economics, University of California, declared before the annual convention of the Investment Bankers Association of America, that economic exhaustion of the belligerents will force a shorter war in Europe than the World War.

Mr. Anderson also said that England and France will have enough cash to pay for their needs but he expects that they will buy cautiously. As a result of this cautious buying, Mr. Anderson feels that foreign demand for U. S. goods will not bring about any great rise in prices of commodities and goods in the near future.

American business has been strong since the war began, continued Mr. Anderson, and the stock market thus far has kept its head amazingly well.

"The participants go into the war a great deal weaker than they went into the last war so far as economic resources are concerned," Mr. Anderson stated. "But the war in 1939 is a much more highly mechanized thing than the war was in 1914. It will probably exhaust the economic resources of the belligerents more rapidly than the last war did.

"There are many uncertainties in forecasting the length of the war. Compromise and early peace are not precluded. Uncertainty regarding Russia, Turkey and Italy complicate the problem. A violent aircraft effort might end it suddenly. But if it continues to the point of exhaustion it is hard to see how it could last four years.

"England and France will have enough cash to pay for what they need. But will they buy as much, as eagerly and with as little regard for price as they did in the last war? I think certainly not in the beginning.

"They already have stores of many kinds that they did not have in 1914. They will buy only absolutely necessary things if they carry out their present apparant policies of restricting civilian consumption from the very beginning.

"Further, Great Britain apparently intends to introduce something like totalitarian methods through the British Empire, and the free dominions apparently are willing to play along, which may mean that Britain will be able to buy a great deal more from the empire itself with sterling well below world prices."

Says Reich Lacks Reserves

England and France have already started measures of public planning and control, Mr. Anderson pointed out, something that was not done by them until late in the last war. Germany, he said, has already thrown all of her resources into military preparation and now lacks reserve resources for additional economy in consumption and for additional labor in production so that the nation will be more or less a "hollow shell" when the war is over. Shortages of raw materials and of labor have already been apparent in Germany in the last few years, he said.

"There appears to be widespread expectation that the elimination of Germany from trade with South America and the reduction of British exports to those countries will make a vacuum which American exporters can rather promptly fill, and that our exports to South America should expand pretty rapidly," said Mr. Anderson.

"German exports to Latin America amounted to $249,000,000 in 1938, and British exports were $179,000,000. It must be observed, however, that elimination of South American exports to Germany may reduce South American buying power, while the impaired efficiency of sterling makes real complications of a sort not easily measured. There may be a further wartime problem of shipping and ocean freight rates."

Santa Fe Equipment Note Issue Planned

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railway Company asked the Interstate Commerce Commission for authority to issue $8,000,000 of 2½ per cent equipment trust certificates in connection with the purchase of new rolling stock costing $10,143,348.

The equipment trust certificates will finance 80 per cent of the cost of the new equipment. The remaining 20 per cent will come from the company's own funds. The certificates will be sold through competitive bidding.

The Santa Fe plans to purchase 1,800 box cars, 450 refrigerator cars, 200 ballast cars, 250 gondolas, and 100 flatcars.

Erie Seeks $7,000,000 Issue for Rail Purchase

WASHINGTON (AP)—John A. Hadden, trustee of the Erie Railroad, applied to the Interstate Commerce Commission for authority to issue $7,000,000 of Erie Railroad-Cleveland & Mahoning Valley Railway collateral trust certificates.

The certificates would be sold to the Reconstruction Finance Corporation at par and the money used in purchasing, for $7,900,000, the entire capital stock of the Cleveland & Mahoning Valley, which forms a part of the Erie system. The stock now is owned by Atlantic Leased Lines, Ltd., an English company.

Expects Short War

Underwood

Dr. Benjamin M. Anderson

Professor of Economics, University of California; formerly Economist for the Chase National Bank, New York.

Carloadings Rise Slightly in Week; 18.8 P. C. Above '38

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Association of American Railroads reported 834,694 cars of revenue freight were loaded during the week ended Oct. 7.

This was an increase of 54 cars compared with the preceding week; an increase of 132,078, or 18.8 per cent, compared with a year ago, and an increase of 22,436, or 2.8 per cent, compared with 1937.

The report classified the loadings as follows:

	This week	Incr. over Last week	Incr. over Yr. ago
Miscellaneous freight	330,944	1,832	52,714
Less than carlot merchandise	158,822	†2,582	†1,742
Coal	171,640	2,683	37,331
Grain & grain prds	41,182	†4,188	†1,313
Livestock	20,811	559	1,248
Forest products	36,824	†292	5,027
Ore	62,125	1,734	33,610
Coke	11,346	308	5,205

†Decrease.

Small Business Men Urge Repeal Of the Wagner Act

DETROIT (AP)—Repeal of the Wagner Labor Act was advocated by the National Small Business Men's Association.

The association, in second annual convention, adopted a resolution saying the act was created to reduce labor troubles but "the record shows that labor strife almost immediately reached an all-time high and has since remained abnormal."

A new labor act which would "reflect fundamental American principles and be fair to employer, employee and the public" was proposed.

The convention also urged the President and Congress to take no step that might lead to war and demanded action to "curb communistic influences in governmental activities."

Pennsylvania Needs Skilled Workmen

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA—A heavy demand for additional skilled labor has been created throughout the State by a sudden rush of new orders for Pennsylvania's industrial products, according to Lewis G. Hines, State Secretary of Labor and Industry.

The upswing in business, particularly noticeable in the manufacture of consumers' goods, has returned many manufacturing plants to full working schedules after a decade of curtailed production due to depression, Mr. Hines said

The Department of Labor and Industry is giving careful study to the increase in business, to determine whether it is the advance guard of prosperity, or the reflection of apprehension on the part of commercial buyers that prices soon may advance.

Such an advance is made likely by the outbreak of war in Europe and by the forthcoming enforcement on Oct. 24 of the new Federal Wage-Hour Law's provisions for a maximum work-week of 42 hours and a new minimum hourly wage five cents above the present figure.

General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in the Atlantic, Central and Pacific editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 70c a line. Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

AGENTS WANTED

CHRISTMAS CARD SALESPEOPLE — Fast selling line. You make 50c profit on Different 21-folder $1 Box. Christmas Cards with name, 50 for $1. Other Novelties. Everyday, Gift Wrappings. Experience unnecessary. Free samples. SCHWER, Dept. P-35, Westfield, Mass.

SELL PERSONAL INITIAL CHRISTMAS CARDS—21 for $1 Earn extra money easily with this fast seller. Novel Folders with Gold, Silver effect INITIAL Seals. Latest fast 100% profit. 50 NAME-IMPRINTED Christmas Cards, $1. Many other Assortments, 50c up. Get samples. ARTISTIC CARD CO., 919 Way, Elmira, N. Y.

SELL season's Christmas Card hit! "America's Favorite" 21-card assortment, $1. Profit 100% Big selection assortments Personal Christmas Cards low as 50 for $1 No experience necessary Free samples Wetmore & Sugden, 749 Monroe Dept 40 Rochester N Y

SALESWOMEN WANTED

WOMEN be independent; learn details new sales plan; branded hosiery, lingerie; part time, commission. Cardinal, 320 Fifth Avenue, New York City.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

MILWAUKEE, WIS. — Erecting engineer, 26 years experience on power and refrigerating machinery, seeks position as master mechanic or chief engineer; married, will go anywhere; references. RAYMOND HOLLUP, 3118 West Pierce Street. Tel. Mitchell 5959.

Electric Bond Is Linking Up With Federal Projects

NEW YORK (AP)—C. E. Groesbeck, Chairman of the Electric Bond & Share Company, announced the far-flung utility system planned to continue its efforts to co-ordinate power developments with federal projects so as to avoid costly competition.

He told stockholders in his report at the annual meeting the co-ordination program has assumed "greater significance" because it links with manufacturing centers additional power from government plants to meet war-time demands.

Recalling he had suggested the co-ordination idea in his last annual report to shareholders, the head of the big utility empire added:

"We have been working diligently during the past year on this program."

Electric Bond & Share and its affiliates control subsidiaries operating properties in 32 states, many in territory touching federal power developments, particularly in the Northwest and South.

Among steps taken so far to tie-in with the Government developments, he mentioned the following in the EBS line-ups:

1. A contract by Central Arizona Light & Power Co. to purchase power from Parker Dam on the Colorado River.
2. A deal by Texas Power & Light Co. and the Houston Lighting & Power Co. to take power from the Lower Colorado River Authority, a state agency financed with more than $40,000,000 of Federal funds.
3. Long-term contracts by Mississipi Power & Light Co. and Arkansas Power & Light Co. for purchase and exchange of TVA power.
4. Interconnection of the Carolina Power & Light and Appalachian Electric Power Co. on the east with the TVA network.
5. An agreement signed last week by the Nebraska Power Co. to purchase electricity from the Loup River Public Power and Irrigation District.
6. A tie-in of the Montana Power Co. system with the Fort Peck Dam project.
7. Solution of the problem of co-ordinating with the Columbia River Power developments, involving preparation by Electric Bond & Share units in the Northwest to purchase power from the Government projects and co-operate in linking of future facilities.

"That the private utilities could not long. withstand competition from Governmental financed projects was obvious," he said in explaining the co-operative measures.

Reporting business and earnings of the operating properties had increased, he said August net operating revenues were 13 per cent higher than in August, 1938.

Gain in Telephone Stations

NEW YORK (AP)—The American Telephone & Telegraph Co. reported a gain in September of 93,800 telephones in service in its principal telephone subsidiaries in the Bell system. The gain in September last year totaled 83,500.

Local Classified

United States and Canada

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 35c a line. Minimum space three lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

APARTMENTS—FURNISHED

N. Y. C., 145 East 49th (Apt. 6B)—Unusual four-room—sublet; 2 sunny bedrooms; modern building, conveniently located.

APARTMENTS UNFURNISHED

N. Y. C. 15 W. 95th St.—Large 1-room apartments, tile baths, kitchenettes, refrigeration; all transportation; near church. Endicott 2-1883.

CHIMNEY REPAIRS

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DRESSMAKING

BETSY JANE WORTLEY, 29 Gainsborough St Ken. 0848. Opposite Jordan Hall, Boston —Custom Gowns, Suits. Remodeling. Prices Reasonable

DRESSMAKER—Alterations, sewing of every description; work done home or out; reasonable rates. Phone Fordham 7-6294 (N. Y. C.),

FURRIERS

FUR COATS—We can actually SAVE you considerable money on most every type fur coat or scarf—also custom made coats to your measure; liberal trade-in allowance on your old fur coat. CHARLES E. MORRIS, cor 29th Street, 330-328 7th Avenue, N. Y. C., 4th floor: Longacre 5-4047.

HELP WANTED—WOMEN

SECRETARY-STENOGRAPHER, Protestant, active, alert, willing, for small brokerage office. Write Box C-35, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Avenue, New York City.

HOMES WITH ATTENTION

THE MAPLES BROOKLINE, MASS.

A quiet and harmonious home for rest and study; experienced care if needed. (Management of Mrs. Minnie J. Carter since 1917), State License. 12 Mason Terrace. Long. 1090.

HOUSES FOR SALE

FOR SALE—1-family house and garage, attractively located in Brookfield, Mass.; newly painted, ready for occupancy. Inquire Box 36, New Braintree, Mass.

JAMAICA ESTATES, N. Y., 85-11 Eton St, Vigilante 4-1374-J—6-room house, 3 yrs. old; oil burner, attached garage; lovely location.

QUINCY, Mass.—6-room house on private beach; living room 19'x29', oil heat, G. E. hot water and range, screened and glassed piazzas, Gra. 2480

WILL sell cheap for cash 104 acres of land including a 5-room dwelling house. Address U. S. WALKER, Potter County, Austin, Pa.

HOUSES TO LET

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Delightful home 8 rooms, 2 baths, oil heat. Reasonable. Asp. 3540.

SEE NEXT PAGE

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31 MILK ST., BOSTON

MEMBER FEDERAL RESERVE SYSTEM MEMBER FEDERAL DEPOSIT INSURANCE CORPORATION

THE COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS
TREASURY DEPARTMENT

Boston, October 13, 1939

Sealed proposals for MASSACHUSETTS SERIAL BONDS amounting to $5,300,000, exempt from all present Federal and Massachusetts income taxes, will be received at the office of the Treasurer and Receiver-General up to 12 o'clock noon October 23, 1939, at which time they will be publicly opened and read.

The bonds which will be fully registered are duly authorized by Acts of the Massachusetts Legislature on account of the following loans:

METROPOLITAN ADDITIONAL WATER LOAN, ACT OF 1926
$5,000,000
Dated July 1, 1939
Payable $200,000 each year, Jan. 1, 1945-Jan. 1, 1969, both inclusive

FLOOD PROTECTION LOAN
(Chapter 513, Acts of 1939)
$300,000
Dated October 30, 1939
Payable $60,000 each year, Nov. 30, 1941-Nov. 30, 1945, both inclusive

Bidders will name the rate of interest on each loan which rate must be a multiple of ¼ of 1%. One rate must be made on the Metropolitan Additional Water Loan and one rate must be made on the Flood Protection Loan. Separate bids must be made on each loan and each loan will be awarded separately. In comparing bids preference will be given to the one on each loan providing for the lowest net interest cost to the Commonwealth (total interest for the duration of the loan from July 1, 1939 on the Metropolitan Additional Water Loan, and from October 30, 1939 on the Flood Protection Loan, less the amount of the premium bid).

Each proposal must be accompanied by a certified check for two per cent (2%) of the amount bid for, to the order of the Treasurer and Receiver-General of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, on a national bank or trust company doing business in this Commonwealth or in the City of New York.

A descriptive circular will be furnished upon request.

Any award by the Treasurer is subject to the approval of the Governor and Council.

The Treasurer reserves the right to reject any or all bids which are not in his opinion advantageous to the interests of the Commonwealth.

WILLIAM E. HURLEY
Treasurer and Receiver-General.

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United States and Canada
(Continued)

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AMERICAN and Swiss watches and clocks; diamond mounting and repairing. HERBERT A. SIMPSON, 333 Washington St., Boston.

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THE GREENLEAF, Kennebunk, Me., will be open for boarders during September and October; steam heated, comfortable and homey; rates reasonable. MRS. P. D. GREENLEAF.

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ROOMS TO LET

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N. Y. C., 333 Central Park West (93rd St.), Apt. 112—Desirable residence for 2 men, double, reasonable; subway; references.

NEW YORK CITY, 215 W. 101st (Broadway)—Attractive single studio $6-$6.50, medium double $7.; quiet. Ac 2-7675. DAVIS.

N. Y. C., EAST 71 ST.—Near bus and subway; pleasant, sunny room with running water; private apartment. REgent 4-5105.

ROXBURY, MASS., 61 Moreland St., near Dudley terminal—2 attractive front rooms, on bath floor, private family, $4 week each.

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MASSACHUSETTS

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(Continued)

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For information regarding other local and national advertisers, phone 1160 9 to 12 a. m. daily except Sunday
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

CLOVER HILL FARMS, Inc.

Our Chicken Dinners Are Very Popular
All of Our Meal Are Cooked to Order
King's Corner
No. Leominster
Daily Delivery of Milk, Cream, Eggs

Complete line of
Fall Dresses and Coats for Women
Men's Top Coats
BARNEY ROSEN
706 Main Street Tel. 3133

One of New England's Outstanding Quality Furniture, Rug and Drapery Stores
Kidder & Davis
692-700 MAIN STREET

RED & WHITE
Super-Dry Paper Towels
Super-Fyne Facial Tissues
Red and White Products

Vogue Beauty Salon
Permanent Waving and Hair Styling—Experienced Operators
17 Prichard Street—Street Floor
TEL. 2820

GLOUCESTER

WILLIAM G. BROWN
1885 COMPANY 1939
The Department Store of the North Shore
Gloucester, Massachusetts

GREENFIELD

RITA'S
Lunches, Ice Cream
Candies, Novelties
24 Federal St., Greenfield, Mass.

HAVERHILL

Choice Meats
Home Smoked Ham and Bacon
Fresh and Cooked Meats
KIRSCHNER'S MEAT MARKET
10 Main Street Tel. 2543

Smart Fall Shoes
for the entire family
"Florsheim Shoes" for men
"Red Cross Shoes" for women

LORRAINE BOOT SHOP
27 MERRIMACK STREET

JOHN W. PERRY & CO.
Electrical Contractors and Dealers
12 Court Street Tel. 1445

OFFICE SUPPLIES
TYPEWRITERS SOLD AND REPAIRED
THE STATIONERY SHOP
27 WASHINGTON SQUARE Tel. 1472

"HAVE THEM CLEANED RIGHT"
NEW YORK
CLEANING AND DYEING CO.
Main St. at Monument Sq. Tel. 3647

The NASH BEAUTY SHOP

Permanents and Individual Hair Styles
16 Merrimack St. Tel. 4080

EASE YOUR DAY THE LAUNDRY WAY
Let a trial bundle convince you. Good service. Dry Cleaning.
INDIVIDUAL FAMILY LAUNDRY
50 Middlesex St., Bradford Tel. 164

TERRO'S
MEN'S SHOP
for
HART SCHAFFNER AND MARX
Clothes
5 Washington Sq. Tel. 4838

HINGHAM

WALTER F. SYKES
Hingham Representative for
J. F. Sheppard & Sons, Inc.
HINGHAM 0031
Reading Coal—N. E. Coke
Sole Agent for "Jeddo" Coal

Special—
Try our delicious Family package. Two assortments—Standard or Hard and Chewy. Fifty cents.
Hing. 0360—1277
At the Square
At the Center
Dykeman's Drug Stores

HOLBROOK

CHEVROLET ■ OLDSMOBILE
HAMILTON'S GARAGE
PHONE RANDOLPH 0209
Cor. Plymouth and Weymouth Sts.

MASSACHUSETTS

HOLYOKE

Imported TWEED **COATS**
Made to Sell as High as 22.50
Anniversary Priced
14.70
Another scoop for our 40th Anniversary. Just Imagine! Imported Tweed Coats at this unheard of low price. Coats that were made to sell for as high as $22.50. Fitted and Boxy Styles with the latest fashion notes. A special value you can't afford to miss. Coat Shop—Third Floor.
STEIGER'S

For Style, Beauty, and Comfort Wear
Natural Bridge Shoes
NAPOLEON BAIL
168 HIGH STREET
Superior Shoe Repairing

DREIKORN'S
"Orange Wrap"
BREAD

E. H. Allyn & Co.
INSURANCE
Of Every Description
AGENT—RALPH H. ARMSTRONG
Phoenix Building 598 Dwight St.

COMMANDER SUITS
$25.00
Their fine worsted fabrics are famous for long wear.
The TOGGERY SHOP
Dunbar-Murray, Inc., across from the City Market

Sale of CORSETS
Gossard Lace Front . . . Practical Front . . . formerly $4.50 to $5.98, now $3.50
THE LEARY SHOP
231 MAPLE STREET

LAWRENCE

Mink Blended MARMOT Fur Coats
$119
fashioned in the new popular silhouette
Cherry & Wabb's

D & H Cone Cleaned Anthracite and New England Coke
B. L. McDonald Coal Co.
326 ESSEX STREET
Tel. Lawrence 6167 • Andover 234

LEXINGTON

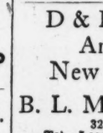
R. E. SCRIBNER, Inc.
Finest of High Quality Meats, Always Strictly Fresh Caught Fish Daily from the Boston Fish Pier.
Fresh Fruit and Vegetables every morning. Native Lexington Grown, and from the Boston Terminal Markets.
A Complete Stock of Highest of Extra Quality Groceries.

Martin's for Quality
ELIZABETH ARDEN
and YARDLEY Toiletries
Martin's DRUG STORE
1793 Mass. Ave. Tel. Lex. 0373

LEXINGTON FRUIT CO.
1740 Mass. Ave. Tel. Lex. 1880
Fine Quality Meats, Groceries, and Fresh Fish
Under Same Management
CONCORD FRUIT CO.
CONCORD, MASS. Tel. Con. 435

Blend MILK with flavoring or fruit juice for delicious party beverages!
FAIR OAKS DAIRY
3 Sheridan St. Tel. Lex. 0384-M

INSURANCE
OF ALL KINDS
HUBERT D. BRODERIC
147 Milk St., Boston Tel. HUB 2800
9 Hancock Ave., Lexington Tel. Lex. 0900


PARTRIDGE'S
ICE CREAM and Fancy Ices
Bakery Goods, Oatmeal and Soy Bread. Nuts, Confectionery
1709 Mass. Ave. Tel. Lex. 0840

Pyrex Glass Ware
2½ qt. all-glass tea kettles, now $2.95. Double boiler, 1 qt., $3.45; 1½ qt. $3.95; pie plates 20c, 25c, 30c; custard cups at 5c; 1½ qt. round casserole at 65c; new prices.
Herbert M. Lawrence
1777 Mass. Ave. Ph. Lex. 0300

LOWELL

For information egarding other local and national advertisers phone Lowell 2-9748 8 to 12 a. m. Mondays
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Pollard's
A. G. POLLARD COMPANY
Merrimack Street
Lowell, Mass.

MASSACHUSETTS

LOWELL
(Continued)

There's nothing Like GAS
for RANGES
WATER HEATERS
REFRIGERATORS
HOUSE HEATERS
LOWELL GAS CO.

Robertson's 54th Anniversary SALE
Now in Progress
Your chance to still buy Furniture at the old before-the-rise prices.
PRESCOTT STREET

SYLVIA'S
Harper Method Salon
323 Chalifaux Building

Specialists in All Branches of Beauty Culture
DIAL 2-4461

Coal—Coke—Fuel Oil
Tel. 2-3891 Tel. 6328
E. A. Wilson Co.

Untrimmed, Painstakingly Tailored
Tweed Coats
$11
CHERRY & WEBB'S
Fashion Basement

LYNN

"The House for Service"

See Our Displays of New
Fall Furntiure
Draperies, Rugs, Lamps, and Linoleums
W. B. GIFFORD
97 and 99 Market Street

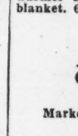
An Amazing New
BLANKET
Made entirely of special synthetic fibres (rayon) and wool—nothing else. 41% warmer by test than a widely known $5 blanket. 6 ft. x 7½ ft. And the price!
Only $5.00
Goddard Bros
Market St., Lynn, Massachusetts
Telephone LY 2-3737

SPECIAL
October Opportunity
Fur-Trimmed Coats
$29.50
Beautiful Furs . . . Squirrel, Australian Opossum, Caracul or Persian. Fine woolens in black.
T. W. ROGERS CO.
DEPARTMENT STORE—UNION STREET

WEDDING GIFTS
Beautiful and Useful Gifts that are sure to please the Bride
$1.00 and up
ARTHUR STERN
Diamond Merchant and Jeweler
UNION, COR. BUFFUM STREET

Prepare Your Car *Now* for Fall Motoring
Complete Tune-Up Service
Ivor L. Burpee
821 Washington St. LY. 2-3434

MALDEN

I. I. KOTZEN CO.
454 Main Street, Malden
Featuring
RCA Victor and Philco Radios
Six Floors of Quality Furniture
Special Easy Terms

Permanent Waving
With or Without Machine or Electricity. Moderate Price—Personal Service.
WILFRED BEAUTY SHOP
82 Pleasant St., Malden Tel. 0465-W

Russo's
RESTAURANT
for Appetizing Meals and Delicious Candy and Pastry
454 MAIN STREET

2 Mortgage Plans
for Massachusetts Home Owners
FELLSWAY CO-OPERATIVE BANK
333 MAIN STREET, MALDEN

MARLBORO

LAKESIDE OIL CO., INC.
Range and Fuel Oil
Inquire about our new Silent Glow oil electric range burner
111 Lakeside Ave. Tel. 658

MASSACHUSETTS

MEDFORD

Medford Central Market
Groceries, Meats, Fish
FRUIT AND VEGETABLES
The Reliable Store with Reasonable Prices
TELEPHONE 20 SALEM ST.
MYSTIC 3630 TERMS CASH
"Home of Quality and Service"

Medford Square Meat Shop
8 FOREST STREET
HEAVY WESTERN BEEF
SPECIAL
Fresh Dressed Native Fowl, 25c lb.
Broilers, 29c lb.
Free delivery—Telephone Mystic 3310

MELROSE

For information regarding other local and national advertisers
phone Melrose 1097-R, 9 to 12 a. m. daily except Sunday
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

93 Maple Street Since 1869
The Casey Florist Company
For unsurpassed values in first quality flowers and plants
CALL MELROSE 0123
"Largest retail greenhouses in Greater Boston"

COAL—OIL
Reliable fuel, good service.
Telephones Melrose 0794—0795
C. B. & F. H.
GOSS

Checking Accounts
Savings Accounts
Safety Deposit Boxes
MELROSE TRUST COMPANY

EASE YOUR DAY THE LAUNDRY WAY
Star Bundle 17 lbs.—$2.00
Everything, Including Shirts Washed and Ironed
Phone for service today—STON. 0407
New Method Laundry
22 Gould Street Stoneham, Mass.

AT YOUR SERVICE
Reliable Repair Service
Bishop & Crawford
CRYstal 0095-W
898 Main Street
Tel. 2573—Nights 0465

A. C. Richards & Co., Inc.
UPHOLSTERERS
Furniture Made to Order and Repaired
MATTRESSES, CABINET WORK and REFINISHING
393 Main Street Tel. Melrose 3500

Lady May Shop
October, the Month of Brides
It's a pleasure to show our imported linens for shower and wedding gifts.
489 MAIN STREET MEL. 2130-M

DE SOTO PLYMOUTH
Sales and Service
Daniels LeSaffre Motors
Phone 1428 897 Main Street
May We Serve You?

MILTON

Reliance Laundry
BLUEHILLS 2600
Serving Milton, Quincy and Dorchester
Your satisfaction is assured

NEEDHAM

FORD CARS for 1940
on Display at
Needham Sales Inc.
Sales Service
25 Chapel Street Ford Needham, Mass.

HELENE'S
for BETTE HATS
Hand Bags
Gordon Hosiery
Theatre Block, Needham

STUYVESANT FOOD SHOP
Theatre Block
Full Line Delicatessen

BETTER FOUNTAIN SERVICE
With a Brand New
Liquid Carbonic Soda Fountain
KINNE'S PHARMACY Inc.

NEW BEDFORD

Gulf Hill Parlors
596 Pleasant St. New Bedford, Mass.
So. Dartmouth, Mass.
Grade A Milk Buttermilk Heavy Cream Ice Cream
Luncheon Dinner Afternoon Tea Fancy Pastries Shraffi's Candies

Olson and Appleby
Builders
CARPENTRY—MASONRY
ROOFING—REPAIRING
CHARLES E. UNWIN
New Location at 236 Union Street
We are pleased to announce the addition of the "Mark Cross" line of Hand Bags, Bill Folds and Leather Novelties to our Jewelry and Gift Line.
Fine Watch and Jewelry Repairing

MASSACHUSETTS

NEW BEDFORD
(Continued)

WING'S
FOR YOU—10,000 and 1 pieces of Fine Home Furnishings and Apparel at Last Year's Prices.
You Benefit if You Buy Now at
"The Friendly Store"

JAMES E. LILLEY
Quality Meats and Groceries
Including many brands nationally advertised in the Monitor.
271 Cedar St., Cor. Parker St. Phone 1849
Prompt Delivery

NEWBURYPORT

232 HIGH STREET Tel. 1425-M
Gown Shoppe
LAURA F. FOLLANSBEE
It is always a pleasure to serve Monitor readers.
COATS DRESSES Millinery UNDERWEAR ACCESSORIES

D. CASHMAN
Hardware — Paint Garden Supplies
Your Business Is Appreciated
Tel. 332 30 State Street

ACCESSORIES
A new smart line of bags and gloves to match your new fall outfit, ranging in price from $1 to $2.69.
Bell Hosiery Shop
23 PLEASANT STREET

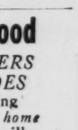
NEWTON

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone CENter Newton 2841-J 9 a. m.-5 p. m. daily except Sunday.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

FLORENCE E. RAND
HAT SHOPS

Hosiery
at Newton
433 Centre Street
New. No. 4914-M
Gowns at Brookline
1391 Beacon Street Bea. 2092

Established 40 Years in Newton
T. B. HAFFEY CO.
UPHOLSTERERS and MATTRESS MAKERS
DRAPERIES
Cor. Washington St. and Centre Ave.
New. No. 1091-W

ELM SPRING FARM CO.
390 Main Street
Call Waltham 2313 to order
Dairy Products for Every Meal


NEWTON HIGHLANDS

CARMOTE Colorfast PAINTS
C. G. McMULLIN
Building Hardware
1170 Walnut St. Cen. New. 0443

MOVING STORING
Cen. New. 4830 1200 Walnut St.

NEWTONVILLE

FUEL OIL
COAL - COKE
Newton North 7560
NONANTUM COAL CO.

Insurance
ALFRED E. FULLER
46 Austin St.
New. No. 7304

Augustus Thurgood
FINE WALL PAPERS
WINDOW SHADES
and Interior Decorating
Samples shown at your home
150 Otis Street, Newtonville
West Newton 2511-M

★ STAR MARKET CO., Inc.
Fancy Fresh Broilers, 2½ lb. average 21c lb.
Roasting Chickens, 4 lb. average 25c lb.
304 WALNUT ST. NEW. NO. 8400

NEWTON — West Newton

FUEL OIL
COAL - COKE
Cen. New. 3810 Wes. New. 2500
B. S. HATCH CO.

NORWOOD

NORWOOD **BAKERY**
COMPLETE OUTFITTERS of CHILDREN'S CLOTHING
GERTRUDE'S PASTRY SHOPPE
Chicken Pie
FANCY PASTRY
Home-Made Oatmeal Bread
641A Washington St. Norwood 0948-M

SEE NEXT PAGE

MASSACHUSETTS

NORWOOD
(Continued)

Cliff's Band Box
Cleaning—Pressing
Tailoring—Dyeing
Telephone
NORWOOD 1668
WALPOLE 147-M
168 Walpole Street
Norwood, Mass.

—the alice shop—
Full Line of Fall Jewelry $1.00 and up
705 Washington St., Norwood 0636-W

COAL-COKE
FUEL OIL
JOHN A.
269 LENOX ST.
Whittemore's SONS INC.
NORWOOD 0764
DAILY DELIVERIES... CANTON-SHARON-NORWOOD

PITTSFIELD

Smith Brothers Coal and Oil Co.
Incorporated
172 West Street Tel. 7396

FOR UNIFORM PERFORMANCE in any weather use
AMERICAN AMOCO GAS
American Gas and Oils
Elm St. Garage
A. W. Miner, Prop.
Tel. 2-4949
Cor. Elm and Newell Sts.

Dodge and Plymouth Cars and Dodge Trucks
Sales and Service
Shapiro Motors
Mr. *Harold Haywood*, Mgr.
Dial 8255 631 North St. Open Eves.

The
AGRICULTURAL NATIONAL BANK
OF PITTSFIELD
Member Federal Deposit Insurance Corp.

PITTSFIELD MILK EXCHANGE, Inc.
Highest Quality Dairy Products. Pasteurized Milk and Cream
DELICIA Ice Cream
FRANK A. CARROLL, Mgr.
120 Francis Avenue Tel. 2-1561

ROLLINS
Pajamas and Nightgowns
For Cooler Nights—$1.69 and $2.00
BATCHELDERS
Opp. Court House

Our 82nd Anniversary Sale
Now in Full Progress
England Brothers
Shop at Sears and Save
Sears, Roebuck & Co.

BROWER'S MARKET
The Accommodating Store
FRUITS—VEGETABLES
MEATS—FROSTED FOODS
Parking—Delivery Service
338 SOUTH ST. AT BAY STATE ROAD
Dial 3336—7337

BERKSHIRE COUNTY SAVINGS BANK
Your Bank for Savings
$1.00 Opens an Account
24 NORTH STREET

ANNA FERGUSON ELSIE TAIT
The Ernest Beauty Shoppe
HAIRDRESSING
Specializing in Ladies' Hairdressing
85 EAST ST., BUTLER BLOCK
TEL. OFFICE 2-1151 RES. 2-0038

QUINCY

THRIFTICHECK
GRANITE TRUST CO.
SERVICE
Open a No Minimum Balance Checking Acct.
Checks 7½c
GRANITE Trust Company Quincy
Member F. D. I. C.

Dorothy Benham
Quincy
1233 Hancock Street
MILLINERY
Arlington, 663 Mass. Ave.
Malden, 147 Pleasant St.
Waltham, 433 Moody St.

Richard D. Chase & Co.
Established 1887
GENERAL INSURANCE SERVICE
Savings Bank Building GRA. 2100

The Sign of Quality Since 1899
Foy's Markets, Inc.
We have many Monitor advertised products, among which are Cocomalt and Rumford's Baking Powder
The Quincy Family Market Owned and Operated by a Quincy Family

If you are interested in buying a Dependable Used Car, see what Buick has to offer this month.
"Buick's the Beauty!"
SOUTH SHORE BUICK CO.
125 HANCOCK STREET

MASSACHUSETTS

QUINCY
(Continued)

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Granite 3337-M 9:30 a. m.-11 a. m. daily, except Sunday
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Fur Repairing and Remodeling
Consult Our Style Expert
Quincy Fur Shop
GRA 8570 1249 Hancock St.

THERE'S A NEW THRILL
When you hang those beautifully laundered curtains
OLD COLONY
Launderers Cleaners
PRES. 5000

HARRY G. MARCH
General Electric Appliances
Radios, Refrigerators, Ranges
Washers and Ironers, Cleaners
Radio Service on All Makes
1577 HANCOCK STREET

1939 DeSoto Trunk Sedan
OFFICIAL CAR
New Car Guarantee
Overdrive—Heater—Defroster
CARRIKER MOTOR CO.
68 Washington Street, Quincy, Mass.
GRA. 4730

Trademarked Fuels
"blue coal" Franklin Coal
New England Coke
Cities Service Oils
Quincy Coal & Fuel Oil Co.
1520 Hancock St. President 0047

It's Boys' Week at Remick's!
All wool plaid mackinaws with attached hoods . . . fully lined sizes 6 to 18 . . . $5.95
REMICK'S

READING

Oil Burning Equipment and Heating Oils
See us on Our Budget Plan
EARLE H. CHAPIN
134 High St. Reading Reading 0599

TORRE'S
Reading Square
Butter Crunch, 60c lb.
Our Own Make
TELEPHONE CRYSTAL 1473 32 SALEM ST. WAKEFIELD, MASS.

Muriel's Beauty Shoppe Permanent Waving
Muriel V. Bradford William H. Bradford

SHARON

HARE'S Golden Guernsey MILK
From Glen Rock Farm herd of pure-bred Guernsey Cows Accredited under state and federal supervision. PHONE SHARON 2191

"Scotty's"
Range and Fuel Oil
Complete Garage Service
SHELL
ARTHUR L. SCOTT
88 POND STREET SHARON 2081

Charles H. Nutting, Jr.
INSURANCE
8 Shepherd Court
Telephone Sharon 2181

Home is no place for the family washing.
Foxboro Laundry Co.
"CAREFUL LAUNDERERS"
Complete Cleaning and Laundry Service in Sharon, Norwood, Canton and Walpole
TELEPHONE FOXBORO 54

SOMERVILLE

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Somerset 2029 10-12 a. m.-5-6 p. m. daily, except Saturday and Sunday.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

LIFE AUTOMOBILE FIRE ACCIDENT PLATE GLASS BURGLARY COMPENSATION LIABILITY
12 COLLEGE AVE. SOM. 0781
A.B.E.L.M. Realtors WEDGWOOD Insurance
DAVIS SQUARE SOMERVILLE PUBLIC

J. A. MARSH COAL CO.
OIL BURNERS
Fuel Oil—N. E. Coke
38-40 Park St. Som. 0319

Floral Designs for All Occasions
Marky's Flower Shop
Cut Flowers and Potted Plants
We grow our own flowers.
Somerville Theatre Bldg.
Davis Square
Prospect 0755

ROSE HARDWARE CO.
GEORGE ROSE, Prop.
Magoun Sq. Pros. 1095-6-7
Range Burners, Asbestos Pipe Covering
Furnace and Stove Pipe
Combination Storm Doors
Weatherstripes, Metal and Wood

SPRINGFIELD

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 3-1817 1 a. m.-5 p. m. daily, except Sunday.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Call me for personal insurance service—
CHARLES W. GOWEN
Ludlow, Mass.
Office, Dial 8611
Residence Dial 4-7284

MASSACHUSETTS

SPRINGFIELD
(Continued)

Lowe Brothers
SPRINGFIELD PAINT STORE
87-89 State Street, below Main
PAINTS and VARNISHES
Quality Unsurpassed Since 1870

WALTHAM

Waltham Coal Co.
Main and Lexington Streets
Clean Coal Careful Teamsters
Prompt Delivery

General Tire and Battery Distributor
BLUE SUNOCO MOTOR FUEL
Complete Automotive Service
Tavern Sq. Service Station
305 WESTON ST. 922 MAIN ST.
TEL. WALTHAM 4353

Choice Meats
Fish, Vegetables, Fruits and Groceries
We carry many nationally advertised products.
FREE DELIVERY
ELLISON PARK MARKET
470 Main Street Waltham 3080

HENLEY SUITS
BOTANY TIES ARROW SHIRTS
A Good Place to Buy Good Clothes
GEO. I. KELLY, INC.
429 Main St. Waltham 1884

WATERTOWN

We request an opportunity to give you a demonstration in the new Ford, Mercury and Lincoln-Zephyr, now on display.
COOMBS MOTOR CO.
of Watertown
49 NO. BEACON STREET MID. 7650

WELLESLEY

For information regarding other local and national advertisers phone Wellesley 1738 Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays 9 a. m. to 4 p. m.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Renee's
Known for Smart Hats announces the opening of a new shop at 27 CENTRAL ST.
MAIN STORE—1374 Beacon St., Brookline

GENTLEMEN'S SUITS
$25.00 Made to Order
40 All-Wool Fabrics to Choose From . . . Guaranteed Fit
B. L. KARTT, *Tailor*
Wellesley Sq. (next to Liggett's Drug Store)

Chauffer Service
CALL WELLESLEY 1600
1940 cars, smart, comfortable, carefully driven. Hourly or day rates for trips, tours, theater parties.
LE BLANC TAXI SERVICE
9 Cars Available 5 Central Street

WELLESLEY HILLS

RIVERDALE MARKET
Our Motto
Quality and Service
1 Forest Street, Wellesley Hills
Phone Wel. 1660—1661

Pleasant Food Service
Selected Meats
Groceries
Fresh Vegetables in Variety
Complete Bakery Dept. Prompt Delivery
Call Wellesley 3300
WELLESLEY HILLS MARKET
251 Washington St. Wellesley Hills Sq.

WEYMOUTH

WEYMOUTH LUMBER COMPANY
44 MILL STREET
SOUTH WEYMOUTH, MASS.
BUILDER'S SUPPLIES, PAINTS
TEL. WEY. 1225

VICTOR H. HALL
NEW ENGLAND COKE
COAL FUEL OILS
TEL. WEY. 0523

WINTHROP

Daily
Always on Time
CLEANSERS
TAILORS · FURRIERS
Winthrop, Mass. Tel. Ocean 1990

WORCESTER

'blue coal'
New England Coke
Fuel Oils
Automatic Heating
Coal Stokers
Oil Burners
F. E. POWERS CO.
13 FEDERAL ST. 3-7281

Botany Wool Baronette
New soft, sheer dress weight woolen in smart Fall colors. Fully sponged and shrunk; ready to needle.
56 inches wide—$1.95 yard
SLOCUM'S 416 MAIN STREET SECOND FLOOR

Let the Advertiser Know
that your patronage is in response to his advertising in The Christian Science Monitor.

European Local Classified

BOARD AND RESIDENCE

SEAFORD, Sussex. "Hughenden"—8 minutes Christian Science church, shops, station; overlooking sea; noted cuisine, separate tables; moderate terms

BOARD FOR CHILDREN

BOURNEMOUTH — Children offered home, entire charge or holidays; near sea; beach hut; home life, every care with own children. MRS. LUKE, Ryelands, Chester Road.

PAYING GUESTS RECEIVED

WORTHING — A few paying guests received in private home, best residential part; moderate terms. 10 Cowper Road.

POST VACANT

NANNY, Christian Scientist, for girl of 3½ years and boy of 22 months. PERITON, Blundellsands, Liverpool, England.

England

BEDFORD

PHONE 2706
James Turner & Sons
(BEDFORD) LTD.
Complete House Furnishers
Curtain Fabrics and Cretonnes
Loose Covers, Cut and Made by Experts
Lime Street and Arcade, Bedford
Telegrams: Furnishing Bedford

BEXHILL-ON-SEA

HOUSE AGENTS
GORDON GREEN & WEBBER
(Percy Webber, F. A. I.)
Auctioneers and Valuers
11 Sea Road, Bexhill-on-Sea
Phone 410 Bexhill, 90 Cooden
FURNISHED AND UNFURNISHED HOUSES
London Office, Dorland House
14 Regent St., S. W

Telephone: BEXHILL 349, COODEN 15
Telegrams: "Property Bexhill"
STAINES & CO.
AUCTIONEERS, VALUERS and ESTATE AGENTS
Particulars of Furnished and Unfurnished Properties to Let and for Sale with Map and Guide gratis
28, DEVONSHIRE ROAD, BEXHILL-ON-SEA, and SEA ROAD, COODEN BEACH

ERNEST SHEATHER
F. A. I.
Auctioneer, Estate Agent and Valuer
The Only Local Estate Agent a Native of the Town Over 40 Years' Experience
14 ST LEONARD'S ROAD
BEXHILL-ON-SEA TEL 351

J. W. D. BURGESS
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Daily Features Page

Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Vocations, Camera Club, Etc.

Dogs of Our Day

English Setter

Setters are beautiful to look at and make ideal companions. The English setter is the largest of the breed. He is mostly white with black blotches and orange-and-tan markings.

The setter is a bird dog but in the United States he is widely cultivated as a household pet. His clever and intelligent nature often results in his being treated almost as a member of the family. A proud and graceful animal, he moves effortlessly and responds dutifully to direction.

Setters should weigh from 50 to 55 pounds. The eyes should be dark and clear, and the front legs full feathered, and in order to keep up his appearance of a strong, well-balanced dog, he should be given enough exercise to keep hard-muscled—open fields to run about in are ideal.

Daily Anecdote

Imperishable Profits

While Valincourt, the celebrated French writer and critic, was watching his large and greatly treasured library go up in flames, a friend, believing he was grieving over his loss, sought to console him.

But Valincourt smiled and, putting a friendly hand on his companion's arm, replied: "A man must have profited very little by his books who has not learned to part with them."

Sunbonnet Sue

A Verse for Today . . .

Create in me a clean heart, O God; and renew a right spirit within me.
Ps. 51:10.

Parliamentary Practice

The Previous Question: British and American Usage Compared

Question: Our Society has adopted "Parliamentary Rules Simplified" by A. T. Lewis to govern the procedure of meetings on all points not covered by the by-laws and standing rules. Previously the members used a British publication, "Notes on Procedure" by A. Gray.

There seems to be a difference in these works regarding the effect of "the previous question." Lewis says (page 50): "If two thirds vote in the affirmative, the previous question is ordered, and the question on which it is ordered is put to vote without further discussion. . . . The affirmative vote on the call for the previous question . . . forces a vote on the pending question."

Gray includes "previous question" under "motions to prevent a vote being taken" and says, "If the previous question be carried, the original motion disappears because the meeting has decided that it is not to be put to vote."

We should be grateful to know if this contradiction is due to different opinions, or to a difference in American and British usage of the motion, as in the latter case our Society ought to adhere to the British usage.

Answer: "Parliamentary Rules Simplified" by Lewis is based on Robert's Rules of Order, which is a standard manual of parliamentary law in the United States. This, in turn, is based upon practice in the United States Congress, wherever applicable to ordinary deliberative assemblies. Congress has altered the original procedure of Parliament in a number of cases, notably in the motion called "the previous question." In this instance, while the old parliamentary name has been retained, the modification in American usage has virtually made its effect the reverse of that which it still has in England.

The British publication referred to is based upon usage in Parliament.

As used in the United States, the name is really a misnomer for the motion, its purpose being to bring debate to a close and force a vote on a motion or series of motions. It requires a two-thirds vote since its effect is to suspend one of the fundamentals of membership. In British usage, the effect of an affirmative vote on the previous question is to dismiss the subject being discussed and proceed to the next business. Its purpose is to withhold a motion from the vote.

There are other differences, such as in their rank and the circumstances in which they may be made. It would hardly be advisable to go into these in this column. Various books on Parliamentary Law published in England explain the motion as used there. For readers in the United States, Robert's Rules of Order, page 117, gives an explanation of the developments that gradually led to the present difference in usage.

First Day at School

Monitor Camera Club from Mildred Boyden, Portland, Maine

In Lighter Vein

Outdistanced

"One hears nothing today of that famous Ananias Club."

No, war communiqués are being written now, and it is no time for the novice."

Fun In Signs

Monitor Camera Club from Frank Carothers, Van Wert, Ohio

A real estate dealer

We'd Always Wanted to Know

"Pa, why do they throw shoes at bridegrooms?"

"Because they generally get married on a shoestring."

Football Season

"Why does the boss always hire a couple of college boys about this time of year?"

"They can always get tickets on the 50-yard line."

Early Training

Coach: "You're doing well, son. The way you hit that line and the way you dodge and tackle and worm through them is marvelous."

Player: "It comes easy to me. I used to go with my mother to the bargain sales."—Atlanta Two Bells.

Relief

The grandmother was tucking her four-year-old grandson into bed. "All right, my dear," she whispered softly, "are you ready for your bedtime story?"

The child began to fidget. "Grandmother," he murmured, "not tonight, please."

"Then," offered the grandparent, "shall I sing you a lullaby?"

"No," said the four-year-old, "no lullaby."

The grandmother was perplexed. "Then what can I do for you, my child?" she asked.

"Well," proposed the child, "suppose you take a walk and let me get some sleep."

True Greatness

A man's true greatness lies in the consciousness of an honest purpose in life, founded on a just estimate of himself and everything else, on frequent self-examination and a steady obedience to the rule which he knows to be right without troubling himself about what others may think or say, or whether they do or do not do that which he thinks and says and does—George Long.

Did You Ever Wonder

Why Blue and Yellow Lights Combine to Make White Light, While Blue and Yellow Paints Make Green Paint?

White light (such as the light from the sun) is made up of all the colors of the rainbow. This can be demonstrated by allowing a beam of light to pass through a glass prism and fall on a white surface. The white light will be broken up into a band of colors known as the spectrum. The resulting colors are red, orange, yellow, green, blue, indigo, and violet.

Red light is light of relatively long wavelength, and violet light is of relatively short wavelength, the other visible colors having wavelengths between these two.

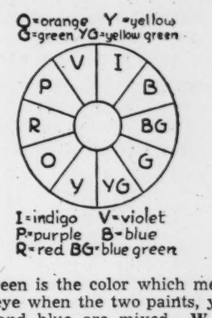
Any two colored lights which, when mixed, produce a sensation of white light, are called complementary colors. The accompanying sketch shows a chart of complementary colored lights. Those colors which are opposite each other on the wheel will combine to produce white light.

You will note that on the chart yellow and indigo lights combine to produce white. But, as anyone with a box of watercolor paints or crayons can demonstrate, blue and yellow pigments combined produce not white but green.

The explanation is that light itself is a source of color. By combining colored lights the result is the sum of the colors each light contains. Pigments, however, absorb or subtract certain colors from the light that falls on them. When pigments are mixed, each color continues to absorb the colors it absorbed when alone.

The colors we see ordinarily are not merely light of a single wavelength, but rather of wide continuous ranges of wavelengths.

An object whose color we see as blue is one which absorbs the rays of red, orange, and yellow light. Yellow objects are those which absorb blue, indigo, and violet rays. Between the two of them you will see that they absorb or subtract all the colored rays of the spectrum except green, so green is the color which meets our eye when the two paints, yellow and blue are mixed.—**W. P. Keasbey.**



The Happy Life

A happy life consists in having a mind that is free, upright, unafraid, and steadfast, beyond the reach of desire, a mind which reckons virtue the only good, baseness the only evil. Constant good cheer and joy, which well from the deep spring of his own soul, attend a man thus established, whether he wills it or no.—Seneca.

The World of Humor

—Answers, London

"That's my husband. He's learning to play the bagpipes."

—Lustige Blätter, Berlin

"Yes, and a hammock to go with them, please."

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Meat for Christmas

Denver

Remembering the days of his own personal need, Louis K. Sigman, Brooklyn-born orphan who now operates a meat-packing plant here, has for the last 10 years celebrated Christmas by giving away 25 tons of meat.

The idea came to Mr. Sigman when he saw men, women, and children come to his plant for scraps of meat and suet to help make Christmas dinners.

"While I am not a wealthy man," said Mr. Sigman, "and even had to borrow the money to finance the first year's donation, I find great personal satisfaction in helping those less fortunate."

The 50,000 pounds of meat is wrapped in 5,000 gift packages of 10 pounds each, and distributed to the first comers.

Vocations

Catnip Scratching Posts

A young man devised ingenious catnip scratching posts for cats, and has earned money from their sale to pet shops.

These posts, on which kittens and cats can be taught to sharpen their claws (rather than on furniture and draperies), are small carpet-covered posts, scented with catnip, to attract the cat.

After making several of these for his own cat family and for neighbors' pets, he thought that others might be interested in purchasing claw-sharpening posts if they were sold through pet shops. —D. M., Collingswood, N. J.

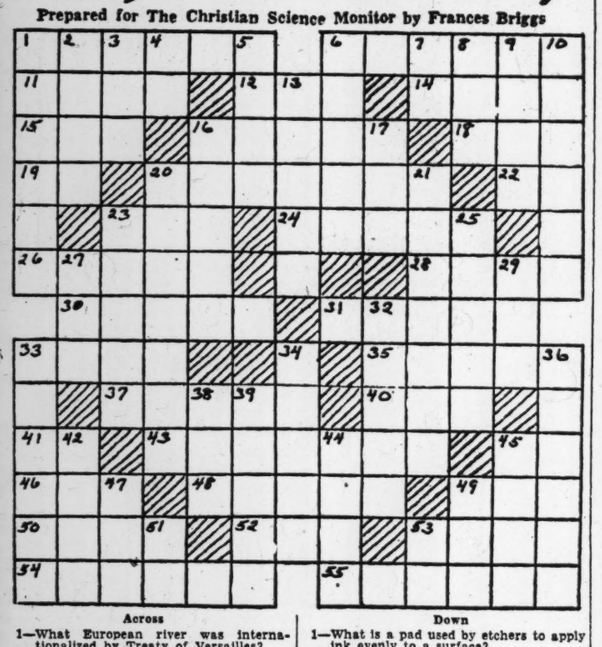
Brevities

Punch ©: Persia is reorganizing its aerial forces. In an emergency all privately owned magic carpets can be quickly mobilized to repel invaders.

Brubaker in the New Yorker: It is clear that Hitler had to pay for Soviet co-operation by canceling his trip to the Ukraine. "Young man," said Stalin in no uncertain terms, "go west."

Daily Crossword Quiz

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Frances Briggs



Across

1—What European river was internationalized by Treaty of Versailles?
6—Who was one of the Dioscuri?
11—What king of Judah sought help from Tiglath-pileser?
12—What is a town of western Ukraine, Russia?
14—What did Adam give to every living creature?
15—Thomas Gainsborough painted "The Blue ——?
16—Marble statue of whom was found on island of Melos?
18—What is used to mark first, second, or third base in baseball?
19—Past.
20—What was name of a desert station of Israelites (Num. 33:24)?
22—Symbol for nickel is what?
23—What was relationship of Geuel to Machi?
24—What is principal post at foot of a stairway?
26—Worms, Germany, is on what river?
28—What is title of one of Verdi's operas?
30—What is George Bernard Shaw's nationality?
31—What operatic soprano was born in 1843?
33—An apod lacks what?
33—Who was son of Zorobabel (Luke 3:27)?
37—If you were in Rome, in what direction would you travel to reach Venice?
40—Where is Augsburg (abbr.)?
41—Symbol for silver is what?
43—What is a Japanese covered litter, carried by men?
45—What State lies between New York and New Hampshire (abbr.)?
46—What was name of land east of Eden?
48—Who is patron saint of France?
49—What is another name for the panda?
50—What is a littleneck?
52—What is used in lawn tennis and also in ping pong?
53—Island of Melos is also called what?
54—What was name of king who lost battle of Bannockburn?
55—What is name of an English city on Exe River?

Down

1—What is a pad used by etchers to apply ink evenly to a surface?
2—What term is used in hailing a ship?
3—What is a negative used in Bible?
4—Where did Job dwell?
5—Who was son of Elpaal (1 Chron. 8:12)?
6—What do you call petroleum as extracted from the ground?
7—Symbol for tin is what?
8—What is a small loop for lifting something?
9—What is an independent state of southeastern Arabia?
10—What is capital of Saskatchewan, Can.?
13—Who was seventh son of Elioenai (I Chron. 3:24)?
16—What are used to show which way wind blows?
17—What cutting implement has teeth?
20—What place in England is famous for its lace?
21—Who would worship idols?
23—A mermaid is what?
25—What is a measure of capacity in metric system?
27—Hasten.
29—Who was an underworld god of ancient Romans?
32—Who is a canine character in the "Odyssey"?
33—Where is Antibes?
34—What is a pronoun used in Bible?
36—Jean Jacques Rousseau was a singer, potter, or author—which?
38—5½ yards equal what?
39—What is general direction taken by something subject to change?
42—What metal was used for ornaments in Bible times?
44—What is one twentieth of a grain?
45—What might a poet call a valley?
47—What is surname of Margery of the nursery rhyme?
49—Humor is what?
51—Master of Arts (abbr.).
53—Myself.

(Answer Block Appears Among the Advertisements)

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*The First Engagement*

By LE PELLEY

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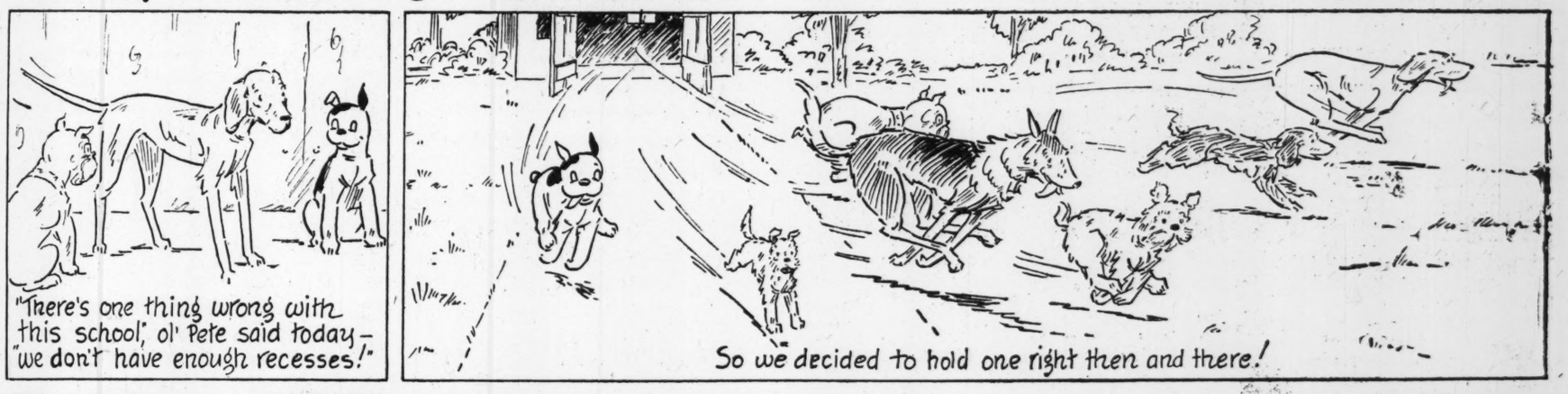
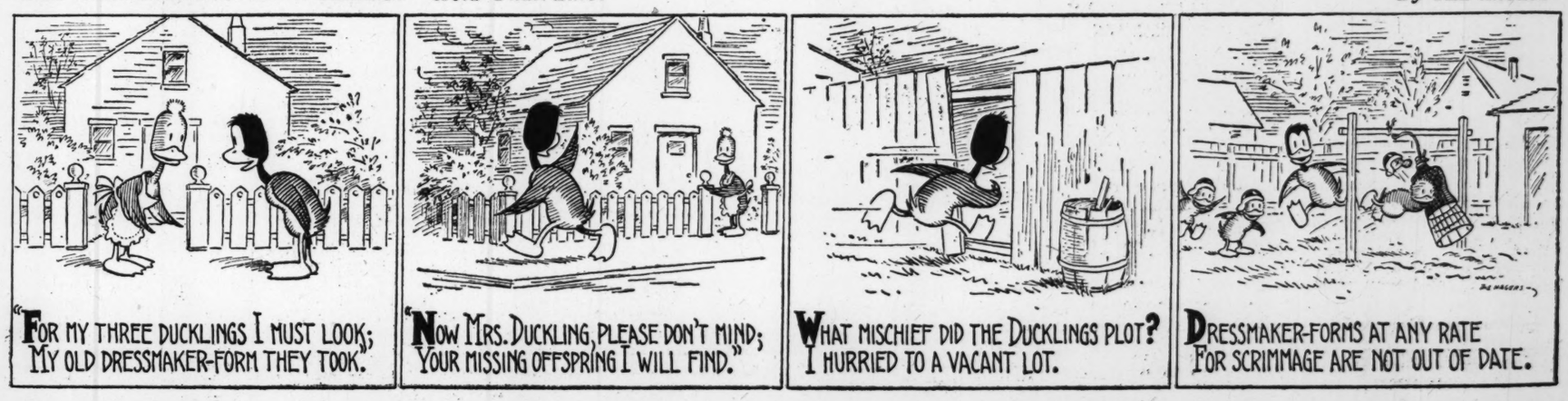
SHALL I SING?
IT'S OUR BIG CHANCE!
THEY'LL HAVE A PIANO FOR YOU TO PLAY, BENJAMIN... SO NO SINGING!!
ALL RIGHT... I'M JUST AS GOOD ON THE PIANO..
WE STILL HAVE TWO DAYS TO PRACTICE!
GOOD NIGHT!! AFTER TWO DAYS WE'LL PROBABLY BE TOO GOOD FOR A BUTCHER SHOP!

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*A Suggestion by Ol' Pete*


"There's one thing wrong with this school," ol' Pete said today—"we don't have enough recesses!"
So we decided to hold one right then and there!

The Adventures of Waddles—*Hold That Line!*

By THE HAGERS


"FOR MY THREE DUCKLINGS I MUST LOOK; MY OLD DRESSMAKER-FORM THEY TOOK."
"NOW MRS. DUCKLING, PLEASE DON'T MIND; YOUR MISSING OFFSPRING I WILL FIND."
WHAT MISCHIEF DID THE DUCKLINGS PLOT? I HURRIED TO A VACANT LOT.
DRESSMAKER-FORMS AT ANY RATE FOR SCRIMMAGE ARE NOT OUT OF DATE.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, FRIDAY, OCTOBER 13, 1939 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

Thirty Thursday

On November 7, California votes on a constitutional amendment to set up a State Retirement Life Payments Administration, popularly known as the "Ham and Eggs" or "Thirty-Dollars-Every-Thursday" plan. Elsewhere in this issue, The Christian Science Monitor is publishing articles which describe the plan in more detail and present arguments pro and con. Here the Monitor desires to make its own position clear.

Projects such as this have the support of thousands of earnest people of all ages who believe there is something radically wrong with an economic system which permits poverty in the midst of plenty and destroys food when men are hungry. They know that with proper utilization of present resources every American could be employed and the national income doubled. They have a vision of a fairer, happier day and are insisting that it be realized.

But will this plan accomplish what is desired? Most economists say it will fail. Only if supported by experience and expert knowledge should a community risk an experiment of such revolutionary scope. Indeed, this new Thirty Thursday proposal bestows on one administrator far-reaching powers —including control of a special bank and authority to call elections—that careful citizens would grant only in war time.

This amendment is so unlike ordinary laws that it even names two men, one of whom must be appointed as administrator. And it attempts to make over the State's whole taxation system. Its provision for a gross income tax is so poorly safeguarded that it might become an instrument of inquisition on individuals and organizations, including those usually exempt on religious grounds.

No one can be sure as to where the potential inflationary effects would stop. The big question seems to be to what extent the warrants would operate as "extra money." The amendment provides that governmental units shall accept them in payment of taxes. Probably anyone having taxes to pay would accept warrants up to that amount, confident of being able to pass them on. Advocates believe businessmen generally would take them, willing in order to get trade to pay for the two-cent stamp for one week. But many businessmen say they wouldn't.

It is plain, certainly, that the warrants could not be used to pay for any goods brought into the State. The effort to make them good money by law would break down at the borders.

It is essential to recognize that the warrants would not of themselves represent new wealth. They could produce wealth only by increasing the production and distribution of goods and services. The buying power to be distributed (estimated at from $750,000,000 to $1,000,000,000) would not come out of thin air. Advocates of the plan declare this will all come out of new business in the form of money paid for stamps. But who will buy stamps to put on warrants that have been used to pay taxes? Will the State or other governmental units? Will they not instead be loaded with paper having no value? And if the warrants do circulate, will everything they pay for be new business? Will they not, under Gresham's law (being doubtful money), take the place of currency now in circulation, which would be hoarded?

That is the result indicated by experience with repeated attempts to create purchasing power by legal edict. The great majority of economists have opposed all such plans, as being what President Roosevelt described as "short-cuts to Utopia." Such a liberal as Senator Johnson has said that the Ham and Eggs plan is "fantastic," and such a friend of the people as Governor Olson has declared his belief that it would retard rather than aid progress toward a better economic order. With due respect for the sincerity of those who sponsor this project and after open-minded examination of its claims, we are convinced it would fail and in failing do great damage.

Peace, or Surrender?

When Reichsführer Hitler, just after the Munich agreement, warned the British against permitting certain of their leaders to join the Cabinet, he showed himself incapable of understanding the British outlook. Evidently the leaders of the Third Reich—itself a government of men rather than of laws—supposed they were dealing with a government of men in London, and that so long as certain men remained in power in the British Government, the Third Reich could have its own way with all smaller countries in the area it calls "Lebensraum."

The man who flew to Berchtesgaden and then to Godesberg and then to Munich, however, is the same man who has now told Herr Hitler that the peace on which the Third Reich has continued to count for victory is not in the British vocabulary. Peace based on the abuse of confidence in the pledged word, peace built on the ashes of Polish cities and on the moral ruins of Czech democracy, peace balanced on the violently shifting policy of opportunism which could lead to a marriage of National Socialism and Bolshevism in Moscow, peace that even now is regarded by the signers of the Russo-German general aggression pact as opportunity to divide Europe between them—that peace, Mr. Chamberlain stated, London sees as surrender.

The approval voiced in the House of Commons and along London's darkened streets is an approval which does not ignore the possible costs of perseverance on the field Herr Hitler himself chose when he marched on Poland. No Briton so sanguine as to expect the Third Reich's reply to be confined to words; many expected the answer to come from the skies over blacked-out London. But No is No. And Berlin's apparently hopeful reference to intervention by the United States shows the Third Reich is beginning to understand.

Millions the world over are hoping, working and praying for peace. Those called upon to make sacrifices for it are waiting to hear, in more specific terms than they have yet heard, what are the war and peace aims of the Allies. They would like to see the blueprint for reconstruction, to consult frankly with the architects of the world's tomorrow. Though Mr. Chamberlain did not at this time discuss details—and there are important details to be examined—he did state a general purpose which most people will wish to see elaborated in concrete proposals at the earliest practicable moment.

"Hello, Sucker!"

Losing money is one of the easiest occupations in the world, according to the tenor of two narratives being unfolded currently in New York State.

At Albany, Judge George W. Martin of Kings County Court, facing removal on charges before the State Senate of lending his name to numerous speculative ventures in which investors lost money, made his defense on the ground that he had always had a weakness for ambitious, imaginative projects and had lost $100,000 of his own money that way before he became a Judge.

In New York City, an affable, self-assured, elderly woman was arrested by Federal authorities on charges that she had defrauded investors of more than $1,000,000 through misrepresentations in the sale of stock in a corporation to make patented paper bottles.

Without pre-judging these or any other such cases, it is timely to observe that even the Federal Securities and Exchange Commission and the blue-sky laws of various States cannot make investment foolproof or protect the investor against his own recklessness, but that there still is merit in the slogan of the Better Business Bureau: "Before you invest—investigate."

. . . . . for Mayor!

City and county officeholders in Memphis, Tennessee, it is reported by the United Press, have been signing petitions nominating . . . . . for Mayor.

This, according to the same officeholders, is an old political custom in the stronghold of the Edward H. Crump machine, and although they do not know who . . . . . will be, they are confident that he will be a good man, because he will have the endorsement of the organization, and may even be Mr. Crump himself.

At any rate, with such ready-made support it should not be difficult to get some candidate to sign on the . . . . . .

Only one possible improvement comes to mind. Ought not the machine to furnish the officeholders with rubber stamps with which to sign the petitions?

An odorless cabbage has been invented, and even limburger cheese has been brought under control, which gives hope that something can be done about certain Broadway plays.

Germany has no corner on showers of propaganda. Consider the barrage which descends upon Washington from outlying pressure groups.

The Bookshelf

All Personal Bias

Nobody could call THE PRESSURE BOYS, by Kenneth G. Crawford (New York: Messner. $3) an objective book. The author points out in his preface that he is an inhibited newspaperman working off his repressions. Of his book, he says: "If it is called biased and opinionated, as it doubtless will be, I make no apology. It is the unrepressed personal bias of a professionally impartial observer with no political affiliations and no doctrinaire axes to grind."

Which is one way of saying that Mr. Crawford, who works for the distinctly liberal New York Post, is an iconoclast with rather more than leanings to the left. A good many newspapermen in Washington are like that, and most of them have a lot of repressions to work off. Mr. Crawford is lucky.

He has drawn together in this book all the stories about the nefarious operations of lobbyists in Washington that he could find; and, without pulling his punches, tells how these activities have influenced legislators and the current history of American government. A good deal, probably, could be said on the other side in many of these cases; Mr. Crawford is not concerned with that because he rightly figures that the lobbyists can take care of themselves—indeed, have already amply done so.

Here is one of his stories (and this newspaper would welcome a statement from the Western Association of Railway Executives on their side of the case.) One Joseph H. Hays, an able lawyer, prior to 1932 active nationally in the affairs of the trucking industry, was employed in that year by a group of western railroads. He immediately began a campaign to secure the passage of ordinances in various cities limiting the capacity of trucks. One of his many methods follows, outlined textually in a letter which Mr. Crawford states was written by Mr. Hays to S. H. Kade, State solicitor of the Chicago & North Western Railway: "I conceived a plan, the purpose of which was to stimulate the activity of local town officials in the enforcement of the truck load laws. . . . I have therefore made arrangements with the Blair & Decker Manufacturing Company, which has the patent and exclusive marketing rights for the portable hydraulic scales which are so useful in the weighing of motor trucks. I have selected a salesman for them and am equipping him with one set of scales.

"The plan is for him to go into a city or town situated on a trunk highway in Iowa, to present to the City Council a city ordinance with which I will furnish him and induce the council to pass the ordinance, which ordinance will embody the identical terms contained in the state law and which should meet with no resistance in its enactment.

"After the passage of the ordinance the salesman will then coach and train the local police officers, etc., in how to weigh trucks and how to handle prosecutions, etc., and will allow them to use our scales until enough fines have been collected and paid into the city general funds to pay for the purchase of a set of scales for the city, at which time the city is then to purchase the scales at the actual expense of those who violate the law and the salesman then moves on to another city or community.

"I have gone over the plan in detail with the Iowa State Motor Vehicle Department and it has their full approval and in fact the man who is to represent the scale company is a former State Inspector. . . . This man is a salesman for the Blair & Decker Company and apparently has no connection with us whatsoever. Railroads cannot in any way be criticized for his activities."

This case, multiplied by scores of other examples, make up The Pressure Boys. It's the sort of thing newspapermen write when they get disgusted beyond bearing.

E. D. C.

What Kind of Peace?

Candid Camera Shots

(North Africa)

Le Ruisseau des Singes.

The River of the Monkeys, reached by motor from Algiers over a road through deep ravines and around precipitous curves, is aptly named. It is alive with them. In galvanized astonishment we looked at the cars already parked. Monkeys to right of them, monkeys to left of them, monkeys on top of them, under them, in them. Not that anyone minded. En masse they seethed over the hills, the river banks, the whole terrain, appropriated car tops for sun decks, slid down fender-banisters. When we ate our lunch Barbary apes brushed against us under the tables and curious monkey fingers felt of the quality of our clothes. We developed quite a fondness for the rascals, for the philosophical face of grandpa monkey, the disciplining paw of papa monkey, the capers of the youngsters.

* * *

Tunis. The souks.

A couple we knew wanted to buy a rug and invited us to go along. In this part of the world customers soon learn to scoff at price-tags and merchants expect them to, hardly respecting the uninitiated who pays what he's asked.

We arrived at a souk (shop) where a suave, inky-mustached proprietor effusively greeted us. On slippered feet, salaaming continuously, he led us to a dimly lighted inner room. The way to start buying a rug is to ignore the rugs, sit at a small table, and partake of refreshments, which were silently served by two dusky Arabs.

Our "host" chatted about this, about that, and eventually as though he had only just remembered it and with an air that doubtless he was wrong, asked, "Did monsieur wish to see rugs?"

Abruptly the refreshments were whisked away, the lights flared up, the sale was on. We were proud of our friends. They bargained and harangued with finesse. Taking the cue from the merchant, now and again they talked about everything save rugs. But the merchant dragged them back on the carpet.

At long last, from fervid crescendos, the merchant's skilled voice slid to a whisper, and out of the few moments' subdued huddle our friends triumphantly crowed, "See what a bargain we got!"

Yes, a bargain, whatever the price. The design was exquisite, wrought in rich, melting colors, the texture quivered under the hand.

"Got it for a song!" gloated our friends.

And since customer and shopkeeper have reversed lines, the merchant shrugged his shoulders, retorting, "Monsieur paid me well."

* * *

The Sahara. Native café.

It was night and the opaline moon peered from behind a cloud like a veiled woman. The stars winked solemnly, and sound-effects were in character—the distant slow pulse of a tom-tom, the impish pipings of a flute.

We stopped at the door of a café from whence a shaft of light like a stripe of gold ribbon banded the outer dark. The scene within was kaleidoscopic—sheiks, dancers, waiters, tourists. At the moment a male dancer had the floor. He was performing the Bottle Dance. Without benefit of support, said bottle uncorked and full of water, was balanced on his head, the while his feet darted nimbly in a lightning routine. Not a drop spilled. But then he had to take care—water is precious in the desert!

The next performer played with fire—literally. Under his easy-fitting blouse and against an unprotected chest, he thrust a flaming bush. We were properly impressed—until the next morning. Then we learned that the fire so warmly cuddled had been of a particular genus of desert shrub which, though producing a spectacular blaze, was practically heatless.

* * *

Oasis. Biskra.

It was sundown and we were getting a view from the hotel roof. With its last rays the sun rinsed the desert town with color. There was a tangible lull. The streets seemed hallowed in the soft silence of the hour. Only an occasional cud-chewing camel crouched patiently, awaiting its master. Only an occasional sleepy-eyed donkey stood blinking. The sky flickered with sunset flames, each cloud so much floating color.

Into the silence cut the high, piercing cry of the muezzin, calling men to prayer. It was a beautiful moment. In the sheer loveliness of the setting a call to prayer was timely, fitting. Here in an Oriental land we Occidentals lifted our heads to the vast infinity of sky. Creeds were inconsequential. Of import, the fact that men took time to look upward.

JANNIS PARKER

London—October, Anno Domini 1939

This newspaper is not responsible for statements or opinions in letters from its readers.

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

When one lives in a state of suspended animation at the center of a miserably bad dream, one is apt to cling for consolation to all sorts of little things and to concentrate attention on them, while waiting and hoping to wake up from the nightmare. London has now for some days been mercifully free from air-raid alarms; only the rising hum of an automobile engine starting up has given an exact reproduction on a small scale of the sickening wail of the sirens (optimistically described by the authorities as a "warbling note").

In this lull it is possible to notice London's changed aspect. It has always been a city famous for its numbers of surprisingly rosy children, and now their complete absence gives it a very strange air. There are no more children sailing their yachts or clustering round Peter Pan in Kensington Gardens; the sight of an occasional little boy or girl in the streets is startling, as of some survivor from another age; and to stumble over a red wooden locomotive in the enforced gloom of one's house at night is to be reminded of occupants who already seem to have been gone a very long time, following a new kind of Pied Piper.

Animals, too, are noticeably scarcer, for many people had their pets destroyed in the first days of anxiety, and others have sent theirs away. On the day before war was declared, we met on the roads leading out of the city little convoys of heavy, hairy-hooved horses (used for cartage by one of the big railroad companies) being led away to a supposedly safer place.

Although many thousands have left, the streets seem as full as ever of people whose restlessness keeps them wandering about in a cheerful-seeming stream, each with a gas mask in its little box over the shoulder. Little did we think in this civilized age that we should ever come to be discussing the relative merits of colors and materials for smart-looking cases for these odious contraptions. Stores are sandbagged, and their windows pasted over with intricately-patterned strips of paper intended to keep glass splinters from flying about. Uniforms are everywhere, in sober colors; and as well as soldiers, sailors and air men there are innumerable men and women, of the civil defense forces—firemen, wardens, nurses and police—carrying the masks, steel helmets and anti-gas accoutrements that make them look like figments of H. G. Wells' imagination. In the quieter neighborhoods it becomes apparent that many people have gone away; and how many solitary husbands, fending for themselves, are eating what one of them described to me as "a perpetual Mad Hatter's breakfast," moving round the kitchen table from one dish of ham and eggs in the morning to another at night.

The clusters of barrage balloons are already a familiar and rather comfortable sight, silent guardians which have an individuality of their own, serve as weather vanes and indicators of low cloud, and shine with surprising beauty in the copper-pink light of sunset and early morning. The blackout at night, which prevents the smallest glimmer from being shown in any building and reduces automobile lamps to mere pinpricks of light, has an eerie effect as one walks through the dark streets of a suddenly unknown city, talking in hushed voices from some absurd notion that the enemy might hear. But at least it has the advantage of allowing the stars to shine in a sky where the glare of peace-time usually hides them, and in their bright light there is a feeling of comfort and peace beyond human stupidities.

ELIZABETH STURCH

London

"Imagined Isolation"

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Since Russia and Japan joined hands, the complete union of dictator nations is nearly accomplished. The supreme foe of dictatorship is the intelligent, united action of free peoples, otherwise democracy. The dictators realize their common enemy, democracy, and rather than be deprived of their wrongful assumption of power they prefer to sink their slight differences and unite against all opposition, suppress the resisting democratic nations and then divide the spoils.

The Monroe Doctrine would be a frail piece of paper to protect all of the Americas against the aggression of four victorious dictator nations. Surely the American people and our representatives in Congress will not let a narrow nationalism and an imagined isolation blind them to the self-evident trend of world events. "Where there is no vision the people perish." AMOS WESTON

Boston

The Wide Horizon

Rice Seeks a Way Out

By Edward B. Tally

WASHINGTON

One of the oldest food crops known to man, rice cultivation, is believed to have originated somewhere in the region between southern India and Cochin-China about 3000 B. C. It was introduced in the easily irrigated coastal regions of South Carolina in 1685 and became with indigo the major trading commodities of that Crown Colony.

Production in that area declined with the fall of the plantation system in the South. It did not again become a major commodity until modern machinery made large scale cultivation profitable in southwest Louisiana late in the nineteenth century. From there it spread across the State line to Texas and later into the Grand Prairie section of Arkansas, and even to California.

Seeking a way out of the familiar dilemma of basic farm commodities—over-production coupled with declining export market—producers and processors of rice, for 254 years a major crop of the American South, are united behind a drive for a two-point recovery program of their own. This program embraces the amendment of the Agricultural Adjustment Act to provide for a so-called certificate plan for rice and the guarantee of the lucrative Cuban export market through trade treaty concessions.

After running the gamut of all treatments given the farm problem by the Federal Government during the post-war period, the rice farmer this year found himself producing the rough equivalent of 1,410,166,000 pounds of milled rice, which, with the estimated carry-over from 1938 production, will constitute an all-time record high supply in 1940.

Producer prices have gone steadily lower under the weight of this increasing annual surplus.

* * *

The rice industry's domestic market has become stabilized at about 1,000,000,000 pounds, one-fourth of which is taken by Puerto Rico. Although export shipments of 310,674,000 pounds in 1938 were substantially above the 203,639,000 pounds shipped in 1937 in amount, it is only a small increase in terms of the percentage of the United States supply taken and much less than the proportion exported in the booming post-war and pre-depression years.

The increased production of former South American importers and the self-sufficiency goal of European nations, which has caused them either to stimulate colonial production of cheap grades with tariff protection or abandon consumption, are the principal contributions to the export decline.

Displaying a co-operative spirit rare in the American agricultural scene, producers and processors got together last year in an effort to attain the two goals of increased prices for farmers and a stabilized export market.

The certificate plan, a combination of the often advanced domestic allotment program and the processing tax provision of the old AAA law, is expected to raise producer income by $10,000,000 a year. Under the plan certificates valued at one cent a pound are to be issued to growers on the basis of the milled equivalent of their share of the domestic market. Millers would be required to purchase one certificate for each pound of rice sold in the United States.

No decline in domestic sales is expected under the plan because of the normally low retail price of rice.

* * *

As the keystone of the export market development program the industry centered its attention on near-by Cuba, which imports 95 per cent of the 475,000,000 pounds it consumes annually. Although the United States is now shipping a substantial amount of rice to that nation—204,724,000 pounds in 1938—it is held that no profit is involved as the rice must sell at a level to compete with the price of inferior quality rice shipped from Burma and Siam, major Oriental exporting nations. For a profitable and stable market, the industry contends, there must be a permanent increase of the existing 50 per cent tariff differential now enjoyed by United States rice. The United States shippers pinned their hopes for this differential increase on the supplementary United States-Cuban trade agreement, which has been under discussion for well over a year.

Both phases of the industry's plan for self-salvation face rocky futures.

While the effects of the war in Europe are expected to increase rice exports materially, a major loss has been sustained by the industry in that Cuban trade pact negotiations have been brought to a standstill. Sugar and rice formed the controversial trading points of the treaty and with the sugar situation changed to such an extent that domestic production quotas have been lifted and the original tariff on Cuban sugar restored, the trade treaty has been abandoned as far as tariff concessions are concerned.

While the rice industry can look to increased exports, notably to Cuba and Canada, there is no doubt that it would prefer to have the guaranteed Cuban market under the trade treaty rather than nebulous and perhaps brief war profits.

The lifting of the sugar quotas has also given opponents of the supplemental treaty in that field an advantage they will be slow to surrender when, and if, conditions return to normalcy.

Mirror of the World's Opinion

Physical Science and Faith

Whenever I am in the company of [physical] scientists I am always impressed by their deeply religious spirit. Men who pry deeply into the processes of nature seem to become convinced, regardless of their previous beliefs, that there is somewhere a great First Cause, and that the universe is organized and operates on a well-ordered divine plan.

The essence of all religion is faith. So it was a distinctly religious approach to the problems of science which Dr. George D. Birkhoff, president of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, made in his opening address at the Richmond convention.

"In the daring effort of the [physical] scientist to extend knowledge as far as possible," he said, "there arises an aura of faith. It is this spontaneous faith which furnishes the most powerful incentive and is the best guide to further progress."

He added that the transcendent importance of love and goodwill in all human relations is shown by their mighty beneficent effect upon the individuals and society.

When I hear seekers of truth speaking in such words I recall the words of another great Teacher: "Ye shall know the truth, and the truth shall make you free."—FRANK PARKER STOCKBRIDGE in a syndicated column.